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CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE TRADE  
[ 1881 [c.3052] VOL LXXXV ]



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

*Slave Trade*

58



SHANNON • IRELAND

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WITH

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS  
ABROAD,

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TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO THE

SLAVE TRADE.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*  
1881.

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

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## BELGIUM.

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No. 1.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 5.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, January 4, 1880.*

IN a work lately published by General Lahure there is an interesting chapter on the work of civilization in Central Africa, considered in the light of a colonial question affecting Belgian interests.

I have not yet been able to procure a copy of this work, but one of the minor Brussels papers has published some extracts from the chapter in question which I have the honour herewith to inclose.

Expressing regret at the short-sightedness of the statesmen who in 1830 deprived Belgium of the colonial markets necessary for the progress of a young and industrial country, General Lahure points to New Guinea and Africa as the countries in which Belgium might find the elements necessary for the foundation of a Colony suited to the wants and genius of the nation.

It is more especially Central Africa, General Lahure says, that offers serious probabilities for the establishment of a Belgian Colony, and for this purpose no time should be lost in commencing negotiations with the Sultan of Zanzibar for the cession of some place on the coast without which it would be useless to attempt to establish a Colony in Central Africa.

General Lahure admits that no assistance towards these views is to be expected from the Belgian Government, from whom the utmost to be hoped is that at some distant time they might protect the national flag that might be planted there by the initiative of private enterprize. Such an undertaking, says General Lahure, can only be carried out by a great private Company like the old East India Company, creating its own commercial navy, and supported by capitalists, merchants, manufacturers, ship-owners, &c. Timid spirits who cannot emancipate themselves from the trammels of habits and everyday life may look on such ideas as utopian, but the vital portion of the population who feel the necessity of that impetus of which they are deprived would do well to group themselves round that Royal influence which is doing its utmost to develop the spirit of enterprize in the country.

The African Association, says General Lahure, which has been founded by the King, and is supported by his persisting foresight, might easily and before long become the starting point for a Colonial Company adopting for its sole aim the creation of an essentially national commercial enterprize.

I ought perhaps to mention that General Lahure is one of the King's Aides-de-camp, and that he has been assisted in his work by his son, a young officer of merit.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

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## Inclosure in No. 1.

*Newspaper Extract.*

LA QUESTION COLONIALE.—Nous avons publié, l'autre jour, des extraits des "Souvenirs" du Général Lahure, racontant des aventures de guerre; nous tenons à mettre aujourd'hui sous les yeux de nos lecteurs quelques pages dans lesquelles le vieux soldat des Indes s'occupe de la question coloniale et discute la façon dont est conduite et conçue, au point de vue des intérêts Belges, l'œuvre de la civilisation de l'Afrique Centrale. Nous lui laissons, bien entendu, la responsabilité de ses idées et de ses aperçus; mais nous croyons que sur un sujet aussi important, et aussi actuel, il n'est pas sans intérêt de connaître tous les avis, ceux du moins qui sont dictés par la connaissance approfondie des hommes et des choses en jeu:—

"Que de fois, après mon retour de l'Inde, n'ai-je pas regretté que, faute de clairvoyance, de vues réellement larges, nos hommes d'Etat de 1830 aient privé la Belgique de débouchés coloniaux! N'aurait-il pas été possible, tout au moins, de nous en conserver quelques-uns?"

"La colonie est un élément presque indispensable à la vie morale et matérielle d'un peuple producteur. Chez presque toutes les nations Européennes, cette vérité est passée à l'état d'axiome; presque toutes, en effet, rivalisent d'activité, dans le but de consolider, d'étendre leurs débouchés, ou de s'en créer. Les jeunes nationalités s'affirment en raison directe de l'extension que prennent leurs relations commerciales à l'extérieur; le drapeau d'un peuple voit son prestige s'accroître lorsqu'il flotte en des parages lointains sur différents points du globe.

"Privé de l'élément colonial, le commerce rétrécit son rayonnement, son intensité; il devient forcément petit par ses allures; le trafic opérant sur une échelle mesquine, se substitue aux grandes exportations, aux grandes importations, sans pouvoir les remplacer.

"Privée de cet élément, l'industrie étouffe; la production ne trouvant pas d'issue, est restreinte pour ainsi dire aux proportions étroites de la consommation intérieure, et meurt.

"Privé de cet élément, le caractère national se transforme et tend plutôt à se rapetisser. En effet, l'esprit de l'habitant du pays pris, isolément, s'accoutume à ne pas viser plus haut que les intérêts de clocher. Les vues larges, une vaste et solide instruction, les grandes vocations deviennent pour la plupart des jeunes gens un bagage gênant, disproportionné, au milieu, d'un terre à terre général qui finit par être la note intellectuelle dominante chez un peuple qui se renferme volontairement dans une sphère d'action trop limitée; les hommes aventureux, sachant accomplir de grandes choses et rendre de grands services, s'y trouvent mal à l'aise, déplacés, critiqués même, au contact de la médiocrité générale. Cette médiocrité finit alors par s'imposer comme une loi; elle devient une sorte d'égalité morale qui prend la place d'égalité légale. Dans ces conditions, il est impossible à tous ceux qui se sentent une certaine envergure intellectuelle de se faire une place en rapport avec leur valeur, ou tout au moins de le tenter. Cependant, il se peut très-bien que ce ne soit pas du goût de chacun d'adonner sa vie, ses facultés, à des compétitions de partis et de personnes, de borner son ambition aux vues stériles qui résultent d'un pareil état de choses, ou d'aller chercher ailleurs que dans son propre pays une position prospère, mais toute privée, qui, dans ce cas, reste sans utilité pour le bien-être général de la nation.

"Que résulte-il d'abord de cette situation?"

"Les carrières, trop étroites pour donner un essor suffisant au plus grand nombre, ne recrutent plus qu'un personnel relativement médiocre; un amoindrissement graduel de la valeur des individus ne peut tarder à se manifester alors, car ceux-ci ne sentent plus le besoin d'acquérir des qualités qui les feraient détonner sur l'ensemble. De là à une transformation et à un abaissement du caractère national, il n'y a qu'un pas, malheureusement trop aisé à franchir, mais sur lequel il est extrêmement difficile, pour ne pas dire impossible, de revenir. . . .

"En résumé, il n'y a de situation coloniale possible pour la Belgique que celle que nous fonderions nous-même, en créant de toutes pièces les éléments nécessaires à une entreprise de ce genre. Il nous faudrait porter nos vues sur un pays vierge, habité pas ses aborigènes, et libre de toute autorité politiquement reconnue. Cette colonie deviendrait alors purement Belge, son rapport serait direct, le travail qui s'y exécuterait serait national, et la protection armée qui entourerait ce travail serait essentiellement patriotique.

“ Existe-t-il encore sur la surface du globe des régions répondant à ces conditions ?

“ Parfaitement. Si nous nous y prenons à temps, il est encore possible de nous tailler un vaste territoire dans la Nouvelle-Guinée par exemple, ou en Afrique. . . .

“ L’Afrique Centrale, vers laquelle se tourne le courant des idées actuelles, nous offre des probabilités sérieuses pour réussir dans l’établissement d’une Colonie, bien que l’entreprise soit plus difficile dans ce vaste continent que partout ailleurs ; mais il ne faut pas perdre de vue que la base d’opération indispensable serait la prise de possession d’un littoral étendu, sain et abordable, d’où l’on puisse rayonner vers des régions fertiles, riches, et offrant aux colons, aux commerçants un avenir prospère. Vouloir agir dans l’intérieur, sans installation préalable et permanente sur la côte, c’est donner dans l’utopie.

“ Le moment est venu d’y songer, car déjà les meilleures parties de la côte appartiennent à des Puissances Maritimes Européennes, lesquelles, en présence de l’avenir, loin de consentir à nous céder un pouce de terrain, ne songent qu’à étendre et à maintenir leur situation. Seules, une négociation avec le Sultanat de Zanzibar, ou une prise de possession sur une côte favorable et libre sont encore possibles.

“ Afin d’agir en connaissance de cause, d’être édifié sur les ressources de ces régions maritimes et des parties continentales correspondantes, l’exploration Belge devrait être poussée activement dans ce sens éminemment pratique et nous rapporter des renseignements précis sur les chances qui pourraient y trouver nos entreprises.

“ En tardant davantage, nous nous exposons à devoir renoncer en Afrique à toute opération purement nationale et à être obligés, là comme ailleurs, de mettre notre commerce à la remorque du trafic étranger et sous la protection d’une Puissance quelconque ; dès lors, le but est encore une fois manqué ; point de Colonie véritable pour la Belgique, qui ne retirera rien des efforts isolés de quelques-uns de ses enfants.

“ En présence des difficultés à vaincre, des résultats à obtenir, résultats qu’entrevoient tous ceux qui se sentent une valeur ou qui ont un souci réel de l’avenir du pays, on se demande si l’on pourrait compter, pour mettre la main à l’œuvre dans une entreprise coloniale, sur l’initiative gouvernementale, ou s’il faudrait s’en rapporter à l’initiative d’une association privée.

“ Devons-nous attendre quelque chose de la première ? En considérant l’ordre des idées dans lequel se meut notre école gouvernementale, en envisageant les vues de ceux qui se succèdent au pouvoir, en voyant que ses vues sont d’une nature toute opposée aux tendances, aux aspirations, aux aptitudes nécessaires à la création d’un grand débouché moral et matériel pour le pays, on est obligé de répondre négativement à la question. Tout au plus l’Etat consenterait-il, et dans un temps éloigné encore, à protéger notre drapeau là où l’initiative privée aurait réussi à le planter. C’est, par conséquent, à la volonté, à l’énergie de cette dernière qu’il convient de s’en rapporter ; c’est d’elle qu’il faut tout espérer, si tant est que nous soyons encore de force à supporter les sacrifices nécessaires.

“ Une grande Compagnie privée, créant sa propre marine, armant quelques vaisseaux, fondant ses capitaux, agissant à la manière de l’ancienne Compagnie des Indes, alimentée et soutenue par les commerçants, les capitalistes, les industriels, les armateurs, les vaisseaux marchands, est la seule création pratique que l’on puisse tenter en Belgique.

“ Les gens timides, les esprits habitués au terre à terre dans lequel nous vivons depuis si longtemps, répondront par ce simple mot ; utopie ; si leur manière de voir prévaut, c’est un deuil à porter pour toujours. Cependant, toute la partie vitale de la population ayant besoin de l’essor dont notre situation actuelle la privé, ferait bien de se grouper autour de l’influence Royale qui ne se ménage pas pour réveiller chez nous l’esprit d’entreprise. L’Association Africaine, fondée par les idées élevées du Roi, soutenue par sa persistante clairvoyance, pourrait facilement et sous peu devenir le point de départ d’une Compagnie coloniale adoptant le seul but pratique en pareille matière—la création d’une entreprise de commerce essentiellement nationale.”

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

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 4, 1880.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith an extract of a despatch from Commander Sidn Smith, of Her Majesty's gun-boat "Forester," to the Admiralty, containing intelligence of Mr. Stanley's expedition up the River Congo.

I have to request you to communicate a copy of this extract to His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

## Inclosure in No. 2.

*Lieutenant-Commander Smith to Commodore Richards.*

(Extract.)

*"Forester," at Ascension, December 30, 1879.*

AT Banana I ascertained the following particulars in connection with Mr. Stanley's expedition up the River Congo:—

The expedition consists of 68 natives of Africa and 14 Europeans, under Mr. Stanley. The object is to open up trade across Africa.

From the West Coast side four trading-stations are to be established, between Emvivi and Lake Tanganyika, where the expedition will be met by another from Zanzibar, under the command of a Belgian (name unable to ascertain), and whose purpose is to also set up trading-stations *en route*.

Emvivi, the place selected by Mr. Stanley for his first station, is a large native market, and is situated close up to the falls above Boma, and is the highest part of the river navigable.

The expedition set out with four portable steam-launches, one of which, however, has been lost by being swept over the falls above Emvivi.

The three remaining launches, together with "the makings" of three houses, will have to be conveyed a distance of 300 miles overland before the river can again be made use of.

It is said that "Stanley Falls" is the site of the second station, and also that Mr. Stanley had stated that he considered it would occupy three years to carry out his project successfully.

There is a steamer of 120 tons at present under repair at Banana Creek, which is intended for communication between Banana and Emvivi.

I heard of no disturbances in the Congo, but, on the contrary, everything seemed to be quiet, and trade is reported to be unusually good.

## No. 3.

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

My Lord,

Brussels, February 5, 1880.

THE inclosed extract from the "Indépendance Belge" contains the latest information that has been received here of the progress of the Belgian expedition in Central Africa. M. Gambier, having reached Karema, had established a station there in a healthy situation, having obtained from the Sultan, for a few trifles, the concession of about 2,000 acres of land at the south end of the valley of Wandolo, about 3 kilom. from the east shore of Lake Tanganyika.

The Committee of the African Association at Brussels has also received news of the arrival, on the 20th October, of M. Popelin at Tabora, which he reached after a journey of three months from the coast.

On the 3rd November M. Popelin proposed leaving Tabora for Karema, where he hoped to join M. Gambier.

Mr. Carter arrived at Tabora with two elephants almost as soon as M. Popelin. On the way to Tabora one of the three elephants he had with him died suddenly after crossing the Ougogo ; the remaining two elephants are reported to be in better health and more vigorous than they were on arriving at Mpwapwa, having successfully resisted the bites of the tsetse fly. Mr. Cadenhead, an English gentleman, had been attached to Mr. Carter's expedition ; he arrived at Zanzibar on the 5th January last, accompanied by two Belgians, MM. Burdo and Roger, who had already spent a year on the West Coast of Africa, and who propose placing themselves under the orders of MM. Gambier and Popelin.

MM. Cadenhead, Burdo, and Roger left Zanzibar on the 25th January last, taking with them a number of asses of great size, a present made to the Association by Mr. Sanford, who was formerly United States' Minister at Brussels, and Mr. Mackinnon, in order to try the experiment of employing them as beasts of burden. Some Arabs are already established at Karema, in the neighbourhood of which game is plentiful and easily approached.

Now that the problem of employing elephants in Central Africa is solved it is probable that an attempt will be made to convey by this means a small steamer, taken to pieces, to Karema, to be launched on the Tanganyika.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

Inclosure in No. 3.

*Extract from the "Indépendance Belge."*

ASSOCIATION AFRICAINE.—Le Comité de l'Association Africaine vient de prendre l'excellente résolution de communiquer directement à la presse les nouvelles qui lui arrivent de ses voyageurs. Voici à ce titre son premier bulletin :—

"Dans le courant du mois de Novembre, l'Association Africaine a annoncé que M. Cambier avait fait choix de Karéma pour y établir la première station scientifique et hospitalière. M. Cambier ne s'était décidé pour Karéma qu'après en avoir fait une reconnaissance préalable.

"Arrivé à Simba le 17 Juillet il y avait laissé la plus grande partie de ses marchandises et s'était rendu à Karéma avec une caravane légère. Il avait obtenu du Sultan de Karéma une concession de terres, et après avoir chargé les indigènes de construire des abris pour remiser ses marchandises, il était revenu à Simba où il était arrivé le 26 Août.

"Les dernières lettres de M. Cambier viennent d'arriver à l'Association. Elles lui apprennent qu'après un heureux voyage il est arrivé à Karéma et s'est immédiatement mis à l'œuvre pour y élever les constructions définitives de la station.

"'J'ai envoyé,' dit M. Cambier, 'quelques-uns de mes hommes à Tabora pour servir de guides à la deuxième expédition pendant son voyage de Tabora à Karéma. Je les ai chargés pour M. Popelin d'indications complètes sur l'itinéraire que j'ai suivi.'

"L'Association a également reçu des nouvelles de M. Popelin, qui lui écrit en date du 28 Octobre et annonce son heureuse arrivée à Tabora le 20 Octobre. Depuis son départ de la côte, trois mois auparavant, il n'avait eu aucune désertion de porteurs. M. Popelin se proposait de quitter Tabora le 3 Novembre pour Karéma, où il espérait rejoindre promptement M. Cambier. Il apprenait à l'Association qu'il avait pris la résolution de laisser à Tabora le Docteur Vanden Heuvel pour assurer l'arrivée de ses ravitaillements et de ceux de M. Cambier.

"L'expédition des éléphants conduite par Mr. Carter est arrivée à Tabora en même temps que M. Popelin. Elle a perdu un second éléphant qui a succombé presque subitement pendant la traversée de l'Ougogo. Les deux éléphants survivants étaient plus vigoureux et mieux portants qu'au moment de leur arrivée à Mpwapwa, ce qui paraîtrait prouver que l'éléphant résiste aux morsures de la tsétsé.

"Un gentleman Anglais, Mr. Cadenhead, a été engagé en qualité de second pour être attaché à l'expédition de Mr. Carter. Mr. Cadenhead est arrivé le 5 Janvier dernier à Zanzibar ; avec lui voyagent deux nouveaux explorateurs de l'Association Africaine, MM. Burdo et Roger, Belges l'un et l'autre, qui vont rejoindre MM. Popelin et Cambier et se placer sous leurs ordres. MM. Burdo et Roger ont déjà fait tous les deux un séjour d'un an à la Côte Occidentale d'Afrique.

"La caravane formée par MM. Cadenhead, Burdo, et Roger à Zanzibar a quitté la côte le 25 Janvier dernier. Elle comprend un certain nombre d'ânes de grande taille dont MM. Sanford et Mackinnon ont généreusement fait don à l'Association pour en tenter l'emploi comme bêtes de somme."

Karéma, dont il est question dans la note qui précède, est une localité située à dix

ou douze jours de navigation au sud d'Oujiji sur la rive orientale du Tanganika. Stanley, dans son ouvrage, "Through the Dark Continent," vol. iii., p. 38, en parle en ces termes :—

"En une journée nous atteignîmes Karéma, dont le Chef, Massi Kamba, est un feudataire de Kapufi, Roi de Fipa. Le village est situé à l'angle d'une baie qui commence à Igangwe Point et se termine au barrage des roches du Cap Mpimboué. Tout le pays qui se dessine à l'horizon depuis Igangwe jusqu'à quelques kilomètres de Karéma fait partie du territoire de Kawendi, ou, comme on l'appelle aussi, de Tongoué. Au sud de cette frontière commence Fipa.

"Quelques Arabes se sont déjà établis à Karéma pour y faire le commerce, le Wa-Fipa, ou habitants de Fipa (le préfixe 'Wa' signifie peuple), étant plus accessible à la civilisation que les tribus errantes et misérables du Tongoué.

"Entre Karéma et le Cap Mpimboué s'étend un beau pays semé de collines à cimes carrées ou à sommets arrondis. Le gibier y est abondant et facile à approcher. J'y tirai un buffle et une petite antilope rouge, assurant ainsi à mes équipages un abondant approvisionnement de viande.

"À 16 kilom. au sud-ouest vers Mpimboué, une étroite crête de rochers monte à environ 600 pieds au-dessus du lac. La côte est très-découpée et le jeu des eaux a mis à nu d'énormes masses de granit.

"Dans le coin sud-ouest de cette baie une ligne de terres basses rattache le Cap de Mpimboué à la terre ferme. Cette ligne est large d'un kilomètre environ. Sans elle, Mpimboué serait une île. Près du Cap Kipendi, à mi-chemin des roches de Mpimboué et de Karéma, on m'a montré dans l'eau un arbre qu'il y a peu d'années encore croissait sur la rive. Maintenant ses racines sont sous 9 pieds d'eau.

"Le Cap Mpimboué ressemble aux rocs de Wezi que nous vîmes en traversant les grasses plaines d'Ousoukouma. Seulement l'aspect est plus gigantesque et plus rude. Il révèle l'action de flots puissants qui autrefois ont roulé sur ces roches, jetant leurs vagues dans leurs cavités, enlevant jusqu'au dernier vestige de détritiques qu'elles pouvaient contenir, et poursuivant cette œuvre jusqu'au jour où, par une convulsion de la nature, le lac a baissé, laissant, à quelques centaines de pieds au-dessus de sa surface, ces masses grises et nues.

"Quiconque a jamais vu les effets de la mer contre une côte formée de roches de basalte, de granit, ou de grès, reconnaîtra les mêmes effets à Mpimboué. Là sont empilés des blocs pesant des centaines de tonnes, quelques-uns dans une position si peu stable en apparence, qu'il semble que le doigt d'un enfant suffirait pour les faire rouler dans les profondeurs du lac.

"Parlant du même phénomène, Cameron dit que le Cap Mpimboué est un promontoire composé de masses énormes de granits confusément amoncelées, 'entassement prodigieux de roches qu'on pourrait comparer au commencement d'un brise-lames fait par une race de titans.'

"Livingstone, qui a aussi visité le pays, dit que de Karéma on voit distinctement la rive occidentale du Tanganika, et qu'un canot met environ trois heures pour traverser le lac.

"Enfin, dans un Rapport parvenu il y a six mois au Comité de l'Association, M. Cambier fait la description suivante de sa future résidence :—

"Karéma est situé à l'extrémité méridionale de la vallée du Wandolo, plaine large d'une lieue environ et limitée par deux chaînes de collines s'étendant de l'est-nord-est à l'ouest-sud-ouest. Le village se trouvait, il y a quelques années, sur les bords Tanganika, mais les eaux, par leurs empiétements successifs, ont envahi l'ancien emplacement, et les habitants se sont réfugiés dans la plaine à 3 kilom. du lac. Cette plaine est complètement privée d'arbres ; des roseaux épais et touffus de 5 à 6 mètres de hauteur la couvrent presque complètement. Les huttes du village ont la forme hémisphérique, et sont entièrement construites en paille avec charpente en roseaux. Elles sont entassées au nombre d'environ 150 dans un cercle de 80 mètres de diamètre, et, en cas d'incendie, le village entier serait complètement détruit en quelques minutes. La population peut être évaluée à 250 habitants, misérablement vêtus de peaux et de jupons d'écorce.'

"Comme emplacement de la station, M. Cambier a choisi un promontoire élevé de 5 à 6 mètres au-dessus du lac. C'est là que, depuis le 17 Septembre dernier, avec une trentaine de serviteurs venus de la côte, il élève les bâtiments de sa future résidence. Quant aux indigènes il n'avait pas réussi à obtenir leurs concours pour ce genre de travail. Le terrain dont il dispose comprend un millier d'hectares. Il l'a obtenu en échange de quelques cadeaux de peu de valeur. Le contrat rédigé en Arabe, et signé par les parties, M. Cambier d'une part, le Chef de Karéma d'autre part, est arrivé à Bruxelles il y a quelques mois. Ajoutons que ce Chef n'est plus Massi-Kamba. Celui-ci a été remplacé par un autre potentcule du nom de Kangoa.

“Maintenant que Karéma est fondé il va lui falloir un complément. C'est un steamer sur le Tanganika. Démonté il pourra être facilement transporté à dos d'éléphants de la côte jusque dans l'intérieur, bien entendu si la tentative faite par le Roi d'introduire l'éléphant comme bête de somme dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique réussit. Sur le Nyassa, 'l'Ilala' a rendu d'inappréciables services à la Colonie de Livingstonia, et le jour n'est pas éloigné où, grâce aux efforts de Gordon Pacha, le dernier Gouverneur du Soudan, des bateaux à vapeur flotteront sur l'Albert et sur le Victoria Nyanza.”

No. 4.

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

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 28, 1880.*  
I TRANSMIT to you herewith two copies of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, dated the 6th ultimo, and containing intelligence of the Belgian expedition into Central Africa.\* I have to request you to communicate a copy of this despatch to His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 5.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 8.)*

My Lord, *Brussels, March 7, 1880.*  
I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith an extract from the “*Indépendance Belge*” of this date, containing a letter from Mr. Carter, dated Koniharah, the 30th October last, giving an account of the effect produced by the appearance of the tamed elephants which accompany him on the population of the districts of Central Africa through which they have passed. The announcement of their arrival seems to have sufficed to clear the forest between Tchaia and Hittoura of the bands which infested that neighbourhood under the authority of Nyongou, the assassin of Mr. Penrose, while Mr. Stokes, a member of the Church Missionary Society, told Mr. Carter that the King of the Belgians, by sending these elephants into Central Africa, had done more for the establishment of Europeans in that country than could have been effected by spending many thousand pounds sterling for that object.

The King with whom I had the honour of conversing on the subject last night at the Palace, begged me to present to your Lordship His Majesty's best thanks for the communication of Dr. Kirk's letter contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 28th ultimo. The King told me he had just received the news of the death of a third elephant, so that only one now remained of the four which had been procured from India, but His Majesty added that he considered the experiment had on the whole proved so successful that he had ordered four more to be purchased and dispatched to Zanzibar.

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

Inclosure in No. 5.

*Extract from the “Indépendance Belge” of March 7, 1880.*

LE Comité Belge de l'Association Internationale Africaine a reçu du Secrétaire-Général de l'œuvre la traduction suivante d'une lettre de Mr. Carter :—

“Monsieur, *“Koniharah (Ounyanymbé), le 30 Octobre, 1879.*  
“Je suis heureux de pouvoir vous apprendre mon arrivée ici avec les deux éléphants qui me restent.

“Depuis le jour de notre départ de Mpwapwa, 2 Septembre, jusqu'à celui de notre arrivée à Hittoura, 12 Octobre, les éléphants ont constamment eu une nourriture insuffisante, de la mauvaise eau, et ont dû faire de longues marches sans boire ni manger.



“Aussi, comme je trouvai à Hittoura de la nourriture en abondance, je proposai au Capitaine Popelin de le laisser continuer seul sa route vers Tabora, où je le rejoindrais à petites marches, et en m'arrêtant partout où les éléphants trouveraient une nourriture saine.

“M. Popelin partageant ma manière de voir, je séjournai à Hittoura jusqu'au 17 courant, et je me dirigeai ensuite lentement vers Koniharrah, laissant mes éléphants se nourrir d'herbe fraîche dans les endroits favorables.

“Au bout de quelques jours, mes deux éléphants se trouvaient dans de meilleures conditions qu'en quittant Dar es Salam.

“Le 23 Octobre, nous arrivâmes à Koniharrah.

“Le Sultan, le Gouverneur, et tous les Arabes de Koniharrah et de Tabora m'ont reçu fort amicalement, disant que le Sultan de Zanzibar, Saïd Bargash, leur avait donné l'ordre de se mettre à ma disposition, eux et tout ce qu'ils possédaient.

“Ils en agirent positivement ainsi.

\* \* \* \* \*

“On nous assure que Mirambo m'a envoyé une ambassade, avec cinquante défenses d'éléphants, pour me demander d'aller m'établir dans son pays.

“Nyoungou, le meurtrier de Mr. Penrose, s'est enfoncé dans l'intérieur avec sa bande, parce qu'il avait appris qu'un Européen, accompagné de plusieurs éléphants portant des canons—les tubes des pompes Norton—s'avancait pour venger la mort de Mr. Penrose. L'annonce de l'arrivée des éléphants a donc suffi pour purger la forêt qui se trouve entre Tchaïa et Hittoura, de tous les ‘Rouga-Rouga’ qui l'infestaient.

“Mr. Stokes, membre de la Church Missionary Society, qui vient d'arriver de l'Ouganda, me disait dernièrement : ‘Les nouvelles des éléphants ont traversé l'Afrique, et Sa Majesté, en les envoyant dans ce pays, a fait plus pour l'établissement des Européens que les milliers de livres sterling dépensés jusqu'ici dans ce but.’

“L'effet produit sur les indigènes par la vue des éléphants approvoisés est incroyable.

“‘Puisque les Européens,’ disent-ils, ‘parviennent à se faire obéir des éléphants, ils sont à même d'accomplir toutes choses.’

“Les nègres racontent entre eux que la scène suivante a lieu tous les matins entre moi et les éléphants au moment où je les charge :

“L'éléphant se couche et dit : ‘Seigneur, je suis prêt.’ Alors le Seigneur lui met 20 frasilahs (1,200 livres) sur le dos et dit à l'éléphant : ‘Maître, en avez-vous assez ?’ ‘Non, Seigneur,’ répond l'éléphant, ‘mettez-en davantage.’ Le Seigneur le charge alors de 25 frasilahs et répète la question à laquelle l'éléphant fait la même réponse. Le chargement continue ainsi jusqu'à ce que l'éléphant porte 35 frasilahs (2,100 livres). Alors il dit : ‘Voilà qui est bien Seigneur,’ se lève, et s'en va avec sa charge comme s'il n'avait rien sur le dos.’

\* \* \* \* \*

“Le 28 de ce mois, à 8 heures du matin, le Capitaine Popelin, le Dr. Vanden Heuvel, Mr. Stokes et moi, nous partîmes pour Tabora, montés tous les quatre sur l'ulmalla, viel éléphant de selle que j'avais revêtu de son plus brillant harnais—écarlate et noir.

“Bien qu'un peu lourdement chargée, la pauvre vieille dame n'en marchait pas moins d'un pas allègre.

“Nous fûmes suivis pendant toute la journée par des centaines d'hommes, de femmes, et d'enfants, poussant des exclamations, des cris, et riant à gorge déployée.

“L'étonnement des Arabes et des indigènes en voyant les éléphants leur faire des saluts et exécuter d'autres exercices dépasse toute description.

“C'est un jour qui ne sera jamais oublié par le peuple de Tabora.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Quelques-uns de mes nègres attachés aux éléphants les conduisent déjà assez bien : j'espère donc que pendant notre séjour à Masikamba ces Africains apprendront parfaitement leur service.

“Agréé, &c.  
 (Signé) “CARTER.”

BELGIUM.

No. 6.

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

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 12, 1880.*  
I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Dr. Kirk, containing information respecting the progress of the Belgian expedition into Central Africa,\* and I have to request you to communicate a copy to the King of the Belgians.  
I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 7.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville.—(Received May 17.)*

My Lord, *Brussels, May 12, 1880.*  
I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter from the Lisbon correspondent of the "Indépendance Belge," giving an account of a recent meeting of the Geographical Society of that capital, in the course of which one of the speakers, adverting to the expedition of the International Society for exploring Central Africa, under Mr. Stanley, stated that it was much to be regretted that more notice had not been taken of the fact of the passage of a foreign expedition by the Zaire to the Congo without the authorization of the Portuguese Government having been previously asked for that expedition. He added that the dominion of the Portuguese Crown extended to the north of the Zaire since the territory of Loango belonged likewise to Portugal, and it was necessary the Government should take measures for protecting its rights.

The writer of the letter observes that he has reason to believe the Portuguese Government have taken measures to protect the national interest, both now and for the future, in Central Africa.

One of the speakers at this meeting, M. de San Januario, suggested that the Portuguese should do for South Africa what the International Association is doing for the North, by sending an expedition from the East and one from the West Coast, to meet in the interior, establishing stations as they proceeded, as well as a centre for commercial operations, towards which merchandize might be directed for the interior, adding that, if the Portuguese neglected to do so, they would run the risk of losing the commerce of that country.

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

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Inclosure in No. 7.

*Extract from the "Indépendance Belge."*

*(Correspondance particulière de "l'Indépendance.")*

*Lisbonne, le 1<sup>er</sup> Mai, 1880.*

NOUVELLES DE PORTUGAL.—Dans une récente séance de la Société de Géographie de Lisbonne, M. de San Januario, ancien Gouverneur aux Colonies, a fait mention des travaux réalisés en Afrique par l'Association Internationale de Bruxelles. Il s'est attaché à rendre un compte minutieux des entreprises réalisées, des difficultés qu'elles ont rencontrées, ainsi que de la situation où se trouvent actuellement les deux expéditions, dont l'une s'est ouvert un chemin par le Congo et l'autre par Zanzibar.

Il a fait observer que lorsque ces expéditions se rencontreront au sud de l'Afrique et lorsqu'elles auront fondé des stations, la partie du nord restera ouverte au commerce et les produits de l'intérieur viendront s'écouler vers ces régions, sans que le Portugal prenne sa part dans ce commerce. Les Portugais devraient donc entreprendre par le sud ce que l'Association a projeté et est en train de réaliser par le nord. D'après M. San Januario, il serait très avantageux de pourvoir à l'envoi de deux expéditions Portugaises, lesquelles, partant des deux côtés, auraient pour but de se rencontrer dans l'intérieur, après avoir établi, de distance en distance, des stations hospitalières, commerciales, et scientifiques. En développant cette idée, il a montré toute l'importance des

stations dont il s'agit, et a insisté sur les services qu'elles pourraient rendre comme refuges autant aux explorateurs qu'aux indigènes, quand ils se trouveraient atteints par la maladie. De plus, on pourrait y établir un centre d'opérations commerciales, vers lequel seraient dirigées les marchandises de l'intérieur. Il a terminé son discours en faisant remarquer que si les Portugais ne procédaient pas de la sorte, il faudrait craindre pour eux la perte du commerce de ces parages et un amoindrissement considérable de leurs colonies Africaines.

Un autre orateur a soutenu que les travaux de l'Association auraient pour résultat la prise de possession par des étrangers, sous le couvert d'y faire le commerce de la région comprise entre l'embouchure du Zaire et Zanzibar; qu'il était à regretter qu'on ne se préoccupât pas du fait de l'entrée par le Zaire au Congo d'une expédition étrangère, sans que cette expédition eût demandé, au préalable, l'autorisation du Gouvernement Portugais; que les domaines de la Couronne Portugaise s'étendent encore jusqu'au nord du Zaire, car le territoire du Loango lui appartient aussi, et il a fait allusion à la nécessité qui en résultait pour le Gouvernement de prendre des mesures à cet égard.

Sans vouloir apprécier la valeur de cette dernière observation, car la question est assez délicate, je crois cependant savoir que notre Cabinet a pris ces mesures afin de sauvegarder, dans le présent comme dans l'avenir, les droits qu'il serait à même de faire prévaloir dans un intérêt national.

Tout cela montre que le Portugal, bien pénétré de sa mission comme Puissance coloniale, tient à cœur de contribuer pour sa part à la solution des problèmes qui s'agissent dans le Continent Africain; d'autant plus que les Portugais n'y sont pas des hôtes d'hier, mais qu'ils y ont laissé, depuis des siècles, des traces palpables de leur action civilisatrice.

Puisque je vous parle des Colonies Portugaises, il n'est pas hors de propos de vous communiquer que le Gouvernement du Roi a pris toutes les mesures que lui conseillait son dévouement aux intérêts du pays, afin que la Colonie de Macau, le cas échéant, soit à l'abri de toute atteinte. Tel a été le sens des paroles élevées et patriotiques de M. Braamcamp, prononcées récemment à la tribune Portugaise. Du reste, le Portugal ne saurait jamais consentir à la moindre aliénation de son patrimoine colonial.

Les Cortès s'occupent activement de voter les Budgets des différents Ministères, et de créer les impôts indispensables à l'équilibre des finances de l'Etat. De nouvelles lignes de chemins de fer sont en projet, ainsi que d'autres travaux d'utilité publique.

Tout le pays se prépare à fêter le troisième centenaire de l'auteur des *Lusiades*, l'un des premiers génies du monde, et incontestablement la première gloire du Portugal. Les fêtes promettent d'être splendides, car l'enthousiasme est dans tous les cœurs.

X.

## No. 8.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville.—(Received May 17.)*

My Lord,

Brussels, May 15, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith to your Lordship copies of a *brochure* published by the International African Association, containing extracts from the journals of the Belgian travellers in Central Africa.

Messrs. Gambier and Popelin write from Karema, the Belgian station on Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Carter, who left Tabora on the 5th November last and arrived at Karema on the 14th December, gives a description of his journey with the two remaining Indian elephants presented to the Society by the King of the Belgians, and a touching account of the death of one of them within 200 yards of its destination. Mr. Carter states that the country through which he travelled was well provided with forage and without jungle or other obstacles to travel.

M. Van den Heuvel, writing from Unyanyembe, reports the surrounding country to be exceedingly fertile, with rice, maize, and abundant crops of corn.

Messrs. Burdo, Roger, and Cadenhead describe the route to Mpwapwa by Saadani as healthy, practicable, and shorter than any other.

These extracts are followed by an interesting and detailed study, by Dr. Dutreux, of the diseases frequent in inter-tropical Africa, and the means by which Europeans may become acclimatized to that country; in no case, however, will it be possible, in his opinion, for European immigrants to till the soil themselves, and labour for that purpose, when the natives cannot be obtained, must be procured from India or China.

This little work concludes with a succinct itinerary, by Mr. Burdo, of the route from

Saadani to Mpwapwa, which contains useful information respecting the water and provisions to be found on the way.

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

Inclosure in No. 8.

*Pamphlet published by the International African Association (No. 3 of 1880).*

No. 9.

*Earl Granville to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 18, 1880.*  
I TRANSMIT to you, for communication to the King of the Belgians, the accompanying extract from a despatch from Dr. Kirk, stating that he had received letters from Mr. Hore, at Ujiji, dated the 26th December last, but that nothing had been heard of the second Belgian expedition, or of Mr. Carter, in charge of the elephants, since they left Unyanyembe.\*

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 10.

*Earl Granville to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 2, 1880.*  
I TRANSMIT to you herewith a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar,† containing information respecting the Belgian expedition in Central Africa, and I have to request you to take an opportunity of submitting the same to the King of the Belgians.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 11.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville.—(Received June 7.)*

My Lord, *Brussels, June 5, 1880.*  
A FRESH expedition has just left Brussels to join the Belgian officers already established in Central Africa; the party consists of Captain Ramaeckers, of the Engineers, Lieutenant Van Becker, of the Artillery, and M. de la Muse, a photographer; the two first have already visited Africa.

Two other officers, Major van den Bogarde, of the Engineers, and Lieutenant Le Leu, of the Artillery, will also shortly take their departure from this capital, being charged by the King with a special mission to ascertain the possibility of reaching Central Africa from the north by the White Nile and its affluents; the disturbed condition of that portion of Egypt, however, since the departure of Colonel Gordon renders it very improbable that the expedition in which these officers are about to engage will have any result.

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

## No. 12.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville.—(Received June 14.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, June 9, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to return herewith Dr. Kirk's despatch inclosed in your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd instant, which, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, I have communicated to the King of the Belgians.

The King, in returning this despatch to me, has requested me to convey to your Lordship His Majesty's thanks for this communication.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

## No. 13.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, June 26, 1880.*

THE inclosed article, taken from the "Echo du Parlement," contains some information respecting the station established by Mr. Stanley on the Congo. It is situated near a village called Vivi, about 15 miles from the last factory on the Congo, which, with the road leading to it 400 metres long, has been completed in the space of two months.

From the second rapid to the Fall at Yellala, a distance of 5 miles, the river is not navigable. It has become necessary, therefore, to make a road to Yellala, which, in consequence of the extraordinary difficulties and obstacles presented by the country, it is calculated by Mr. Stanley's engineer will not be less than 200 kilom. in length.

Of the eight white men who accompanied Mr. Stanley from Banave on the 21st August last, two are dead, a third is dying, and a fourth has deserted.

Three out of five of his boats are at present unserviceable; the steamer "La Belgique" is under repair, and one of his barges was sunk at the first rapid. Mr. Stanley, according to the latest information, was at Yellala superintending the formation of the first Belgian commercial station.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

## Inclosure in No. 13.

*Extract from the "Echo du Parlement."*

NOUS trouvons dans le "Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale" des détails sur la station installée par Mr. Stanley au bord du Congo. La station est située près d'un village appelé Vivi, à 15 milles de la dernière factorerie du Congo, en face du deuxième rapide de fleuve, sur un plateau élevé bordé de falaises entièrement à pic des deux côtés, au nord et au sud. On y arrive par un chemin d'environ 400 mètres de longueur, construit par la colonne expéditionnaire. Le magasin aux provisions avait été primitivement établi à environ 2 mètres de la falaise nord. Un coup de vent l'a poussé à 1 mètre du précipice. La création de cette première station, en y comprenant la construction du chemin, a pris deux mois. A partir du deuxième rapide, le Congo devient innavigable pendant 5 milles, jusqu'à la chute du Yellala, qui a près de 20 pieds de hauteur. Il faudra donc atteindre Yellala par terre, et, pour ce faire, ouvrir une route.

L'ingénieur qui accompagne Mr. Stanley estime que cette route aura plus de 200 kilom. de longueur, à cause des difficultés de terrain inouïes que présente cette partie du trajet. Le sol est couvert de vastes entassements de rochers en désordre, qui semble avoir été déposés là par un fleuve gigantesque. Des huit blancs qui accompagnaient Mr. Stanley à son départ de Banave le 21 Août dernier, deux sont morts, un troisième est mourant, et un quatrième a déserté. Trois de ses embarcations sur cinq sont hors de service pour le moment. Le steamer "La Belgique" est en réparation, et un chaland a coulé dans le premier rapide, qu'on essayait de lui faire franchir à la remorque de "La Belgique." Aux dernières nouvelles, Mr. Stanley était à Yellala, occupé de fonder la première station commerciale Belge.

## No. 14.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville.—(Received July 26.)*

(Extract.)

*Brussels July 25, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that a fresh expedition to Central Africa will probably start from Brussels on the 10th August, under the command of Lieutenant Haron.

This expedition, which will be dispatched direct to the Congo to assist and co-operate with Mr. Stanley, has nothing to do with the International Society, which has already dispatched several parties towards the lake district from Zanzibar.

## No. 15.

*Earl Granville to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 26, 1880.*

I INCLOSE, for your information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, reporting the arrival at that place of a German expedition, sent out by the German branch of the International African Association; also of a Frenchman representing a French expedition to be sent out under the auspices of that Association, and reporting the movements of the Belgian expedition.\*

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 16.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville.—(Received August 2.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, August 1, 1880.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 25th July, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that it is not Lieutenant Haron, but Lieutenant Braconier, of the Lancers, attached to the Staff, who will take the command of the first Belgian expedition to the Congo, which is expected to leave Liverpool on or about the 10th instant.

Besides the two officers above mentioned, three other officers will take part in this expedition—Sub-Lieutenant Valcke, of the Engineers, M. Paul Neve, and M. Van Heste, who for several years has been second in command of one of the Belgian mail-steamers, and has had some Experience in equatorial regions.

Lieutenants Braconier and Haron are young and intelligent officers, who passed through the Military Academy of Brussels with the highest distinction, and are considered in every way fitted for the arduous service for which they have volunteered. On arriving at the Congo these officers will place themselves under Mr. Stanley.

Some doubt has been expressed to me by a person who has taken much interest in Belgian expeditions to Central Africa, as to whether the King may not be forestalled in his efforts to open that country to Belgian trade by the French expedition under Lieutenant Brazza, an Italian by birth, who is in the French service, and who has discovered an affluent flowing from the Congo above the rapids which have arrested the progress of Mr. Stanley.

The river in question was reached by Lieutenant Brazza during an expedition he made from the Gaboon territory up the River Oguwai; it is reported to flow through a comparatively level country, to be without rapids, and to be free from the obstacles with which Mr. Stanley has to contend, and which will necessitate the formation of a road, the length of which will about equal the distance from Brussels to Orleans.

I am informed that the French Government have granted 100,000 fr. for the exploration of this river by Lieutenant Brazza, which, if successful, would tap the country through which the Congo flows, above the rapids, long before Mr. Stanley could reach it, and convey such produce as it may contain to territory under French dominion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

## No. 17.

*Earl Granville to Sir S. Lumley.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Foreign Office, August 10, 1880.*

FOLLOWING telegram received from Kirk, Zanzibar, August 9:—

“Carter and Cadenhead [?] murdered at Pimbwee by Simba and Mirambo, 22nd July. Inform King Leopold.”

## No. 18.

*Earl Granville to Sir S. Lumley.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Foreign Office, August 13, 1880.*

THE following telegram has been received from Dr. Kirk, Zanzibar:—

“Lieutenant Mathews’ troops start to occupy stations inland. Inform Brussels.”

## No. 19.

*Earl Granville to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 14, 1880.*

I TRANSMIT herewith a despatch from Dr. Kirk reporting the arrival at Zanzibar of Captain Romacker and his companions, Messrs. Leleu, Becker, and de Meuse, on their way to join the Belgian Central African Expedition.\*

I have to request you to submit this despatch to the King of the Belgians for His Majesty’s perusal.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 20.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville.—(Received August 17.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, August 11, 1880.*

I DID not fail to communicate to the King the telegraphic despatch which your Lordship did me the honour to address to me yesterday, conveying the sad intelligence of the assassination of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead.

I have since heard that His Majesty, who had received the news direct from Zanzibar yesterday morning, is much grieved and depressed at the loss of two such able and courageous Agents, who were admirably adapted for the arduous task they had undertaken, as well as at this further proof of the little dependence that can be placed on the friendly assurances and apparently favourable change in the character of a savage Chief like Mirambo.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

## No. 21.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville.—(Received August 17.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, August 15, 1880.*

ON receipt of your Lordship’s despatch of the 14th instant, I at once submitted the despatch from Dr. Kirk, reporting the safe arrival at Zanzibar of Captain Romacker and his companions, to His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and I have now the honour to return the said despatch as instructed.

His Majesty has requested me at the same time to convey to your Lordship his best thanks for the perusal of Dr. Kirk's communication, and for the information contained in your Lordship's telegram of the 13th.

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

## No. 22.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville.—(Received August )*

(Extract.)

*Brussels, August 24, 1880.*

ON my asking Baron Lambermont whether he could give me any information in regard to the mission with which it was said Lieutenant Haron, of the last Central African Expedition, had been charged, his Excellency said that he knew nothing whatever of such a mission; all that he knew was the King had applied to the Minister of War to obtain leave for Lieutenant Haron to join the expedition which was to have left Liverpool for Zanzibar, and that this had been granted.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have learnt that the mission with which Lieutenant Haron has been charged by the King is to proceed to Madeira to purchase mules and asses, which will be conveyed to the Congo in order to assist Mr. Stanley in his explorations along that river.

## No. 23.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville.—(Received September 20.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, September 19, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith two copies of an interesting Report published by the International African Association of the itinerary followed by the Belgian expedition under M. Burdo from Mpwapwa by Mdabouron to Tabora.

Leaving the first-named place on the 25th February, the expedition, which had joined an Arab caravan, reached Tabora on the 7th April.

The minute details given by M. Burdo of the country through which he passed, and the provisions and quality of the water to be found at the stations where the expedition rested, may be useful for future travellers, though he strongly dissuades them from following the route taken by him in the country of Ocegogo, with the view of avoiding the heavy tribute levied, as Mvowni, the direct route usually followed by Arab and other caravans being five stations shorter, while instead of escaping, as they had hoped, the payment of black mail, they had on the northern route they took to pay it twice over in several places.

M. Burdo insists strongly on the necessity of taking a large supply of rice from Zanzibar, as none is to be found in the interior, and of laying in a large stock of maize at Khonko, where it is to be had in great abundance, and of excellent quality, adding that by the time travellers reach that place their merchandise will have been so much diminished by the heavy tributes they have to pay on the way, that they will have no difficulty in obtaining porters for the additional food.

At Wagogo and Lohuma in the Ogongo country, M. Burdo had great difficulty in preventing a conflict with the natives, who attacked the party, killing one man of the Arab caravan, and wounding two of his own men. M. Burdo, however, bearing in mind the strict orders he had received, would not allow his men to use firearms in repelling the attack.

At Khonko, which they reached on the 19th March, they found a well-cultivated country with numerous herds of cattle. On the march to Mdabouron they met with zebra, antelopes, and giraffes in great numbers, and saw many traces of elephants.

Between M'toni and Bonbededa they came upon the track cut to allow the passage of Mr. Carter's elephants, which, however, was already much overgrown with underwood.

On the 1st April the expedition crossed the southern extremity of Lake Tchaie, and in a wood half a league from the lake they came to the place where Mr. Penrose was murdered, vestiges of pillage and massacre being still evident.



On the 2nd April they received from an Arab caravan good news of the Belgians at Karema, where a stone house was being built, and on the 7th reached Tabora, having lost five of the twelve asses they had hired.

Since the publication of the above Report, some further news of M. Burdo's expedition has appeared in the "Meuse," copy of which is herewith inclosed.

At Kissindu M. Burdo's porters deserted him, but Captain Popelin, hearing of the difficult position in which he was placed, went to his assistance with his faithful negroes from Karema, and after ten days' march arrived in time to prevent the attack and pillage of the caravan by the Rougas-Rougas.

Mr. Cadenhead had left before to join Mr. Carter on his return to the coast, but on the 10th June MM. Popelin and Burdo knew nothing of the massacre of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead, though at that date they had heard that Mirambo, Simbo, and the Chief of the Rougas-Rougas had left on their warlike expedition, having for its object to lay waste the countries situated to the south-east of Malagarazi.

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

Inclosure in No. 23.

*Newspaper Extract.*

LA "Meuse" a reçu de l'expédition Belge dans l'Afrique Centrale des nouvelles qui sont postérieures de quelques jours à celles que donnait le Rapport de M. Burdo que nous avons publié hier.

A Kissindeh, notre troisième expédition—celle de M. Burdo— a eu à lutter contre une désertion en masse des porteurs, mais, grâce à l'énergie de M. Burdo, resté seul dans cette localité, toutes les marchandises ont pu être remises dans le tembe du Sultan même, à Kissindeh.

M. Roger était resté, un peu souffrant, près de Mr. Van den Heuvel, et Mr. Cadenhead était parti pour rejoindre Mr. Carter.

Le Capitaine Popelin, qui se trouvait à Karéma avec des nègres fidèles, ayant appris la situation perplexe dans laquelle se trouvait M. Burdo, s'est porté à son secours, avec une confraternité, un dévouement, et une énergie qui n'étonnent pas chez ce brave et loyal officier. Il a franchi rapidement les dix jours de marche qui séparaient Karéma de Kissindeh, et est arrivé près de M. Burdo au moment où les Rougas-Rougas menaçaient de l'attaquer et de le piller.

Inutile de dire que l'attitude du Capitaine Popelin, de M. Burdo, et de leurs hommes suffit pour mettre en fuite les bandes des pillards du Nioungou. Un seul des bandits a été blessé dans cette petite échauffourée.

A la date du 10 Juin MM. Popelin et Burdo ne savaient rien du sort cruel de MM. Carter et Cadenhead, qui ont dû succomber dans une lutte avec Mirambo.

Le bruit courait cependant déjà à Kissindeh, le 10 Juin, que Mirambo, Simba, et le Nioungou, Chef des Rougas-Rougas, étaient partis en guerre pour saccager les contrées situées au sud-est du Malagarazi.

Là se bornent les nouvelles reçues par la "Meuse."

No. 24.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville.—(Received September )*

My Lord,

*Brussels, September 21, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract from the "Etoile Belge" of this date, giving some interesting details of the deaths of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead.

Mpimbwe, the place at which the massacre took place, is only three days' distance from Karema, and it was apprehended that Mirambo might proceed to this station, but according to the latest telegraphic news received, contradicting that given by the "Sémaphore" of Marseilles, M. Gambier was at the station on Lake Tanganika in perfect safety.

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

## Inclosure in No. 24.

*Extract from the "Etoile Belge" of September 21, 1880.*

LE dernier courrier de Zanzibar a apporté des détails sur l'assassinat de MM. Carter et Cadenhead, les deux courageux gentlemen Anglais qui étaient chargés de l'expérience tendant à introduire en Afrique l'éléphant comme bête de somme. Ces détails ont été racontés à Zanzibar par deux anciens serviteurs de la caravane de MM. Carter et Cadenhead. On lira peut-être avec intérêt le récit fait par ces hommes à M. Griffulhe, le correspondant de l'Association Internationale Africaine à Zanzibar. Nous empruntons une grande partie de ce récit au "Sémaphore" de Marseille; nous le complétons avec quelques renseignements particuliers que nous avons pu nous procurer.

Mr. Cadenhead était arrivé à Karéma avec des Ouangonanas et cinq ânes. Il était logé, ainsi que Mr. Carter, chez M. Cambier. Le septième jour après son arrivée, nous nous mîmes en route pour Zanzibar, MM. Carter, Cadenhead, et nous autres, formant en tout une caravane de 150 hommes.

Quatre jours avant notre départ, le Capitaine Popelin avait quitté Karéma avec cinquante hommes pour aller à la rencontre des voyageurs venant d'Ounyanimbé.

Il ne restait donc plus à Karéma que M. Cambier avec vingt-huit Ouangonanas, l'éléphant Pulmalla gardé par Bonhéli et quelques Ouniamonésis, venus avec un Arabe qui avait amené beaucoup de marchandises de Zanzibar au lac. Cet Arabe était retourné deux jours après, la veille de l'arrivée de Mr. Cadenhead à Karéma.

La route que nous suivions courait dans la direction de l'Ourori. Durant les sept premiers jours, nous ne vîmes pas d'indigène; mais le huitième nous aperçûmes des Rougas-Rougas qui rôdaient près d'un grand village. Ce village comptait six portes et nous apprîmes qu'on l'appelait Mpimbwé.

Nous étions occupés à préparer le camp, lorsque le Chef de Mpimbwé, appelé Kassaghira, vint trouver MM. Carter et Cadenhead pour leur dire d'entrer dans le village, et d'y séjourner jusqu'à la fin de la guerre que faisaient Mirambo et Simba.

MM. Carter et Cadenhead s'entretenaient avec Kassaghira, mais nous ne comprenions pas ce qu'ils disaient. Nous entendîmes seulement ces paroles du Chef de Mpimbwé: "N'allez pas dans la forêt, car vous ne pourriez vous y défendre contre les Rougas-Rougas." C'est alors que MM. Carter et Cadenhead nous donnèrent l'ordre d'entrer dans le village.

Nous y étions depuis deux jours lorsqu'on annonça l'arrivée de Mirambo; c'était le Jeudi, 14 Juin, à 3 heures du matin. Nous entendîmes bientôt des cris, puis des coups de fusil, et nous vîmes les indigènes courir çà et là.

Les Rougas-Rougas étaient très-peu éloignés de nous. Mr. Carter leur disait de ne pas se battre, que la paix était préférable à la guerre; les Européens (ajoutait-il) n'aiment pas d'employer les armes: "nous ne voulons aucun mal, nous sommes des voyageurs qui ne cherchons que le repos pour continuer notre route après nous être remis de nos fatigues." Mais les Rougas-Rougas n'écoutaient point ces paroles et les coups de fusil devenaient de plus en plus nombreux.

Nous nous groupâmes alors autour des tentes dressées près d'une des portes du village que cinquante Ouangonanas avaient ordre de défendre.

MM. Carter et Cadenhead se trouvaient l'un près de l'autre avec leurs deux domestiques; un Portugais, les Chefs Abdallah-Djimallé et Abdallah-ben-Rassani, et les autres étaient groupés autour d'eux. Le Portugais et les autres stewards faisaient passer les cartouches. Tout à coup, nous vîmes le pavillon de Mirambo flotter sur le village. Ce pavillon ressemblait à celui des Anglais, à tel point que nous entendîmes dire qu'il nous appartenait.

Nous pensâmes que le village étant pris, on allait nous laisser en paix. Ce fut le contraire; les Rougas-Rougas accoururent vers nous en criant: "Pourquoi, Ouangonanas, ne vous battez-vous pas?"

Abdallah Djemellé fut alors envoyé en avant, et dit aux Rougas-Rougas que nous ne voulions pas prendre part à la lutte, que nous ne leur voulions aucun mal, et que nous allions partir.

Les Ouachüregis répondirent: "Puisque vous ne voulez pas combattre, nous allons vous y forcer, car nous voulons avoir tout ce que vous possédez," et la lutte commença. Les premiers coup de fusil tuèrent Mr. Cadenhead, la balle lui traversa la tête de part en part. Mr. Carter le tint dans ses bras et le transporta dans sa tente. Il en ressortit aussitôt, et nous nous battîmes courageusement. Mr. Carter se servait tour à tour de son fusil et de celui de Mr. Cadenhead, et tuait beaucoup d'hommes à

l'ennemi. Déjà le Portugais et les stewards étaient tombés; personne ne faisait plus passer les cartouches.

Bientôt Mohamedi, Balozi, succombaient. Pendant que nous combattions, nous ne nous étions pas aperçus que les cinquante Ouangonanas avaient livré la porte qu'ils devaient défendre. Les Rougas-Rougas nous attaquèrent ainsi par derrière; ils tiraient coup sur coup; ce fut alors que Mr. Carter reçut une balle dans le dos et fut tué. Il nous avait dit: "Si je suis tué, que ceux qui peuvent se sauver le fassent."

Il est probable que sans la trahison des cinquante Ouangonanas, nous aurions été vainqueurs.

Peu après, nos Chefs Abdallah Djemallé et Abdallah-ben-Rassami tombaient sous les coups des Rougas-Rougas. Nous primes alors la fuite.

Nous ne connaissons pas le nombre de morts; nous ne savons pas si les six Indiens ont été tués, ni si les Chefs Djemallé et Abdallah ben Rassami ont péri. Chacun fuyait.

Les Rougas-Rougas nous poursuivirent pendant trois heures. Nous errâmes ainsi nus, mourant de faim et de fatigue pendant six jours. Nous rencontrâmes alors M. Popelin, qui se trouvait avec un autre blanc à Ougara. Nous lui racontâmes la mort de ses amis. Il donna l'ordre à sa caravane de rétrograder à Tabora. Nous étions sept qui avions pris part à la lutte; nous n'en avons pas vu arriver d'autres pendant les trois jours que nous avons séjourné à Tabora.

Mirambo pouvait aller en trois jours de Mpimbwé à Karéma. Nous ne savons pas s'il y est allé ni si des fugitifs ont pu arriver à Karéma pour annoncer à M. Cambier ces douloureux événements.

Cet article était déjà composé lorsque nous avons appris que l'Association Africaine avait reçu des nouvelles rassurantes de tous les voyageurs. Un télégramme de M. Griffulhe lui apprend, en effet, que Mirambo ne s'est pas porté vers Karéma, et que contrairement à la nouvelle qui en est donnée par le "Sémaphore," M. Cambier se trouve en complète sûreté à la station du Lac Tanganika.

## No. 25.

*Earl Granville to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 6, 1880.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith two despatches from Dr. Kirk containing further information which he had gathered respecting the circumstances attending the murder of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead, and the war now being waged by Mirambo.\*

I have to request you to submit these despatches to the King of the Belgians for His Majesty's perusal, and eventually return them to me.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 26.

*Sir H. Barron to Earl Granville,—(Received October 18.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, October 16, 1880.*

ACCORDING to the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's despatch of the 6th instant, I have communicated to the King the two despatches from Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, concerning the murder of Captain Carter and the war of Mirambo.

I am requested by His Majesty to express his thanks to your Lordship for the communication of these documents.

They are both now returned herewith.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. BARRON.

No. 27.

*Earl Granville to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 8, 1880.*  
 I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Dr. Kirk containing details respecting the death of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead,\* and I have to request you to submit it to the King of the Belgians for His Majesty's perusal.

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 28.

*Earl Granville to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 29, 1880.*  
 I TRANSMIT to you a copy of a further despatch from Dr. Kirk containing intelligence from the interior of Africa, and inclosing a copy of a letter from Captain Popelin to the Sultan of Zanzibar respecting the death of Captain Carter and Mr. Cadenhead, and I have to request you to submit it to the King of the Belgians for His Majesty's perusal.†

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 29.

*Sir S. Lumley to Earl Granville—(Received December 6.)*

My Lord, *Brussels, December 2, 1880.*  
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 29th ultimo, covering the copy of a despatch from Dr. Kirk containing the latest information from Central Africa.

In accordance with your Lordship's instructions, I have submitted that despatch to the King of the Belgians, and His Majesty has begged me to convey to your Lordship his sincere thanks for this interesting communication.

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

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## BRAZIL.

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No. 30.

*Mr. Ford to Earl Granville.—(Received December 6.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, November 8, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship translations of a correspondence which has lately taken place between Senhor Nabuco, Deputy from Pernambuco, and Mr. Hilliard, the United States' Minister at this Court.

Senhor Nabuco is a thorough-going abolitionist, and is anxious, if possible, to hasten the advent of the day when slavery in Brazil will be finally put an end to.

According to the Law of the 28th September, 1871, it was decreed that the children of women slaves that may be born in the Empire from the above date shall be considered to be free.

Thus forty or fifty years must necessarily elapse before slavery can, by the gradual death of slaves born prior to the 28th September, 1871, and by the number of those annually emancipated, be said to be extinguished in the Empire of Brazil.

Senhor Nabuco is not contented with this state of affairs, and is desirous of seeing a more immediate term fixed for the total abolition of slavery in this country.

However praiseworthy are Senhor Nabuco's efforts in the anti-slavery cause, it is hardly to be expected that any legislative action he may take in the matter will prove successful, as the large coffee and sugar planters, who are strongly represented in the Brazilian Chambers, would use their best endeavours to thwart his schemes.

The publicity given in the local newspapers to Mr. Hilliard's letter, which has been translated into Portuguese, has called forth some hostile criticism, and Mr. Hilliard is accused by some of having overstepped the bounds of diplomatic decorum in thus publicly mixing himself up in a question which, it is asserted, can only be considered as one of purely local importance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

P.S.—I inclose copy of the manifesto of the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society referred to in Senhor Nabuco's letter.

F. C. F.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 30.

*Extract from the "Rio News" of November 5, 1880.*

EMANCIPATION.—The following is the full text of the correspondence between Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, President of the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society, and Honourable Henry W. Hilliard, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this Court, relative to the results of emancipation in the United States:—

*Mr. Nabuco to Mr. Hilliard.*

“(Translation.)

“My dear Mr. Hilliard,

“*Sociedade Brasileira contra a Escravidão,*

“*Rio de Janeiro, October 19, 1880.*

“I take the liberty of sending to your Excellency some copies of the English translation of the manifesto of this Society, and asking your enlightened opinion upon the results which the immediate and total substitution of slave labour by free labour has produced, and still promises to produce, in the Southern States of the Union.

“No one is better qualified than your Excellency to speak—possessing as you do, not only the experience of a statesman who has played an important part in the events which resulted in emancipation in those States, but also a thorough acquaintance with

their social and economic conditions—no one, I repeat, is better qualified than your Excellency to speak of the great revolution wrought in agricultural labour by the instantaneous liberation of the negro race.

“The relations of the freedmen with their former masters, their aptitude for free labour, the condition of agriculture under the regimen of hired labour, the general progress of the country since that inevitable crisis, are highly interesting subjects of study for us who will, like the planters of Louisiana and Mississippi, be obliged to avail ourselves of the very same elements inherited from slavery, and of the voluntary labour of the same race condemned by it to the cultivation of the soil.

“There can be no doubt, after the late harvests, regarding the wisdom of emancipation as an economic measure for the reconstruction of the Southern States. Even Mr. Jefferson Davis has just acknowledged that the heritage of slave-holders has considerably augmented in the hands of free labourers, and that from this stand-point abolition has been a great benefit to that section of territory where it threatened to become a catastrophe and permanent ruin. Unfortunately, however, it is impossible to convince the planters that their true friends are those who desire to give them a permanent, firm, and progressive base instead of this provisional one called slavery. The truth, when it appears, may come too late to prevent the ruin of the parties interested, and, as the sun, it may come only to illumine the wreck after the tempest. It is our duty, however, to enlighten the opinion of the agriculturists themselves by the experience of free labour in other countries, and to demonstrate to the country that only with emancipation can it trust its future to agriculture.

“Your Excellency had a place in Congress by the side of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay; you belonged to the Whig party from which sprung the Republican party with its free soil programme. Your experience covers a long period, and your word is above suspicion. It is for this reason that I ask your full judgment upon the effect which the transformation of labour has had and will have on the wealth, well-being, and the future of the social community to which your Excellency belongs. Certain as I am that your opinion will have weight with all minds who see in emancipation the only problem worthy of arresting the attention of statesmen in countries which in this century are still under the opprobrium of possessing slaves, I thank you in anticipation for your reply as a service rendered to a million and a half of human beings whose liberty is solely dependent upon their masters becoming convinced that free labour is infinitely superior in every respect to forced and unremunerated labour.

“With the assurance, my dear Mr. Hilliard, of my high esteem, I have, &c.

“(Signed)                      “JOAQUIM NABUCO.

“Hon. Henry B. Hilliard.”

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*Mr. Hilliard to Mr. Nabuco.*

*“Legation of the United States, Rio de Janeiro,*

*“October 25, 1880..*

“My dear Mr. Nabuco,

“I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter calling my attention to the manifesto of the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society, a copy of which you have been good enough to forward to me, and requesting me to give my views of the results of the emancipation of the coloured race in the Southern States of the Union.

“While I am not disposed to obtrude my opinions of any of the institutions of Brazil, I do not feel at liberty to withhold the information that you desire, the request for the expression of my views coming from a source entitled to high consideration, and the question involved being so large as to transcend the boundaries of any country, appealing, as it does, to the civilization of our century, and touching the widest circle of humanity. I recall the sentiment of a classical poet, expressed in one of his plays—

“I am a man,  
And I cannot be indifferent to anything,  
That affects humanity.”

“When that line was uttered in a Roman theatre, filled with a people accustomed to witness the fierce sports of the Coliseum, it was received with thunders of applause. Such a sentiment can never lose its force with the advancing civilization of the world.

“Slavery in the United States is to be distinguished from that which existed in other countries growing out of the patriarchal authority, or resulting from capture in war, or punishment for crime. It was part of a commercial system that did not content itself with ordinary objects of trade, but took hold of the African race as offering a

tempting reward for enterprise and promising a speedy return for the outlay of capital—at once atrocious, reckless, and selfish. For two centuries this inhuman trade was carried on, without remonstrance or even criticism. The American continent offered the best market in the world for the sale of slaves. Slavery was planted on the soil of the English Colonies, stretching from New England to Georgia. When the Colonies threw off their allegiance to England, they were independent of each other, but they made common cause, and at the close of the war they became free and independent States. When it became necessary to form a more perfect union, the several States met in Convention, General Washington presiding, and they established a National Government. The constitution conferred upon this Government great powers, powers supreme and sovereign. But the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, were reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. The National Government had no jurisdiction over the domestic institutions of the States. Slavery was left under the absolute control of each State where it existed. It was the object of the framers of the constitution to leave slavery in the States where it existed, without adding any sanction to it, to be disposed of by each State without reference to the others.

“In the course of time, a strong hostility to slavery began to exhibit itself in some of the communities of the North. Attempts were made to determine the territorial bounds to which slavery should be confined within the United States, and into this discussion the distribution of power and sectional aggrandizement largely entered. Upon the application of Missouri—a new State, in which slavery existed, organized out of a territory belonging to the United States—for admission to the Union, a fierce contest ensued which was happily compromised by the fixing of the line of 36° 30', and the territory north as free territory. The tranquillity of the Union was undisturbed for some years, but upon the acquisition of new territory at the close of the war with Mexico the formidable question of the exclusion of slavery from it was revived. A powerful free soil party was organized, a party that disclaimed any purpose to interfere with slavery in the States, but which demanded its exclusion from all the territory lying outside of the limits of any particular State. This party attracted to its ranks some of the ablest statesmen, who had, up to this crisis, ranged themselves under the banner of the Whig and democratic parties. In 1860 the last great political battle was fought in which the old parties appeared in the field. The free soil party triumphed. It bore its chosen leader Mr. Lincoln, into the Presidency.

“Many of the leading men of the South insisted that the institutions of that section had been brought under the ban of the National Government, that the Southern States could no longer look to it for protection, that the objects for which the Union was formed were disregarded, and that the time had come for seceding from it as a peaceful solution of a contest hopeless of adjustment. A large body of Southern statesmen dissented from that view. I was one of the number who believed that all the great interests of the South were far safer within the Union than they could be outside of it. I had some time before said in my place in Congress that the whole civilized world was against slavery, that it was protected only by the bulwark of the Union, and that we could already feel the spray of the billows that dashed against that barrier. But the hour had struck; the crisis had arrived; revolution was inevitable.

“The great civil war that ensued shook the Union to its foundations; but it stood, for it was founded upon a rock. It is too early to write the history of that great struggle, a drama in which many who bore a part are still living. The National Government triumphed, and slavery was immediately abolished throughout the United States. But it should be distinctly understood that war was not made on the part of the North to abolish slavery, nor on the part of the South to perpetuate it. It is impossible to comprehend the real significance of the question as to the results of emancipation, and the condition of the coloured people in the South, without glancing at this historical review of the causes that produced a change unparalleled in the annals of the world, in the domestic and economic condition of a great section of the Union. These causes did not immediately cease to act after the convulsion had ended. Long after the storm has swept the ocean, its billows dash against the shore, and the ships that spread their sails upon its heaving bosom are driven far out of their course.

“Unhappily, the great quarrel originated in the relations of the Southern States to the Union, became a sectional issue and it continued to affect the *status* of the coloured race after emancipation had been accomplished. Political considerations continued to influence the settlement of a great social and economic question. In the language of Lord Bacon, ‘it was impossible to look at it in a dry light.’

“It was supposed, when the war was ended, that the freedmen of the South could

not be entrusted to the control of their late masters. Measures were adopted for their protection. Not only were they admitted to equality under the laws, but political privileges were immediately conferred upon them. At the same time, the leading statesmen of the South were placed under disabilities. The anomalous spectacle was presented of coloured freedmen suddenly elevated to office, while white men, long accustomed to rule, were excluded from posts of honour and trust. Not merely were the slaves emancipated, but they were permitted to dominate.

“Numbers of adventurers from other States found their way to the South who sought for their own advantage to control the freedmen, and, utterly without principle, they encouraged distrust and hostility on the part of the coloured people toward their former masters. Of course, under these influences, it was some time before the freedmen adjusted themselves to their new conditions. Many wandered from the plantations where they had been accustomed to work, and sought employment in the cities, leading a migratory and unprofitable life.

“But it must be said, in justice to the coloured people, that never in the history of the world has a class, held in bondage and suddenly delivered from it, behaved so well. During the war the slaves were exemplary in their subordinate position; no attempt at revolt was made, and in many instances they protected the families of their masters, who were in the army, to repel an invasion which it was declared would liberate them. So, too, since the war there has been less insubordination, less violation of law, less disregard of the properties of life on the part of the coloured people of the South than was ever known in the history of any emancipated race. And this people were not a feeble, degenerate, scattered tribe, but actually number 5,000,000, contributing to-day an element of strength in the Southern States.

“Never in the progress of human society have the two systems of labour—slave and free—had so fair a trial of their respective advantages as in the Southern States of the Union. I have observed the results of both systems. A native of the South, brought up and educated there, a slave-holder, representing for a number of years in Congress one of the largest and wealthiest planting districts and a section where slave labour was exclusively employed, I observed the working of that system, conducted as it was with every advantage of soil, climate, humane and intelligent oversight; and I am acquainted with the condition of that splendid extensive agricultural region to-day.

“It was really believed throughout the South that emancipation would result in the utter ruin of the planting States; it was insisted that slave labour was essential to the production of crops, that the cultivation of cotton, sugar, and rice required regular, constant, reliable labour, that if neglected at certain seasons all the results of previous toil would be lost; that the planter must have such absolute control over the labourers as to be able to compel them to perform their tasks; that it was impracticable to secure the industry requisite for success with free labour, contracts would be disregarded, disputes would spring up, and at critical times work would be abandoned, bringing irreparable disaster. It was said that white men could not endure steady labour in climates where these profitable crops were made, and that the African race could alone be relied on to perform the agricultural work in the great fields of the South. The negro, if freed, would not work. He was naturally indolent, thrifless, improvident, and utterly unreliable, unless driven by the lash of a taskmaster.

“Some persons, too, who seemed to be deeply concerned for the well-being of society and the interests of civilization, professed to fear that the setting free of such a class would disturb the order of communities, sensitive to any extension of privileges to the African race.

“But, in the order of Providence, all these clouds that threw their portentous shadows across the heaven of the future have disappeared. Galileo was right when he said, ‘The world moves.’ Never were the States of the South so prosperous as they are to-day. Never were the relations between the white and coloured races so good as they are under the new conditions of life in the South.

“President Hayes, whose administration has contributed so largely to the advancement of the prosperity of the country in all its varied interests, said, in a recent speech in describing the condition of public feeling in the Southern States, ‘Material prosperity is increasing there; race prejudices and antagonisms have diminished; the passions and the animosities of the war are subsiding, and the ancient harmony and concord and patriotic national sentiments are returning.’

“The negroes labour well, patiently and faithfully, not only in the cities, but on the plantations. They are more intelligent and trustworthy than before emancipation, and whether engaged by contract or working for shares of the crop, the results are far more satisfactory than under the old system of compulsory labour. They are cheerful and



thrifty, and supply the best labour for the wide agricultural region of the Southern States that could be secured. The largest cotton crop ever made in the South estimated at 6,000,000 bales, has been produced this year chiefly by the labour of freedmen.

"The freedmen lay up something for themselves, and constitute an important element in the increasing wealth of the South. In one single Southern State this property is estimated to be worth several millions of dollars. They have advanced in intelligence, and are regarded as valuable citizens of the commonwealths where they formerly laboured as slaves. In Atlanta, the capital of the great State of Georgia, there is a prosperous University for coloured students. Some of the most efficient and conservative teachers in the State were educated there. Its students number 240, representing 10 different States, and 47 counties in Georgia. The trustees hold 60 acres of valuable land adjoining the college edifices, a splendid endowment, and, besides other revenues, receive 8,000 dollars per annum from the State. The library already comprises 4,000 volumes. The spectacle presented by the Southern States to-day is one of peaceful, cheerful, prosperous labour; the slave-driver has disappeared, the sounds that break the stillness of plantation life are the voices of a willing people engaged in work which, while it enriches the planter, adds to the well-being of the sons of toil.

"It is doubtless true that the system of slave labour in the Southern States of the Union was the most humane ever conducted in any part of the world. The planters, as a class, were men of a superior order, and they gave personal attention to the plantations. There were certainly occasional abuses even under that generally mild administration. It is impossible to provide against abuses under a system of absolute slavery. Where one human being has the power to control the labour of another, to assign his tasks, to order what his food and clothing shall be, to consign him to hard work in the most insalubrious spots, to take the products of his hands, to lay the lash on his back, to sell him away from his wife and children, to whip wife and child before his eyes, to become destiny for him, shutting out from him capriciously the light of heaven and the sweet pure air, it must be expected that the better qualities of human nature will at times be less powerful in dealing with the victims of such a code than the coarser and meaner lusts which have wrought so much wretchedness in the world. If Dante could have witnessed some of the scenes in these abject abodes of human misery, he might have deepened his description of the horrors in the "Inferno."

"Fortunately for us in the United States even the humane system of slavery which prevailed there has passed away for ever. The shadow upon the dial of human conscience must go back many degrees before any considerable number of men in the Southern States of the Union would consent to see slavery restored. To-day not a slave treads the soil of freedom; from the waters of the St. Lawrence to the Mexican sea, from the shore of the Atlantic, where the rising sun greets the flag of the Republic, to the distant coast of the Pacific, where his setting beams kindle upon its folds.

"It is now clearly understood that slave labour is the dearest in the world. The money invested in the purchase of slaves, the expenses incurred in maintaining them, the charges incident to keeping them in health and comfort, the duty of providing for the infirm and the aged, require a large amount of capital, from which free labour is exempt.

"But there are higher considerations than these: the responsibility, the deep abiding sense of conscientious duty, the obligation to acquit one's self well of the great task of compelling labour and of grasping all its fruits, the accountability for the well-being of dependent creatures—all this, viewed in the light that reveals all human affairs, must throw an ominous shadow over the places where the slave abides, and sighs, and toils in hopeless captivity.

"Since the abolition of slavery in the Southern States of the Union, a movement in favour of immigration from other States and from abroad has been developed in the most satisfactory way. Heretofore, while the fertile lands and fine climate of those States invited settlers, they did not come, but made their homes in the West, contributing to build up great States, and covering the country to the base of the Rocky Mountains with abounding crops, adding above all to the material wealth of those commonwealths, the priceless treasure of an abiding, growing, prosperous and happy people.

"Now, I observe with the greatest satisfaction, that an English Colony of the best class is about to be planted in East Tennessee, one of the most inviting parts of the Southern country. It is under the guidance of Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., an eminent scholar and statesman, who has displayed admirable judgment in selecting lands for the

new Colony. It is the first token of a happy future for the States so long wanting such settlers. Such a Colony would not have been founded in Tennessee if slavery still existed there.

“Emancipation in the Southern States was tried by every disadvantage to which it could be subjected; it was sudden, violent, and universal. The passage of the Red Sea seemed to be full of peril, but the enfranchised hosts passed over dry shod, and the captivity was ended. It seemed to be better that this great transformation should be gradual, that both the white and coloured races might prepare for the structural change in their relations to each other. I thought that this would require several years. Emancipation was not only immediate and universal, accomplished between the rising and the going down of the sun, but it was without compensation. Such a revolution in human society had never before occurred since men first began to gather into communities of the plains of the East.

“Many Southern families were utterly impoverished. A new and terrible appeal was made to the noble qualities of Southern men, but they bore it well, heroically, grandly. And now that it is all over, we would not recall the past. We do not speak of destiny; we submit to Providence. The mighty change that has taken place in our fortunes awakens in us neither regrets nor reproaches. We have turned our backs on the past; we look with courage to the future. The effect upon the white race at the South is infinitely better. Our young men respond to the appeal to their manhood; they address themselves to the tasks of life with energy and purpose. They have caught the spirit of our great poet, Longfellow’s line :

“‘Life is real, life is earnest.’

“So, too, this deliverance from bondage is better for the coloured race; they enjoy at once, without a lingering captivity, the priceless treasure of freedom.

“I have read the manifesto of the Anti-Slavery Society with profound interest. The cause is set forth with great ability, and the appeal in behalf of the enslaved race is most impressive.

“It seems that slavery in Brazil is already under the ban of the Imperial Government. The Law of the 28th September, 1871, adopted under the lead of your great and honoured statesman, Visconde do Rio Branco, providing that after its promulgation no child should be born a slave in Brazil, announced that this great Empire had ranged itself with all the civilized world in condemnation of human servitude. The only question now is whether the million and a-half of slaves in the country shall be still held in bondage, or be brought within the sweep of the beneficent spirit which prompted the grand act of the Imperial Government in behalf of human freedom.

“Brazil is a great country, vast in extent, with a mild climate and fertile soil, yielding freely coffee, sugar, tobacco, and cotton, besides other agricultural products, rich with tropical fruits, abounding in valuable metals and precious stones, with a sea-coast 4,000 miles in extent.

“Such a country invites agricultural colonization. It need not distrust its future. It need not hesitate to commit itself to the policy adopted in the United States. With the extinction of slavery, free labour will develop its immeasurable resources. The freedmen already accustomed to its climate and its methods of industry will supply the immediate demands for labour on the plantations. Gradually relieved from bondage, they will perform their tasks cheerfully, and ceasing to be a dependent class, not assimilating with the other inhabitants, but lingering in hopeless captivity, they will at once contribute to the wealth and strength of the country. Guided, trained, enlightened by the civilization that surrounds them, they will take part cheerfully in the industrial pursuits of the country—a country destined to be one of the greatest and happiest on the globe.

“As to the time to be fixed for the full enfranchisement of the enslaved race, it is well to consult the experience of other countries in dealing with this important question. The Ministry in England took up the subject as early as 1832; they proposed to inquire:—

“1. Whether the slaves, if emancipated, would maintain themselves, be industrious, and disposed to acquire property by labour?

“2. Whether the dangers of convulsions would be greater from freedom withheld than from freedom granted?

“But before the report was made, Parliament adopted an emancipation plan, and fixed upon a measure of apprenticeship of the slaves of four and six years, and voted moderate compensation.

“The French Government under Louis Philippe fixed ten years as the term, and

added compensation ; but the Revolution came, and Lamartine at once signed a paper that set free the slaves in the Colonial possessions of France.

“ Seven years might be fixed as the term in Brazil for holding the African race still in bondage. It would seem to be specially appropriate, in selecting the period for the termination of slavery in the Empire, to fix upon the 28th September, 1887, the anniversary of the great measure which provided that after its promulgation no child born in Brazil should be a slave.

“ But the Imperial Government will treat this question under the lights that surround it, and in reference to considerations which affect its own welfare. It is well constituted to guide the fortunes of this great country. Its history inspires confidence throughout the world, its stability in the midst of convulsions that shook other States, its Ruler displaying the great qualities of a man and a statesman, its Senate composed of wise, able, and experienced statesmen, profoundly versed in political science, its Chamber of Deputies constituted of enlightened gentlemen representing all parts of the Empire with dignity and ability.

“ When the great measure of enfranchisement shall be matured and promulgated it will be hailed with the benedictions of mankind. May the day soon dawn. It will not only illumine the Empire, but will cheer with its light the remotest parts of the civilized world.

“ In the letter which you have done me the honour to address to me, you refer to Mr. Webster and to Mr. Clay as leaders of the Whig party in the United States, and to my association with them in Congress. I knew them well, and, though a much younger man, I enjoyed an intimate friendship with Mr. Webster.

“ Mr. Clay was a splendid impersonation of an American statesman, bold, frank, and ardent ; he was distinguished for his oratory, powerful in the Senate, resistless on the hustings. He was a Southern man, a native of Virginia, and a citizen of Kentucky, to which State he removed in his youth, and was its Representative in Congress for many years. He favoured emancipation in his own State, but did not identify himself with the abolitionists of his day, feeling bound to respect the Provisions of the Constitution which gave Congress no jurisdiction, leaving it to be disposed of in the States where it existed.

“ Mr. Webster was a native of New Hampshire, but in his early manhood fixed his residence in Massachusetts. He did not commit himself to the measures of the anti-slavery party, being restrained by his respect for the constitution of the United States. He won for himself the proud distinction of being called, “ Defender of the Constitution.” No man surpassed Mr. Webster in the qualities that constitute a statesman, his imperial intellect, his large attainments, the tone of his character, the Olympian power and splendour of his eloquence, his personal appearance, the dignity of his manner, all gave him an unrivalled grandeur in the midst of his peers. He filled so great a place in the country that his death was like the fall of a castle from whose battlements banners had waved and from whose embrasures artillery had thundered.

“ Both these great statesmen died before the crisis came that tried the strength of American institutions. If they had lived, they might have averted civil war.

“ They were both leaders of the Whig party—a great, powerful, patriotic party, embracing the whole country and disdaining to bend to sectional influences. So long as it existed, it was the great conservative power in the nation, protecting all its interests and shedding a splendour over the whole country. I shared its fortunes throughout the whole term of its existence. It gave way before the fierce sectional struggle that produced the war, but its surviving members still cling to its traditions and glory in its memories.

“ I need not assure you that you have my best wishes for your success as a statesman. You may not at once secure the accomplishment of your wishes, but you may live to witness the complete triumph of the measures which you believe will promote the prosperity and glory of your country. Few men are so fortunate as to live long enough to reap the fruition of their labours—labours faithfully performed for the advancement of their race. Every great political career has its vicissitudes, its lights and shades ; the very energy that impels one to scale mountain heights may occasion a fall, but a true man will rise again to take part in the noble struggle of the forum.

“ Among the really great and fortunate men of our time Mr. Gladstone seems to enjoy the felicitous attainment of statesmanship described in Gray’s fine lines :

“ ‘ The applause of listening Senates to command,  
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,  
To scatter plenty o’er a smiling land,  
And read his history in a nation’s eyes.’ ”

"May it be your good fortune to serve your country well, and to be appreciated for your honourable labours. The noble cause to which you have consecrated your abilities, the courage with which you have advanced upon your course, and the manliness with which you express your convictions, entitle you to the highest respect and consideration. The true object of honourable ambition is not success, but as Lord Mansfield expresses it, "the pursuit of noble ends, by noble means." We must put forth our best efforts for the accomplishment of honourable and great tasks, but, after all, we must leave the result to the supreme ordering of Divine Providence.

"I tender you assurances of my high regard, and I beg you to believe me,

"My dear M. Nabuco,

(Signed)

"HENRY WASHINGTON HILLIARD.

"Hon. Joaquim Nabuco."

Inclosure 2 in No. 30.

*Manifesto of the Sociedade Brasileira contra a Escravidão (Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society).*

"Let Justice be done, though the Heavens fall!"

To the Country!

THREE hundred years ago the first contract for the introduction of Africans into Brazil was celebrated, and for 300 years we have existed in virtue of this contract. Slavery having been made the corner-stone of our nationality, many still believe that if this foundation were to be destroyed the edifice would immediately fall. The coarse and barbarous superstition of slave-labour has become to such an extent the creed of those who profit by it that, in their eyes, one cannot be at the same time an abolitionist and a Brazilian.

The slave-owner who cruelly beats or authorizes the punishments inflicted on these human beings for the sole purpose of increasing his own fortune; the irresponsible overseer who tortures pregnant women; the dealers who become rich with the trade in human flesh; the innumerable instruments of the infinite cruelties that go to make up what is called slavery: all those individuals who would be the disgrace of Turkey itself, seem very acceptable types of the old Brazilian customs, and enjoy the advantage of not offending the patriotic susceptibilities of the advocates of slavery. Those, however, who wish to see Brazil associate herself with the progress of our century; those who feel that in giving the last asylum to slavery she isolates herself in a humiliating position; those who aspire to be citizens of a free country inhabited by free men, and not divided between masters and slaves; these are held to be enemies to society, and whether called Eusebio, Rio Branco, or Pedro II, are always stigmatized as foreign agents.

Notwithstanding, however, the universal resistance opposed to the development of the idea of emancipation, it has never since the first advent of independence ceased to exist in the country, and to show itself as one of those beacons that illuminate the whole horizon. The heroes of Pernambuco who, in 1817, attempted our emancipation, had in view, as the founders of a free people, the abolition of slave-labour. The patriarch of independence, the venerable José Bonifacio, from his exile in France, solicitous of the fate of the country he had helped to create, drew up a scheme for the gradual emancipation of the slaves which should be the completion of the national work to which his name is eternally linked. During the whole of our constitutional existence the abolition tradition has been perpetuated in our Parliament, and in our annals one may see the vestiges of the constant revolt of the noblest and most enlightened part of the Brazilian conscience against the ignominy of an institution which is a violation of all the moral and social laws of the modern world.

All these manifestations, however, were isolated individual efforts until the day when, unexpectedly, and while engaged in a foreign war, the Government decided on initiating the reform of the servile element. The announcement of such an undertaking, for which public opinion was not prepared, could not but produce a great sensation in the country, violently awakened from the moral insensibility to which the philosophy of those who profited by the Traffic had up to that time reduced it. Act of a will which clearly was not the result of the general sentiment; the spontaneous initiative of the public Powers in opposition to the interests that wished to remain stationary; the reform of the servile element, nevertheless, corresponded so well with the most enlightened sentiments of the Brazilian community that it became at once the aspiration of its directing elements. It was thus that, notwithstanding that the Liberal party (in whose ranks the movement had

met great opposition) had fallen from power, the engagement represented by words delivered from the throne did not fail to be honoured and fulfilled by the Visconde do Rio Branco, to whom belongs the glory of establishing the Law of the 28th September, 1871, since which time no one is born a slave in Brazil.

The fact that the author of the Legislative Act that paralyzed slavery was the party which is everywhere the natural representative of privileged proprietary rights, of the monopoly of land and of rural feudalism, is a self-evident proof that when the country can wholly abolish it, slavery will find none but deserters among its best allies.

The Law of the 28th September was, however, a conservative law, which respected superstitiously the interest of the masters, which guaranteed to them the property in their slaves until the complete extinction of the last, which did not modify what is with the master practically the right of life and death; which, binding the present generation to a captivity only limited by death, subjects future ones for twenty-one years to an irresponsible authority and to a systematic brutalization, thus giving slavery a legal term of three-quarters of a century in which to disappear in the midst of the most terrible complications.

In the condition the country was in when the blow was given, it could not perhaps have been more profound. The Government could not require the representatives of conservative interests to yield at the first assault. It was clear, however, that a measure which was all in the future could not be the end, but only the beginning, of the promised emancipation; that it was not a Treaty of peace with slavery, but the declaration of war. Announced, however, as the Law of Emancipation, the Act of the 28th September, 1871, gave rise to the belief outside of the country that Brazil had courageously liberated the million and a-half of slaves which she still possessed.

Unfortunately, however, the Chamber of Deputies has by a solemn vote just dispelled the illusion of the whole world. Not only was slavery not abolished, but there is no wish to abolish it; and, still more, it is placed above the law. It has the privilege of being superior to the Constitution. The liberty, the frankness, the publicity of the debates of Parliament are very insignificant interests in comparison with it! The present slaves, a million and a-half of men, can only hope for death, and the sooner the better! Parliament ignores them. Looking from its lofty height over the whole extent of the country, it can only discern the mansion of the master; it does not discover the quarters of the slaves. Slavery has ceased to be a problem, emancipation a reform. The Government does not think of either the one or the other. In the rapids that we are descending a helmsman is not required. The liberal Government has become the trustee of slavery, and promises to deliver the deposit intact, with the very tears, the very sufferings that constitute its wealth.

But will this be the definite result of the vote of the 30th August, 1880? No! this vote must be modified in the next Session; free discussion must not again be denied to any partisan of the idea of abolition; the doors of Parliament must open widely to it, if the Liberal party wishes to be more than the submissive client of the great rural proprietorships, the agent of the stationary territorialism, which to the pro-slavery party is the true form of the social constitution. As the organ whose principal function should be the development and realization of the modern and civilizing aspirations existent in the most intellectual and progressive part of the nation; the Liberal party cannot be the systematic negation of all liberalism, the officious and voluntary enemy of emancipation.

Indeed, for many years no reform will equal this in importance. An inheritance of the past, slavery is the still open ulcer of the old Portuguese colonization. Australia, which was a nest of convicts, eliminated this primitive element in the progress of her development and from a penal station became a great country. Brazil also needs to eliminate her primitive constituent element, the slave. She wishes to become a great nation, and not, as many wish her to be, a great slave barrack.

While a nation only progresses by the forced labour of a caste outside of the pale of the law, it is but an attempt at an independent and autonomic State. While a race can only develop itself in any given latitude, by obliging another to work to sustain it, the experiment of the acclimatization of that race is yet to be made. To the eyes of the traditional Brazilians, Brazil without slaves will immediately succumb; very well, this very experience has more value than a life that can only succeed in maintaining itself by the weakening of the national character and by the general humiliation of the country. If abolition be suicide, then a people incapable of subsisting by and for itself will do a service to humanity by having the courage to abandon to others, stronger, more robust and more vigorous, the incomparable inheritance of the land which they have not known how to cultivate and where they cannot maintain themselves.

But no! Instead of being suicide, the act of foresight as well as of justice which shall put a term to slavery will awaken inert faculties in the national character and will open to the nation, instead of the vegetative paralysis to which it is subject, an epoch of activity and of free labour which will be the true period of its definite constitution and of its complete independence.

There are, indeed, in the immense territory of the Empire only sad and lamentable witnesses to the evil and fatal action of forced labour. Household slavery introduces immorality into all the relations of the family; it impedes the education of the children; it brutalizes the mistress; it familiarizes the man with the tyranny of the master which he exercises from childhood; it divorces him from labour, which becomes to him thereafter a servile occupation; it mingles the grossest superstitions with religion; it reduces morality to a convention of caste; it introduces inferior elements into the character which are antagonistic to all that make a man courageous, true, and noble; it imprints on all who do not rise against it all the characteristics that distinguish a people educated in the midst of slavery from one educated in the midst of liberty. Field slavery, besides all this, covers the cultivated soil with a network of fiefs in which the master is the tyrant of a small nation of men, who dare not look him in the face; who are limited to the fulfilment of certain invariable obligations without liberty to give their faculties any other application; who are subject to an arbitrary régime of oppressive tortures; who are without any of the rights of men, not even that of founding a family, not even for mothers that of suckling their children; who are veritable agricultural or domestic animals nourished in vice and reared in degradation.

The nation that in the present century shall tolerate this regime with indifference, as immoral as it is barbarous, will be a condemned nation. We, Brazilians no longer, shut our eyes to this monstrous mutilation of man, to this systematic suppression of human nature in a million and a-half of our compatriots of another race. Brazil can live without depending on the pitiless and iniquitous exploration of man by man. Hers is not a people which is usurping the place that another race would occupy with greater advantage to the American continent. Slavery has been for her only an impediment to progress; it is a tree whose roots sterilize the physical and moral soil wherever they extend.

Nothing so much offends the patriotism of the partisans of slavery as an appeal to the opinion of the world. No one can do it without being accused of relations with England. They have not yet pardoned her for putting an end to the Traffic. Let them, however, say what they like; Brazil does not wish to be a nation morally alone, a leper cast out from the encampment of the world.

The esteem and respect of foreign nations are as valuable to us as to any other people. In the punctuality with which we meet our external engagements there is something more than shrewdness in paying to-day in order to ask more to-morrow; in that lies our self-respect. In such case our commercial honour is equal to that of other nations. This respect is not limited to the payment of our pecuniary debts. When our national honour was offended we went to the extreme of sacrifice to redress it. In such case our military honour is equal to that of other nations.

When a Brazilian takes our name to Europe; when the protection extended to European *savants* shows our intellectual culture; when in our external relations we appear in the light of an advanced, generous, and liberal country, our self-esteem is gratified and stimulated.

Under such circumstances, then, how can an intellectual and sensitive people contemplate with indifference the degree of stagnation as regards the rest of the world caused by the maintenance of slavery? If to-morrow Europe and America were to join in a declaration making slave-holding equivalent to piracy, and subject as piracy on the high seas to the law of nations, we should be the only people to refuse our signature to such a Protocol. Brazil, one of the young nations of America, to become the last defender of the right of barbarians to enslave, degrade, and mutilate their captives! Never!

The supposition that we can live in communication with the world, and yet remain indifferent to the moral blockade existing around us, is incompatible with the *amour-propre* of the nation. We cannot blame the world for having advanced so far and in such a manner that we are no longer objects of sympathy, as happened with the United States of twenty years ago. We have no reason to complain because civilization has progressed so rapidly that it to-day considers criminal what, not long ago, was the normal constitution of colonial dependencies. Social ethics will not wait for our approval before becoming the general law of nations. Isolation is self-condemnation. The impulse of the nation is not to limit its sympathies to its own citizens without regard to that

cosmopolitan feeling which scorns such exclusiveness. Its pride causes it to aspire to a partnership and a share in the work of the modern world. It wishes to figure in history, to have the right to raise its head on this continent, and to be neither a sceptic nor a cynic in its attitude towards the dignity of humanity. It is alive to the enormity of being a country of slaves, and is anxious to wipe out this blot by an act of self-sacrifice, justice, and reparation, in the firm resolve not to permit slavery to continue in undisputed possession of its remaining million of victims.

Whilst, however, the abolition movement has to struggle with minor prejudices, it encounters a serious obstacle in the union of the traditional healthy elements of the country with the systematic enemies of progress.

Among the many evils resulting from slavery is that of creating an abnormal union of all slave-owners, good or bad, humane or cruel. Those who act as the friends of their slaves, and the protectors of the freeborn children, make common cause with the butchers of their fellow creatures, and with the most infamous traffickers in human flesh that America has yet seen. Slavery creates an abhorrent class-feeling among owners. The planter who manages his estates on an intelligent and kindly plan, who looks after the moral requirements of his slaves, who is the benevolent monarch of a people resigned to its fate, and whose wife and daughters treat the slaves as poor, necessitous, and unfortunate; such a man will yet willingly associate himself with those who, regarding the slave as a mere beast of burden in place of a human being, buy him at a high price and subject him to such arduous labour as may in a short time enable them to realize sufficient profit to secure them against any risk of loss. And still further, respectable landed proprietors allow themselves to be connected with slave-dealers from the towns and the interior on whose heads rests the blood of innumerable victims without one single drop having ever reached the conscience.

Against such a formidable array it would be useless to struggle were it not that it represents a state of things hastening to its fall, and a regime already self-condemned. So demoralized is slavery that the country will not long delay to reject its odious support.

Up to this point, however, we must fight a good fight, and for this purpose we have established the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society.

No members will be more joyfully welcomed among us than those landed proprietors who courageously and nobly desire to look the emancipation question in the face, and who, in place of opposing it, lend themselves to aid and direct it. The future of the slaves depends in a great measure on their owners, and our propaganda can only lead to creating sentiments of kindness and mutual interest between the one and the other. Those who from fear of the movement may be led to ill-treat their slaves are those who, being naturally cruel, have no idea of justice. It is not the slave who will resort to criminal measures when a legal and peaceful emancipation is being entered upon. The sentiments of the slave for his master, his dedication, disinterestedness, loyalty, resignation, are of a higher order than those of the master for his property. Slavery has not yet succeeded in creating a hatred between the races, and when the master is just the slave repays him far in excess of any kindness he may receive. It is not possible that the peaceful task of enlightening public opinion and of accelerating the national will, with which all humanity sympathizes, should be hindered by the very beings whom it is meant to benefit.

What we have in view, however, is not only the freedom of the slave, but the freedom of the country; it is the development of free labour which has to take place under the tutelage of the present generation. We have no wish to renounce any of our duties, nor to repudiate any of our obligations.

It is the duty of the great majority of the country to impose upon the small minority interested in slavery its ultimatum, which shall be both just and inflexible. A powerful Government representing the nation could without fear abandon the easy but inglorious attitude of indifference, and take into its own hands the direction of this movement, feeling sure that the country would accompany it with enthusiasm. The Saraiva Cabinet unfortunately does not aspire so high; it merely aims at being an ordinary episode in our political life in place of being an event in our social history.

It is for this reason that the present movement is due to the unofficial elements of both parties. This Society, for example, offers space to all; it is open not only to statesmen who can comprehend the plan and details of a gigantic work of social renovation, but also to obscure proletariats who hate slavery with the instinct of freeborn men.

To the Emperor we would say that there are a million and a-half of his subjects who



are outside the pale of the law, whose lot is one that finds no parallel in the civilized world, inasmuch as the proletariats of other countries are at least at liberty to emigrate, or otherwise to defend their rights and the honour of their families in the same manner as other men. We would further say that his long reign requires a crowning glory, and that this can be nothing else than the emancipation of the slaves. Let him remember that, without wishing to institute comparisons, we are an anomaly on this continent; we have slavery as a social institution and monarchy as a political organization, the result of which is that, in order to render a monarchy popular in America, it must accept the mission already fulfilled by it in Europe—that of destroying the feudal system and of liberating the territorial serfs.

To our constitutional parties we would say that they cannot be the supporters, the resigned followers, or enthusiastic advocates of a worn-out institution which has been banished from the whole world; we maintain that the Conservative party must see in the abolition movement the natural result of its own work, the recoil of its initiative; and that the Liberal party will belie even the reason for its existence, the name it has assumed, the position it occupies, if once it places itself at the service of slavery.

To the Republican party we would say that by the side of emancipation the Republican cause is premature; that the scepticism which has led many of the purest and, as we have seen, of the very staunchest Liberals to abandon the sterilizing organization of their party, would not be justifiable in regard to a movement so positive, so prolific, and so sincere as that of abolition; that the time has come for all who aspire to the founding of a free country, to unite around a common banner, which is the liberation of the soil.

We would say to the rising generation: children of slave-owners, you must learn to rely no longer on wealth which has mankind for its basis; set no store on the chances of a property which would compel you to buy and sell human beings; repudiate all connection with a past which is thrusting itself beyond its natural term of existence; you cannot wish to be associated with the barriers which the advocates of slavery are endeavouring to raise in the path of emancipation. A man is not free either when he is a slave or when he is a master; but you ought to be free men. Future contemporaries of free labour, enroll yourselves in the ranks of the irreconcilable foes of slave labour; and you will thus have increased the usefulness of your life, by widening that space in which as Brazilians you will not feel the humiliation of seeing imposed upon your country the revolting bondage under which it is now weighed down.

Finally, we would say to the owners of slaves: the law can deal with you in two ways: either by protecting you, or by calling you to account. You may take your choice. Slavery, of which you are the last representatives in the civilized world, can be extinguished from one day to another without any compensation being due to you from the State. It may be that the State has no wish to emancipate an entire race without regarding your individual interests. On you it depends to obtain this compensation in the name of equity, and to secure treatment as friends and as men of honour at the hands of the State. If, however, you oppose, as an actively adverse party, your *non possumus* to every reform; if you now place obstacles in the way of measures which would in the future facilitate the settlement of your legal claims without injury to your interests; if you become an insuperable barrier to each emancipation scheme, and recoil in terror from every step in this direction; then the blame will be yours alone, when the law, after so many frustrated attempts, shall like Lincoln with those Southern landowners whom to the last he would have spared, proceeded against you as if you were a belligerent and rival Power.

Bear in mind that it is false that all this great slave population of the country is legally owned; the very registers, made with patent bad faith, would of themselves denounce the violation of the Law of the 7th October, 1831. After the Traffic had been prohibited, the slave element of the country was still renewed by its means. There are employed in tillage innumerable Africans who have been criminally imported, and it is the offspring of these enslaved beings which constitutes the new generation of slaves. In its favour there does not even exist the excuse that slavery is a legal property; on the contrary, it is illegal and criminal on such an extensive scale that the simple revision of the titles to slave property would be sufficient to extinguish it.

The numerous party which does not wish to progress is composed of different shades of opinion. But even so, not one of them is so cynical and hypocritical as those who call themselves emancipators, while all the time they are unwilling to do anything, and reject both direct and indirect measures in favour of the cause which they profess to serve. According to them the country is not yet fit for emancipation, and the slave must not be thrust on society, wild beast that he is, before he has been domesticated.



But while they say this there are no measures which terrify them so much as those which aim at giving a hope, however fugitive, to the slave, at instilling into him the aspiration to be one day free, and preparing him for his liberty.

The perils of agitation are great, but they arise more than anything else from that intractable resistance which is opposed to necessary reforms by an interested minority, a minority which unfortunately stifles the majority in its functions as the legitimate representative of the spirit of our institutions. Only let the rural proprietors become imbued with the idea of emancipation, and every Brazilian will bear his share in the sacrifice entailed by that forced cessation of the humiliating institution, which will be the natural end and result of those perils of agitation now so much feared. Let them have self-reliance, and let them by the courage of their initiative and their decision, summon to their side in place of the false friends who, while they urge them to resist, will be the first to desert them, the peace of their own conscience, the love of their slaves, and the gratitude of the whole country.

Let our enemies make no mistake: we represent modern rights. At each victory gained by us the world will thrill with joy; at each victory of theirs the country will undergo a fresh humiliation. Brazil would, indeed, be the very last among the countries of the world if, having slavery, she had not also an abolitionist party; at least, the existence of such a party would be the proof that a sense of morality had not altogether deserted her. What we are doing to-day is in the interest of her progress, her credit, her moral and national unity.

By raising a war cry against slavery; by appealing to free labour; by condemning the fabric reared at such heavy cost upon the suppression of all dignity, energy, and liberty in the working classes; by proclaiming that no man can be the property of his fellow, and that no nation can with impunity build itself up upon the tears and sufferings of the race which has maintained it with the best of its blood and of its strength—by doing this we only prove that we are worthy to belong to that free country, the foundation of which we are longing to see.

Many years have passed since the first stone of the great edifice was laid, but there is still time for us to leave our obscure names graven on the foundations of a new country.

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*From the "Rio News" of October 5, 1880.*

**THE BRAZILIAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.**—In accordance with an announcement made some months ago, and in great part under the impetus given by the late action of the Government in suppressing all efforts in Parliament for the better realization of the work of emancipation in Brazil, a number of gentlemen met in the residence of Deputy Joaquim Nabuco on the 7th ultimo, for the purpose of organizing an Anti-Slavery Society. In view of the limited number of those who believe in the principle of immediate abolition, and of the desirability of uniting all shades of opinion—from the extreme Abolitionist to the gradual Emancipationist—it was not sought to lay down any fixed propositions beyond those upon which all could heartily agree—the limitation of Brazilian slavery within some definite period, the acceleration of emancipation, and the amelioration of the present status of the slave. Upon this basis it was felt that there was a wide field for active anti-slavery work, and that work it was resolved to undertake.

The result of this first meeting, aside from the general discussion of the question, was the appointment of a Committee on permanent organization to report at a second meeting on the 28th September—the ninth anniversary of the passage of the present Emancipation Law. In the interval which ensued the Committee entered into an active canvass in behalf of the movement, and succeeded in arousing such an interest and encouragement among thinking and influential men as to warrant the highest anticipations for its future success.

On the 28th, the second meeting was held under the Presidency of Dr. Joaquim Francisco Alves Branco Muniz Barreto, and the Sociedade Brasileira Contra a Escravidão was finally and definitely organized. The meeting was largely attended by Deputies, journalists, and professional men, all of whom were thoroughly in earnest, and resolved to begin the work of anti-slavery propaganda at once. There was no time lost in attempting a complicated organization; the initiators of the movement were too much in earnest for any such folly. As the purposes of the organization were clearly defined in every mind, the new Society went no further than to provide the necessary officers and resources for carrying on the work, arranging for future meetings, and deciding upon the publication of a monthly journal. In thus avoiding the vexatious and unnecessary delays

incident to the customary organization of Societies, in the appointment of Committees to draw up constitutions and bye-laws and in the interminable discussions on the petty details of such documents, the new Society has shown not only a rare good sense but also a determination to make its machinery subordinate to its work, its personality subordinate to its principles. In this it cannot be congratulated too highly. The manifesto, its declaration of principles and purposes, which we give elsewhere in full, had already been drawn up by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, and was ready for distribution. It was decided to issue this document in English and French also, and to give it the widest circulation possible.

The executive Committee proposes to call a congress of Abolitionists for the month of August 1881, and to begin the publication of an abolition paper at an early date.

No. 31.

*Mr. Ford to Earl Granville.—(Received December 31.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, December 1, 1880.*

WITH reference to my despatch transmitting copy of a letter which had been addressed by Mr. Hilliard, the United States' Minister at this Court, to Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, Deputy from Pernambuco, on the subject of a speedier solution of the slavery question than the one contemplated by the existing Law of the 28th September, 1871, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy of a speech delivered by the United States' Minister at a banquet which was given to him by a number of Brazilian Abolitionists on the 20th of last month.

The conduct of the United States' Minister, as I mentioned to your Lordship in my former despatch, has been subjected to considerable criticism, and has formed of late the subject of debates in the House of Representatives, where speeches have been made maintaining that a foreign Representative infringes his official character and oversteps his privileges when he assumes to take a prominent part in the discussion of questions which are of purely domestic policy of the country to which he is accredited.

One member in particular, M. Belfort Duarte, the Deputy from Maranhão, addressed in the House a categorical list of questions on the subject to M. Saraiva, the Brazilian Prime Minister and President of the Council.

M. Saraiva replied to him in as categorical a manner, as your Lordship will perceive from the inclosed copy and translation of the Minister's speech.

It is my impression that this diplomatic incident may now be considered as terminated, and that no more will be heard of the matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 31.

*Newspaper Extract.*

**BANQUET TO MR. HILLIARD.**—A banquet was given on the evening of the 20th instant to honourable Henry W. Hilliard, American Minister to Brazil, by the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society, as a token of appreciation for the service rendered to the cause of human freedom in his late résumé of the results of emancipation in the United States. There was a large number of prominent Abolitionists present, among whom were Deputies Nabuco, Saldana Marinho, Serra, Moura and Sodr , Dr. Adolpho de Barros, Dr. Nicol o Moreira, Dr. Ferreira de Menezes, of the "Gazeta da Tarde," and many others whose names our space will not permit us to give. The banquet was a very brilliant affair throughout, and among the large number of anti-slavery speeches made were many which were eloquent in behalf of the cause of abolition, and which should find a permanent place in the records of this movement. Our time and space will not permit us to give even an abstract of these speeches; we are able to reproduce no more than Mr. Hilliard's reply to an eloquent introduction and defence of his recent letter on American Emancipation, by the President of the Society, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco.

*Mr. Hilliard's Speech.*

"Gentlemen,

"In rising to make my acknowledgments for the very kind words which we have just heard from my honourable and eloquent friend, M. Nabuco, I must at the same time beg you to accept my warmest thanks in providing this splendid banquet as a mark of your

appreciation of the sentiments expressed in my late letter in regard to emancipation in the United States.

"It is not my purpose on this occasion to do more than to speak in general terms of the immeasurable advantages of free labour over a system of compulsory and unremunerated labour. It is a great social and economic question about which my own judgment is made up and settled.

"The experience of all nations teaches us that no country can enjoy the highest prosperity and happiness attainable where slavery exists. But I shall not enter into an argument in support of that proposition on an occasion like this.

"Allow me to say I cannot feel that I am a stranger in Brazil. Long before I stood upon its soil and looked out upon its beautiful scenery (far the most beautiful I have anywhere seen), I felt a deep interest in the country. Coming from my own country to this, it seemed to me that the United States and Brazil were bound to each other by strong ties; that we were merely neighbouring nations dividing between us so large a part of the American continent, and having great interests in common which we should develop for ourselves on this side of the Atlantic, without being disturbed by the struggles of the States of Europe. Your country, like mine, had thrown off its allegiance to a foreign Power, and asserted and maintained its right to be free and independent.

"More than this, in both countries a great system of Constitutional Government had been established. We have a day which, with every recurring anniversary, calls forth new attestations of popular rejoicing, the 4th July; and you have yours, the 7th September.

"So, too, not a great while after our independence was accomplished we framed a Constitution and established a national Government, under which we have advanced to the highest prosperity. You, at an early day, adopted your Constitution, under which you have made steady progress as a nation. One of the noblest monuments in the world adorns a beautiful square in your city in commemoration of the date of your Constitution. In both countries there are great free Governments, and both are advancing side by side to a prosperous, happy, and glorious future.

"In my country we feel the highest respect and warmest regard for the Emperor of Brazil. When he came to us as a visitor, he was everywhere welcomed; he travelled extensively, he saw our great cities, our broad plains, our growing States spreading from the Atlantic to the Pacific: and we observed him, we were impressed with his unostentatious greatness, the real majesty of the man, and the true dignity of the Sovereign. When he took leave of our shores, he left behind him countless numbers of friends, and we should be happy to welcome him once more.

"In the views which I expressed in my letter, as to the results of the enfranchisement of the coloured race in the United States, I limited myself to a statement of the happy transformation in the condition of the people in the great agricultural region where slavery formerly existed, tested by an experience of fifteen years. As a man and an American I rejoice that slavery no longer exists in the United States. I confess that I should be glad to see it pass away from the whole world.

"There are, Gentlemen, certain great underlying principles which it seems to me impossible to disregard; you might as well try to disregard the laws of nature. And in applying these great principles we are apt to be misled if we yield too much to expediency.

"Really there are some questions affecting human society to which you cannot apply considerations of expediency; the grand power of right asserts itself like one of the forces of nature; it disdains to yield to policy, and sweeps aside the obstacles that would impede the advance of civilization.

"The mariner who would guide his vessel across the ocean, does not lean over its side to observe the drift of the currents, they would bear him far out of his course; nor can he always see the stars in the heavens, clouds may overcast the sky; but in the midst of darkness, and tempest, and the war of the waves, he fixes his eye on the compass that tells him his true course, the needle that trembles on its pivot true to the power that attracts it enables him to find his way in the pathless sea and reach the haven of safety. So in great questions affecting the destiny of the human race, to refuse to act because some inconvenience might result to us from our course, to look at the currents that drive us out of the true course, to refuse to look at the clear, unswerving line of principle, is to commit a stupendous blunder in advance. The great moral laws of the universe always avenge themselves in such cases.

"I would not be understood to say that the conditions which affect the status of slavery in any country are to be overlooked or disregarded. Far from it, they are to be

carefully considered. To accomplish in the best way and at the proper time any great work, we must study the proper methods to effect our purpose. But to refuse to listen to the teachings of history, to decline to survey the situation, to sit down with the selfish purpose to take no step for the advancement of the happiness of our race, lest we should suffer by the change in the social condition of those about us, is what neither the philanthropist nor the statesman can approve.

“Such a course makes one amenable to a moral law too powerful to be resisted. It is the beautiful expression of Hooker, that “law has her seat in the bosom of God, and her voice is the harmony of the universe.” That law is irresistible in its force; there can be no harmony in the universe until right prevails everywhere.

“Look to history. The nations in their march have shed a broad light upon the track of human progress. The mighty monarchies of the East have perished. The proud structures all over the world that dominated over human right, have gone down. Modern nations have sprung up; the principles of liberty have asserted their force; absolute power cannot lift its sceptre in the light of the closing splendour of the nineteenth century. Public opinion to-day governs the world; it is impossible to resist it; it is making its power felt in all nations; it is more powerful than any government on the globe; its authority surpasses the fabled strength of Olympian Jove. It follows the sun in its course, and visits with its transforming power all places under the whole heavens. It will accomplish the enfranchisement of the whole human race.

“I beg that it may be understood, I do not permit myself to speak of the institutions of Brazil. In asserting my firm belief in great principles, I limit myself to a general statement. The application must be made by those who have the right to control the destinies of this great country, a country full of promise, with vast resources, and which will yet attain the highest degree of national prosperity and happiness. The time for the enfranchisement of the million and a-half of slaves in this country requires much and careful consideration. The question is in the hands of wise statesmen, who will know how to treat it in all its important relations.

“As I have said already, your Government is admirably organized to dispose of all questions that affect the well-being of the country. The Emperor is known to be a great statesman, a profound student, who has enjoyed the advantage of personal observation of a large part of the world; your Senators are able and experienced statesmen; your Chamber of Deputies is composed of gentlemen representing all parts of the country with dignity and ability, thoroughly acquainted with its condition and its wants, and competent to dispose of all the questions that affect its interests. You have a free and enlightened press. It is impossible to doubt that the important social and economic question, to which I have referred, will be disposed of in a way to advance the prosperity and happiness of the country. Such a cause as you advocate, Gentlemen, must always encounter opposition. I dare say your great, honoured, and lamented statesman, Visconde do Rio Branco, who has just gone down to a grave bedewed with the tears of a nation, found it no easy task to accomplish his statesmanlike plan, providing by law that after its promulgation no child should be born a slave in Brazil. He encountered opposition, but he triumphed.

“There is always a distrust of the successful working of any plan which proposes to effect important changes in the economic and social affairs of any country. The distrust is natural; it is to be respected, it is to be dealt with in the best spirit. But it yields to the irresistible force of enlightened public sentiment.

“I am profoundly grateful, Gentlemen, for this mark of your appreciation of the sentiments expressed in my recent letter; the opinions given with frankness upon a great question affecting the destiny of our race and the interests of civilization, will stand the test of time; and I feel myself honoured in being able to contribute anything towards the advancement of a cause which proposes to accomplish so much good for this great and interesting country. Of course I could not intervene in the affairs of Brazil if I desired to do so; I entertain no such purpose. I state the results of my observation of the substitution of free for slave labour in my own country, and I trust to a generous construction of the spirit in which I have treated a great question which enlists the sympathy of the whole civilized world. I shall in the future recur to this occasion with an interest which time cannot chill, and cherish a pleasing recollection of one of the brightest evenings of my life.

“Allow me, Gentlemen, to propose a sentiment: The spirit of liberty—it cannot be subdued; like the central fires of the earth, sooner or later, it will upheave everything that oppresses it and flame up to Heaven.”

## Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

*Extract from the "Diario Official" of November 27, 1880.*

(Translation.)

*Speech delivered by M. Sarawa on the 25th November, 1880.*

THE questions refer to home and foreign affairs. I will reply to all those which concern the Chamber of Deputies.

*First Question.*

Does the Imperial Government approve in general of the anti-slavery propaganda, and especially that which has been held in public meetings by means of political banquets and the manifesto issued by a foreign Representative?

*Answer.*

Before replying to that question it is necessary to rectify a point. There has been no manifesto issued by a foreign Representative relative to the anti-slavery propaganda, but only the expression of the personal opinion of Mr. Hilliard on the question of slavery addressed to a Brazilian Deputy. Having made this correction, I reply to the first question by saying that the Ministry of the 28th March has already explained pretty clearly, in this august assembly, its entire views on the question. Resuming all I have said, I will again make the following declaration:—The members of the Ministry over whom I have the honour of presiding are of opinion that the Law of the 28th September, 1871, can effect a complete solution of the question because it can follow the gradual and progressive development of free labour, and the extinction of slavery in a greater or less number of years, without disturbance of, and without interruption to, the great progress of the nation. In spite, however, of what I have now said, the Ministry of the 28th March are of opinion that it is their duty to respect, as they have respected, all the opinions which are contrary to theirs so long as they are confined to legal grounds.

*Second Question.*

The United States Minister—did he appear at the anti-slavery political banquet, held on the 20th instant, in his official or semi-official character, directly or indirectly with the acquiescence of the Imperial Government?

*Answer.*

I reply, No. Mr. Hilliard appeared at the banquet in his private capacity. What he said in his letter and at the banquet can only be regarded as the expression of his private opinion without any official character, and, being subjected to public appreciation, has nothing to do with either the approval or disapproval of the Imperial Government.

*Third Question.*

In case of disapproval on the part of the Imperial Government of the conduct of the foreign Representative, what steps do they propose taking? and, moreover, what line do the Government propose to pursue in face of the illegal meetings on the question of the abolition of slavery?

*Answer.*

This question is answered by my reply to questions Nos. 1 and 2.

Now that I have rendered satisfaction to the member from Maranhão, I will only consider one topic of his speech. He need be under no apprehension lest the Representatives of foreign Powers should meddle in our affairs. Should such a contingency arise, the Government feels assured that they would meet with the support of every Brazilian without even excepting those who entertain contrary opinions to it as to the mode of solving the question of slavery.

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BRAZIL. (Consular)—Bahia.

No. 32.

Consul Morgan to the Marquis of Salisbury.—Received January 19, 1880.

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 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. 32.

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

	Half-Year ending June 30, 1879.		Half-Year ending December 31, 1879.
	Currency.	Sterling.	
	Milreis.	£	
African—			No alteration.
Males .. .. .	900 to 1,000	90 to 100	
Females .. .. .	750	75	
Creole—			
Males .. .. .	750 to 1,200	75 to 120	
Females .. .. .	750	75	
With professions .. .. .	1,600 to 2,000	160 to 200	

Bahia, December 31, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Consul.

No. 33.

Consul Morgan to Earl Granville.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Bahia, June 30, 1880.

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. 33.

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

	Half-Year ending December 31, 1879.		Half-Year ending June 30, 1880.
	Currency.	Sterling.	
African—	Milreis.	£	No alteration.
Male: .. .. .	900 to 1,000	90 to 100	
Females.. .. .	750	75	
Creole—			
Males .. .. .	750 to 1,200	75 to 120	
Females.. .. .	750	75	
With professions .. .. .	1,600 to 2,000	160 to 200	

Bahia, June 30, 1878.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Consul.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Rio de Janeiro.

No. 34.

Consul Ricketts to Earl Granville.—(Received October 16.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, September 16, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, in the early part of this month, the question of the immediate emancipation of all slaves in Brazil was introduced in the Chambers of this place by Mr. Deputy Nabuco.

After some discussion, it was determined that the motion of M. Nabuco should not be permitted to be proceeded with. The Law of 1871 will therefore remain in force as it is at present, and nothing will be done to ameliorate the condition of the slaves or to shorten their time of servitude.

M. Nabuco informed me that, notwithstanding the difficulties thrown in his way by the present Ministry, he did not intend to abandon his project, and that he had now formed a Society in Rio, of which several Deputies were members, for the abolition of slavery in Brazil. M. Nabuco also told me that he intended going to England next month, his chief object being, I believe, to confer with some of the members of the Anti-Slavery Society in London.

Herewith I beg to inclose an extract from the "Rio News" on this subject which was published on the 15th instant, and which is not altogether unworthy of perusal.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. T. RICKETTS.

Inclosure in No. 34.

Extract from the "Rio News" of September 15, 1880.

THE policy of the Ministry and the great majority of both Houses of the General Assembly to defer all action on the question of emancipation is a matter for sincere regret. Laying aside all humanitarian considerations—which in themselves are sufficient to warrant the immediate abolition of slavery—the material interests of the country at large and of every agricultural industry in particular are suffering grave prejudices from

the continuance of slave labour, and from the slow and unsatisfactory workings of the Emancipation Law of 1871. One chief reason why the Ministry and the pro-slavery element are opposing all present consideration of this question is that the industries and finances of the country are seriously embarrassed, and that any hastening of emancipation would bring speedy ruin upon its planters. In response to this it may be asked: When has there been a time in the recent history of Brazil in which its industries and finances have not been seriously embarrassed? What promise is there in the near future for any improvement in these matters under the present tendencies of fiscal and industrial legislation? What one great cause is accountable for the major part of these difficulties? Since 1851 there has been but three years in which the receipts exceeded the expenditures, and of one of these years, 1871-72, the excess of receipts was owing solely to the deposits which form no part of the regular revenue. The aggregate deficits of these twenty-eight years, 1851-52 to 1878-79, are 567,100,350\$618, with some accounts of the last two years yet to be added. This gives an average deficit of 20,253,584\$ per annum for the twenty-eight years mentioned. Now if such deficits are considered in the light of a public debt upon which interest must be paid, and if it be considered that such interest is paid by the people through heavy taxes on their labour and enterprise, it will at once be apparent that it has been a long time since the industries and finances of the country have been free from embarrassment. And furthermore, when we consider that taxation is now at its maximum, that every productive industry of the country except coffee is suffering from export taxes, that the public burdens are continually increasing, that no efforts are making to stop the enormous annual outlay on private enterprises and non-productive public improvements, it will be also apparent that the time is far distant when these embarrassments will be removed. It is evident, therefore, that the opportunity for action is just as favourable to-day as it has been for many years past, or will be for many years to come. If, then, it be taken into account that no small part of these embarrassments are the legitimate outgrowth of slavery itself, we have the best and most urgent reasons for solving the problem now and for ever. Whatever profit may have been gained from slave labour, whatever social position the ownership of human property may have given, whatever hours of ease and comfort may have been secured through the enforced toil of others, and whatever opportunities for culture or personal aggrandisement may have been purchased with the sweat of dishonoured brows—in fine, whatever individual or national gain may have been realized through the accursed thralldom of human beings, the incontestable fact remains that it has degraded every man, woman, and child who has lived upon it, that it has blighted the free development of everything surrounding it, and that it has cursed every country which has sanctioned it. The world never yet saw the purest and strongest type of manhood springing from soil enriched with the sweat of slaves, this world never yet saw a good government and high civilization built upon shackled limbs and unwilling servitude, this world never yet saw, and never will see, a nation prospering on the foul gains of human slavery. If there be no consideration, no sympathy, for the slave himself, the moral and material interests of the dominant class itself are amply sufficient to warrant the immediate liberation of every slave in this Empire, and that, too, without any false delicacy towards those who have been speculating in his blood and muscle. And were it otherwise than that the evils from which Brazil is suffering to-day, and that no real prosperity can come as long as a single slave remains to curse her soil, the character of Brazilian slavery itself is more than sufficient to warrant its immediate, unconditional abolition. It is untrue that slavery in Brazil is of the mildest and most humane character as is so often urged—it could not be worse; it is untrue that the slave is well cared for, contented, and happy—he could not be more miserable and degraded. Aside from those characteristics of slavery which are to be found in all slave-holding countries, it is certain that the great mass of Brazilian slaves to-day are both over-worked and under-fed, that they are treated with great cruelty, that they are hopelessly degraded and miserable, and that there is but little justice and sympathy for them on the part of the dominant class. If there be any doubts as to the truth of this, then let the following words of no less a personage than Counsellor Saraiva himself tell the story. In reply to a proposal of Deputy Joaquim Nabuco to impose a tax of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* on slave property outside of cities, and 1½ per cent. in cities, the Prime Minister said on the 3rd instant: "I have more experience in this matter than the noble Deputy. The difference between the noble Deputy and the Minister is that I understand the question of slavery more practically than he. The tax upon the plantation slave is not going to weigh upon the master; it is the slave who will have to work one hour more to pay it." And Counsellor Saraiva is a planter and a man who understands just what he is talking about. Under such circumstances it



is clear that there is little occasion for the sympathy now bestowed upon the slave-holding planters of Brazil. They have abused their opportunities and powers shamefully and wantonly, and they have therefore no claim whatever upon public regard and clemency. The needs of the country and the spirit of the day alike demand the immediate and unconditional abolition of Brazilian slavery.

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No. 35.

*Consul Ricketts to Earl Granville.—(Received November 2.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, October 6, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith inclosed to your Lordship a translation of the manifesto issued by the Anti-Slavery Society lately founded in this place, as mentioned in my last despatch.

In this document, which denounces every system of slavery, and in which is given a short history of the Slave Trade in Brazil, it is among other things asserted that the registry of many slaves, as stipulated by the Law of 1871, has been made in bad faith; that the new generation of slaves has sprung chiefly from those who have been imported from the coast of Africa in violation of the Law of 1831, and that a proper revision of the present titles would almost be sufficient of itself to extinguish slavery in this country. Further, the Government and Emperor are called on to abandon their attitude of indifference and to lend their assistance to the movement now set on foot by this Society; it is, however, much to be regretted that this appeal is not likely to be responded to by the present Cabinet.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. T. RICKETTS.

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Inclosure in No. 35.

*Manifesto of the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society, as published in the "Rio News."*

[See Inclosure 2 in No. 30.]

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EGYPT.

No. 36.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 12, 1880.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, December 30, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a note dated to-day, which I have received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, relating to the emancipation from slavery of three negresses, and the punishment inflicted on their masters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 36.

*Moustafa Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

*Caire, le 30 Décembre, 1879.*

D'APRÈS une communication qui m'est parvenue, trois négresses, conduites à la foire du village de Dissout, pour y être vendues, auraient été saisies et affranchies par les soins de l'autorité compétente.

Leurs propriétaires, les nommés Hassan El-Barbari et Mahomet Mahmoud, reconnus coupables d'avoir enfreints le Règlement en vigueur auraient, conformément aux Articles 13 et 32 de ce Règlement, été condamnés : le premier à cinq mois de prison, sans déduction du temps qu'avait duré son emprisonnement préventif.

Quant à Mohamet Mahmoud, le Tribunal, eu égard à la cécité dont il serait frappé, aurait cru devoir considérer, comme punition suffisante, la réclusion préventive qu'il avait subie et ordonner, en conséquence, son élargissement, après lui avoir pris l'engagement formel de ne jamais plus s'occuper du Trafic d'Esclaves.

Les nommées Oumme Saad et Fani, pour avoir prêté la main aux trafiquants d'esclaves en recevant et cachant chez elles des négresses destinées à la vente, aurait été condamnées l'une à 30 ps., et l'autre à 7½ ps. d'amende.

En portant ces faits à votre connaissance, Je saisi, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

(Signé) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

(Translation.)

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

*Cairo, December 30, 1879.*

A COMMUNICATION has reached me to the effect that three negresses, who had been taken to the village fair at Dissout for sale, have been seized and set at liberty by the competent authority.

Their owners, Hassan El-Barbari and Mahomet Mahmoud, found guilty of having broken the regulations in force, have, according to Articles 13 and 32 of those Regulations, been condemned, the first to five months' imprisonment, without counting the period of his detention before trial. As to Mahomet Mahmoud, the Tribunal, in view of his blindness, seems to have considered his preliminary detention as sufficient punishment, and accordingly ordered him to be set at liberty, after he had formally engaged never to engage in the Slave Trade again.

Two women, named Oumme Saad and Fani, have been condemned to pay 30 ps. and 7½ ps. fine respectively, for having aided and abetted the slave-dealers by receiving and hiding in their houses negresses destined for sale.

In communicating the above facts, I avail, &c.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 17.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, January 4, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a letter dated the 25th ultimo, addressed to me by Gordon Pasha, announcing the expected arrival at the frontier of certain persons coming from King M'tesa, accompanied by English missionaries, and asking me whether they are wanted at Cairo or not. I have informed Gordon Pasha that Her Majesty's Government is aware of the Mission in question, and that I have requested the Government of the Khedive to facilitate its passage through Egyptian territory.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 37.

*Colonel Gordon to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*En route to Suez, December 25, 1879.*

BY the inclosed note just received you will see M'tesa is sending a Mission to England. Now you have read the missionaries letters to me, and can judge of M'tesa, &c., I have given orders to give passage to the missionaries to Cairo at my expense, but I decline the responsibility of the M'tesa Mission.

The party have not yet reached Kartoum, so you have time to tell me if the M'tesa Mission are wanted at Cairo or not.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) C. G. GORDON.

P.S.—Please understand we have wanted all our ports in vicinity of M'tesa.

C. G. G.

Inclosure 2 in No. 37.

*Emin Bey to Gordon Pasha.*

Excellence,

*Ladi, le 28 Juillet, 1879.*

AVANT-HIER est arrivé ici Mr. Felkin, membre médical de la English Church Mission en Ouganda, et à cet instant je reçois la nouvelle que Mr. Wilson, de la même Mission, soit arrivé à Mrauli pour se rendre en Angleterre, accompagné de quelques hommes de M'tesa pour l'Angleterre et quelques autres pour Khartoum.

Veillez, je vous en prie, informer son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général du Soudan pour qu'il prévienne l'Angleterre.

La mission même est, comme il paraît, un insuccès. J'ai reçu vos lettres Arabes de la part de mes amis Arabes en Dugaron, qui me font beaucoup de surprises; enfin, nous verrons la fin.

Veillez, &c.  
(Signé) T. EMIN BEY.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

*Ladi, July 28, 1879.*

THE day before yesterday there arrived here Mr. Felkin, medical member of the English Church Mission at Uganda, and the news has just reached me that Mr. Wilson, of the same Mission, has arrived at Mrauli, on his way to England, accompanied by some of M'tesa's men, who are going to England, and some going to Khartoum.

Pray inform the Governor-General of the Soudan, so that he may let them know in England.

The Mission itself appears to be a failure. I received your Arabic letters from my Arab friends in Dugaron; they surprised me much; however, we shall see how it all ends.

Accept, &c.  
(Signed) T. EMIN BEY.

No. 38.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 19, 1880.*  
 I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 30th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a note which you had received from the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, announcing the emancipation from slavery of three negresses who had been exposed for sale, and the punishment of the parties engaged in this transaction, and I am to request that you will express to his Excellency the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received intelligence of the punishment of these parties.

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

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No. 39.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 27.)*

My Lord, *Cairo, February 18, 1880.*  
 I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Acting Legal Vice-Consul Borg, inclosing a return of the slaves manumitted by the several Bureaux during the quarter ended 31st January last.

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

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Inclosure 1 in No. 39.

*Acting Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Cairo, February 16, 1880.*  
 I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a return, for the quarter ended the 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 273, with a percentage of 50.18 females, against 358, with a percentage of 50 females, in the corresponding period last year.

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

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Inclosure 2 in No. 39.

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

Quarter ended January 31, 1880.

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.
Deceased	1										1	
Employed in agricultural service					10	31	50	12			73	83
Employed in domestic service	11	33			20	5	2		3	4		3
Left to follow their inclinations	4	6			17	15	11	11			27	15
Returned to their masters' service		8			3	4					3	4
Sent to hospital as unfit for work					3	4					3	4
Sent to hospital for treatment					3	4					3	4
Sent to Moudiriah					3	4					3	4
Sent to police					3	4					3	4
Sent to school												
Sent to War Department (males as conscripts, females to be married)												
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>45</b>			<b>53</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Grand totals for the quarter</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>115</b>		<b>93</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
Number of cases referred to Courts-martial	1										1	

(Signed) RAPH. BORG,  
Cancellier, Acting Legal Vice-Consul.

Her Majesty's Legal Vice-Consulate, Cairo,  
February 16, 1880.

No. 40.

Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 12.)

(Extract.)

Cairo, March 3, 1880.

WHILE Mr. Consul Zohrab was here he gave me a copy of an analysis drawn up by him of the Slave Trade Convention of the 4th August, 1877.

As Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Borg is intimately acquainted with Slave Trade regulations in Egypt, I submitted the analysis to him, and I have the honour to inclose herewith copies of his remarks.

Inclosure in No. 40.

Remarks upon Consul Zohrab's Analysis of the Slave Trade Convention of August 4, 1877.

THE first point raised in the analysis is to the effect that in the absence of a Proclamation by the Khedive constituting the provisions of the Convention a part of the laws of the State, "the Convention has remained a dead letter, and must so continue till such laws are passed."

On Chaban 14, 1294 (August 23, 1877), the Khedive addressed an order, bearing No. 104, to the Minister of the Interior, setting forth that the Convention—copies of which, in French and Arabic, accompanied the order—had been entered into, and enjoining him "to give due publicity to the same;" and it also stated that copies had already been sent to the Governor-General of the districts of Soudan, who had been ordered "to act in accordance therewith."

The Convention and annexes were published in the "Moniteur Egyptien" of the 21st August, 1877, and reproduced by the European papers printed in Egypt.

They were subsequently published in Arabic in the "Wakâyah el Masriah," and on Chawal 9, 1294 (October 16, 1877), the Minister of the Interior, in a despatch bearing No. 255, forwarded a copy of the Convention and annexes to the Governor of Cairo, and stated that a general publication thereof had been duly made.

Thus, therefore, the Convention has been duly published.

The second point taken is that "it required, to give it legality in Egypt, further action on the part of the Egyptian Government. . . . Such laws not having been, it appears, promulgated, the Convention has remained ineffective, and any Egyptian officer attempting to act on clause 1 would be pursuing an illegal course, and would be liable to prosecution."

It is a matter of fact that certain Regulations, consisting of thirty-six Articles, have been framed by the Egyptian Government, partly embodying and partly explaining the Convention and its annexes. The first Article of the Regulations concludes in the following terms: "All Egyptian officers in the cities or confines are required to capture the slaves" (Negroes or Abyssinians) from their dealers, and to deal with the former in accordance with the provisions of the Khedivial order, and of the Convention stipulated between the British and Egyptian Governments."

These Regulations have been sent to the Minister of the Interior, with a Khedivial order, No. 115, dated Chawal 7, 1294 (October 14, 1877), which concludes with the sentences: "And it is our wish that these be acted upon, published and notified in all necessary parts; and we request you to see to the execution hereof."

The above Order and Regulations have been forwarded to the Governor of Cairo with a despatch, No. 271, from the Minister of the Interior, dated Chawal 8, 1294 (October 15, 1877); and by another despatch, dated Chawal 6, 1295 (October 3, 1878), the Minister forwarded another copy, and stated that "due publication thereof had been made."

I may add that these Regulations have been printed in Arabic in pamphlet form on Ramadan 15, 1295 (September 13, 1878), and it appears therefore that the necessary Regulations have been promulgated.

Consul Zohrab proceeds: "If the Decree declared that domestic slaves were immovable, or that they could not be taken beyond the frontiers of Egypt without being previously manumitted . . . ."

Article 2 of the Regulations above mentioned enacts—"Slaves (Negroes or Abyssinians) are forbidden to leave the territory of Egypt or her dependencies without it be proved beyond a doubt that they are free or manumitted; and no application for a passport to enable a Slave (Negro or Abyssinian) to leave the country shall be granted until it has been ascertained that he is duly manumitted as required by Article I of the Convention."

It is stated that "the law of the Koran does not permit a slave to be kept in bondage beyond a certain number of years . . . ." The only reference in that book to the emancipation of slaves is found at verse 33 of Sura XXIV, entitled "Light," which is couched in the following words: "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, for an indefinite period, refuse manumission to a slave on the plea of unworthiness!

I may say, however, that a custom obtains among the better class of Mohammedans of manumitting their slaves after a period of service—ordinarily seven years—and to this custom, doubtless, Edhem Pasha alluded in his communication to Lord de Redcliffe, of the 29th January, 1857: "It is well known that they are usually liberated, sometimes within two or three years, and, at the latest, after eight or ten years' service."

The fact advanced, that the Slave Trade was actively carried on in Cairo to the day of the ex-Khedive's deposition, cannot, on the other hand, be denied, seeing that 2,652 slaves have been manumitted to the 31st July last, and that twenty-three convictions have been secured to the same date.

(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

Cairo, March 1, 1880.

No. 41.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 25.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, March 17, 1880.

THE Khedive spoke to me on the 14th instant about the Slave Trade, and said that the instructions to Raouf Pasha, who was to start shortly for his post as Governor of the Soudan, were of the strictest nature, and that they would be communicated to me within a few days. His Highness said he did not restrict himself to sending written instructions, but that previous to Raouf's departure he should personally tell him that he would be held responsible if there was a revival of the Slave Trade; that in consequence of the

resignation of Colonel Gordon, a fear existed in England that the trade would not be suppressed in the rigorous manner which was necessary; that His Highness was determined that Egypt should show that she was in earnest in the matter, and that he would desire Raouf Pasha to understand this clearly himself, and to make it understood by everybody within the limits of his Government.

His Highness said that a few days previously he had held similar language to Abou Bekr Pasha, Governor of Zeilla, who had come to Cairo and was returning to his post. This Pasha had been suspected of at least connivance at the Traffic. His Highness had told him that the days had gone by when instructions of one nature were issued on paper for the edification of an European public, and messages in a contradictory sense given privately to the functionaries concerned. That he, the Khedive, personally hated the cruel and degrading Traffic, and he recommended Abou Bekr to lay this to heart and act accordingly.

His Highness added that he felt convinced that when it was thoroughly understood that he was sincere in his intentions a great change would show itself, and that he would never relax his efforts to put an end to a trade which he abhorred.

I said that it would be most satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government to hear His Highness' sentiments on the subject, and that I did not conceal from His Highness that there was much anxiety in England in consequence of the cessation of Gordon Pasha's rule, and an apprehension that in Egyptian hands the Traffic might revive. His Highness seemed to be thoroughly aware of the very serious responsibility with regard to this matter which devolves upon him.

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

No. 42.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 25.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, March 17, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a note dated the 14th instant, addressed to me by the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, relating to a case of slave-selling, and stating the punishment inflicted on the parties concerned in it.

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

Inclosure in No. 42.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

*Cairs, le 14 Mars, 1880.*

D'APRÈS une communication que je reçois du Ministère de la Guerre, le sieur Mahomed Ahmet Laze, habitant le Caire, avait déclaré à la Préfecture de Police que son affranchi, Abd-el Fettah el Soudani, s'était enfuit, après lui avoir dérobé différents objets. Sur les conseils du sieur Mohamet Rachouan-el-Hadani, ce dernier aurait conduit le susdit affranchi à Tantah, où il l'aurait vendu avec l'aide de deux complices.

L'enquête effectuée à la suite de cette déclaration aurait établie qu'Abd-el Fettah avait été effectivement vendu pour 200 fr., à une personne inconnue, par Il-Hadani, de concert avec le nommé Sousons Salameh, et que ceux-ci s'étaient partagés la somme provenant de la vente.

En conséquence, le Conseil Militaire, appelé à statuer sur cette affaire, aurait condamné El-Hadani et Salameh à cinq mois d'emprisonnement à la citadelle dans les conditions ordinaires, et à une amende égale à la somme qu'ils avaient retirée de cette vente.

Quant à Abd-el-Fettah, le Bureau de l'Esclavage a été invité à le rechercher afin qu'on puisse prendre à son égard telles mesures que de droit.

En portant à votre connaissance cette nouvelle preuve de la persévérance avec laquelle l'autorité s'efforce de réprimer le Trafic des Esclaves,

Je vous, &c.  
(Signé) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

(Translation.)

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Cairo, March 14, 1880.

FROM a communication which I have received from the Minister for War, it appears that Mahomed Ahmet Laze, a resident in Cairo, declared before the Prefect of Police that his freed slave, Abd-el-Fettah-el-Soudani, had run away, after stealing several things from him. On the advice of Mohamet Rachouan-el-Hadani, the latter took the aforesaid freed slave to Tantah and sold him, through the intermediary of two accomplices.

The result of the inquiry which was held into this declaration was to prove that Abd-el-Fettah had really been sold, for 200 fr., to a person unknown, by El-Hadani, and one Sousons Salameh, and that they had divided the proceeds of the sales between them.

Consequently the Military Council assembled to sit upon this matter condemned El-Hadani and Salameh to five months' ordinary imprisonment in the Citadel, and to pay a fine equal to the profits of the sale.

As to Abd-el-Fettah, the Slave Bureau has been asked to try to find him, so that he may be properly dealt with.

In furnishing you with this new proof of the perseverance of the authorities in putting down the Slave Trade, I have, &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

No. 43.

*Sir J. Pouncefote to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 29, 1880.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th instant, reporting a conversation which had taken place between the Khedive and yourself on the 14th instant on the subject of the Slave Trade, and I am to instruct you to express to His Highness the great satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the assurances made to you on that occasion by His Highness, of his determination to put down that nefarious Traffic within his dominions, and at the nature of the instructions which His Highness had given to Raouf Pasha on the subject.

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

No. 44.

*Sir J. Pouncefote to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 29, 1880.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th instant, inclosing a copy of a note from the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, relating to a recent case of slave-dealing; and I am to instruct you to express to his Excellency the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the prompt action of the authorities in this case.

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

No. 45.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 1.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, March 20, 1880.

I HAD requested the Khedive, before allowing the Governor of the Soudan to go to his post, to issue the most stringent and imperative instructions to him with regard to the Slave Trade.

I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a note, dated the



18th instant, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, inclosing a copy of the instructions in question, which I am sure your Lordship will peruse with satisfaction.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 45.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, Caire, le 18 Mars, 1880.

A L'OCCASION du départ de son Excellence Raouf Pacha, appelé aux hautes fonctions de Gouverneur-Général du Soudan, Son Altesse le Khédive, dans les instructions qu'il lui adresse, a tenu à faire une mention toute spéciale de l'importance qu'il attache à la stricte application de la Convention intervenue, au sujet de l'abolition de la Traite, entre le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique et celui d'Egypte.

Afin de vous mettre à même, M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, d'apprécier la ferme volonté de Son Altesse le Khédive de voir disparaître de son Gouvernement un Trafic qui lui est odieux, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser, ci-inclus, copie des instructions relatives aux mesures à prendre, pour assurer la répression rigoureuse de toute contravention.

Je me plais à espérer, M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, que vous voudrez bien voir dans cette communication une nouvelle preuve de la sollicitude avec laquelle le Gouvernement de Son Altesse poursuit l'accomplissement des engagements qu'il a pris vis-à-vis du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, et je saisis l'occasion, &c.

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

(Translation.)

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, Cairo, March 18, 1880.

AT the time of the departure of his Excellency Raouf Pasha to assume his important duties as Governor-General of the Soudan, His Highness the Khedive, in giving him his instructions, made a point of making special mention of the importance which he attaches to the strict application of the anti-Slave Trade Convention between the Government of Great Britain and that of Egypt.

In order that you, M. l'Agent and Consul-Général, may be able to appreciate the firm will of His Highness that this Traffic, which is odious to him, shall disappear from the land, I have the honour to inclose a copy of the instructions regarding the steps to be taken to insure the strict repression of any infringement of the Convention.

I trust, M. l'Agent and Consul-Général, that you will see in this communication a new proof of the care with which the Government of His Highness carries out its engagements with the British Government, and avail myself, &c.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 45.

*His Highness the Khedive to the Governor-General of the Soudan.*

(Extrait.) 3 Rabi Akhar, 1297 (le 4 Mars, 1880).

LA prohibition de la Traite est une question de la plus haute importance; un tel Trafic est avant tout contraire à l'humanité, il porte atteinte à la dignité de l'homme, que Dieu a recommandé de respecter.

En second lieu, il est absolument nécessaire d'exécuter le Traité intervenu entre mon Gouvernement et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

J'aurais pu me dispenser d'insister sur ce sujet, en me rapportant à vos sentiments bien connus et à votre intention de déployer de louables efforts pour mettre un terme à un commerce aussi déshonorant; mais j'ai cru qu'il était de mon devoir de vous rappeler mes sentiments et ma ferme volonté sur ce point, pour que vous y conformiez toutes les mesures et précautions que vous croirez devoir prendre à cet effet; de manière qu'à l'avenir il ne soit pas dit qu'un cas de Traite est arrivé, soit dans les contrées, soit sur les routes confiées à votre vigilante administration.

Les contrées du Soudan étant éloignées du Gouvernement central qui a, pourtant,

tout intérêt à connaître les événements importants qui pourraient se produire soit sur les frontières, soit sur d'autres points, vous êtes invité, M. le Gouverneur-Général, à communiquer sans retard et par le télégraphe, tant à mon Cabinet qu'au Ministère de l'Intérieur, tout événement de cette nature qui viendrait à se produire.

Telles sont mes vues ; vous vous y conformerez pour répondre à mon attente.

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

3 Rabi Akhar, 1297 (March 4, 1880).

THE prohibition of the Slave Trade is a question of the highest importance ; such a Traffic is in the highest degree opposed to humanity, it attacks the dignity of man, which God has said shall be respected.

Secondly, it is absolutely necessary to execute the Treaty entered into between my Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty.

I might have dispensed with any insistence on this subject, relying upon your well-known sentiments, and on your intention of using praiseworthy efforts to put an end to so dishonourable a traffic ; but I have thought it my duty to recall to your memory my views and firm will on this point, so that you might take, in conformity with them, all the measures and precautions which you may deem necessary for that end, till it may be said in the future that no single case of Slave Trade has occurred in the countries or on the routes confided to your vigilant administration.

As the Soudan countries are far away from the Central Government, which has every interest in knowing the important events which may occur on the frontiers or elsewhere, you are desired, M. le Gouverneur-Général, to telegraph without delay to my Cabinet and to the Ministry of the Interior any event of this kind which may happen.

Such are my views ; my expectation is that you will conform to them.

No. 46.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 15.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, April 8, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a note, dated the 7th instant, addressed to me by the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, relating a case of slave-trading, and the punishment of the individuals convicted of being concerned in it.

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

Inclosure in No 46.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

*Caire, le 7 Avril, 1880.*

LE Ministère de la Guerre m'informe, par une dépêche qui vient de me parvenir, que deux esclaves nègres auraient été conduits, par ordre du Karakol de Babel-Lonk, au Bureau de l'Abolition de l'Esclavage, avec deux autres nègres, qu'ils accusaient de les avoir vendus à des Bédouins.

En conséquence, l'autorité aurait immédiatement procédé à l'enquête prescrite par les Règlements. L'un des plaignants, nommé Almas, aurait déclaré qu'allant à Kasr-el-Nil avec un de ses camarades, domestique comme lui d'un sieur Mahomet Ali, ils auraient rencontrés quatre soldats nègres du nom de Feironse, Mersal, Belal, et Abdallah, qui les auraient conduits à l'Abassieh. Là ils auraient été livrés à deux Bédouins et emmenés dans le désert. Sur leur route ils auraient rencontrés deux autres Bédouins, conduisant aussi trois nègres avec des entraves aux pieds. Arrivés à El-Ouodi, les soldats nègres seraient partis, après avoir touché le prix de leur vente. Profitant d'une occasion favorable, Almas serait parvenu à s'échapper avec le nommé Ainan ; mais leurs compagnons seraient restés à El-Ouodi.

Aman-el-Habashi aurait confirmé en tous points cette déposition.

Les soldats nègres dans leur interrogatoire auraient avoué les faits à leur charge, et auraient déclaré appartenir au 1<sup>er</sup> Régiment d'infanterie, 2<sup>me</sup> Division, tenant garnison à

l'Abassiah ; qu'ils étaient en congé lorsqu'ils ont vendu les plaignants à des Bédouins, qui leur sont inconnus.

Le Conseil Militaire aurait, en conséquence, condamnés les accusés à une année de travaux forcés et à la déportation au Fazoglou, déduction faite du temps de la prison préventive qu'ils ont subie, et à être à l'expiration de leur peine incorporés dans les régiments du Soudan.

Quant à Almas et à Aman-el-Habashi, ils auraient reçu leurs lettres d'affranchissement.

Des instructions ont été, en outre, adressées au Moudir de Charkieh, pour l'inviter tout spécialement à prendre des mesures efficaces, afin d'empêcher la participation des Bédouins dans les marchés de cette nature. En portant à votre connaissance ce nouveau rapport de l'autorité, je saisis l'occasion, &c.

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

(Translation.)

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Cairo, April 7, 1880.

THE Ministry of War informs me, by a despatch which has just reached me, that two negro slaves had been taken, by order of the Karakol of Babel-Lonk, to the Office for the Abolition of Slavery, with two other negroes, whom they accuse of having sold them to the Bedouins.

In consequence, the authorities had immediately proceeded with the inquiry prescribed by the Regulations. One of the complainants, named Almas, declared that while going to Kasr-el-Nil with one of his companions, a servant like himself of one Mahomet Ali, they had met with four negro soldiers named Feironse, Mersal, Belal, and Abdallah, who took them to Abassieh. There they were delivered over to two Bedouins and carried away into the desert. On their march they fell in with two other Bedouins, also leading three negroes with fetters on their feet. Arrived at El-Ouodi, the negro soldiers departed, after having obtained the value of their sale. Profiting by a favourable opportunity, Almas succeeding in escaping with one named Ainan ; but their companions remained at El-Ouodi.

Aman-el-Habashi confirmed this deposition in all respects.

The negro soldiers, upon examination, admitted the facts laid to their charge, and stated that they belonged to the 1st Regiment of Infantry, 2nd Division, in garrison at Abassieh, that they were on furlough at the time when they sold the complainants to the Bedouins, who were unknown to them.

The Military Council consequently sentenced the accused to one year's hard labour and to deportation to Fazoglou, deducting the time which they had passed in the prison of detention, and at the expiration of their sentence to be incorporated in the regiments of the Soudan.

With regard to Almas and Aman-el-Habashi, they received their letters of release.

Instructions have moreover been addressed to the Moudir of Charkieh, specially desiring him to take efficacious measures with a view to prevent the participation of the Bedouins in transactions of this nature. In bringing to your notice this new report from the authorities, I avail myself, &c.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

No. 47.

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

My Lord,

Cairo, April 21, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note, dated the 18th instant, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicating a case of Slave Traffic in Cairo, and the punishment awarded to the offenders.

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

Inclosure in No. 47.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 18 Avril, 1880.

AUX termes d'une communication que j'ai reçue, le Conseil Militaire, siégeant au Caire, aurait dernièrement rendu une sentence exécutoire, approuvée par ordre supérieur, contre les nommés Amer Rashid et Aly Saleh, indigènes, impliqués dans la vente d'un nègre appelé Morgan.

L'auteur de ce Trafic, un nommé Fathallah, ainsi que la victime, seraient décédés pendant le cours du procès.

Amer Rashid et Aly Saleh, tous deux convaincus d'avoir participé à cette vente, ont été condamnés chacun à une année de travaux forcés au Fazoglou, avec défense absolue de quitter le Soudan, après l'expiration de leur peine.

En faveur d'Aly Saleh le Tribunal a, toutefois, cru devoir tenir compte de l'emprisonnement préventif qu'il a subi en déduction de la peine aux travaux forcés.

En vous communiquant ces faits, M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, je me plais à espérer que vous y verrez, comme moi, une nouvelle preuve de l'activité toujours croissante que déploie l'autorité locale pour réprimer l'odieux Trafic d'Esclaves.

Veuillez, &amp;c.

(Signé) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

(Translation.)

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Cairo, April 18, 1880.

ACCORDING to the terms of a communication which I have received, the Military Council sitting at Cairo has recently pronounced an executory sentence, approved by superior order, against the natives named Amer Rashid and Aly Saleh, implicated in the sale of a negro named Morgan.

The originator of this traffic, named Fathallah, as well as the victim, died during the course of the trial.

Amer Rashid and Aly Saleh, being both convicted of having participated in this sale, have been each sentenced to one year's hard labour at Fazoglou, with absolute prohibition against their leaving the Soudan after the expiration of their sentence.

In the case of Aly Saleh the Court has nevertheless thought fit to take into account the preventive imprisonment which he has undergone, in mitigation of the sentence of hard labour.

In communicating to you these facts, M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, I venture to hope that you will, like myself, see therein a fresh proof of the continually increasing activity which is displayed by the local authorities in repressing the odious Traffic in Slaves.

Accept, &amp;c.

(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

No. 48.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 4.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, April 27, 1880.

I REGRET to have to report to your Lordship a case of wholesale Slave Trade in Upper Egypt, which, however, has, so far, been met with commendable energy on the part of the Egyptian Government.

On the 24th instant a Swiss gentleman, M. Gotfried Roth, occupying the position of teacher in the American Missionary School at Assiout on the Nile, brought me information that a caravan had arrived a few days previously at that town with a large number of slaves, who had, for the most part, been already passed into the town. He could not state the number of slaves imported, but rumour estimated it at upwards of 1,000.

I immediately went to Riaz Pasha, accompanied by M. Roth, laid the matter before his Excellency, and requested that immediate steps should be taken for the liberation of the slaves, the capture of the caravan, and the ultimate punishment of all concerned, either actively or by connivance.

His Excellency, while hardly able to credit the report, expressed his intention to do everything in his power to bring the culprits to justice, and to free the slaves.

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Under the advice of M. Roth, it was decided to send a certain number of troops from here, in order that no information might leak out at Assiout as to the intentions of the authorities.

The troops were to start on the following morning by train, which was to stop before arriving at the station of Assiout, for fear that if the troops were seen in the town runners would put the caravan on its guard.

M. Roth offered himself as guide, and I deputed Mr. Sacroug, Dragoman to the Consulate, to accompany the expedition, which consisted of 108 men, commanded by Sirri Pasha. The Government at the same time deputed Ahmed Pasha Daramally to go also to examine and report into the whole affair.

I informed Riaz Pasha that I should bring the matter immediately to the knowledge of the Khedive, who is at present making a tour in Lower Egypt, and I wrote His Highness a letter, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy. I requested Riaz Pasha to forward the letter, and communicated a copy of it to his Excellency.

The expedition started on the following morning, the 25th instant, by a train which was due at Assiout towards evening.

I had yesterday, the 26th, the satisfaction to receive from M. Roth a telegram, stating that during the night the expedition had taken 65 slaves, 600 camels, and 250 slave-dealers. In the latter term are no doubt included all the persons with the caravan at the time it was captured.

I trust that the Khedive will make a signal example of all concerned in this affair, from the highest to the lowest. I have no doubt that His Highness will feel acutely the disgrace which such an occurrence brings upon the commencement of his reign, and that it can only be effaced by a rapid and striking act of justice.

I beg especially to bring under your Lordship's notice the conduct of M. Gotfried Roth, with whom I had no previous acquaintance.

By taking the trouble to come himself all the way from Assiout to give me the information he rendered a signal service, which, I am sure, will meet with the appreciation it deserves from Her Majesty's Government.

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

Inclosure in No. 48.

*Mr. Malet to His Highness the Khedive.*

Monseigneur,

*Le Caire, ce 24 Avril, 1880.*

J'E viens de recevoir une triste nouvelle, que je m'empresse de porter immédiatement à la connaissance de votre Altesse.

Il paraît qu'une caravane de plusieurs centaines d'esclaves vient d'arriver à Assiout. Il est impossible de connaître au juste le chiffre exact de ces malheureux, mais on croit qu'il y en a plus de mille; ils sont presque tous passés dans la ville de Siout, mais la caravane est encore aux alentours de la ville. Aussitôt que j'ai su cette nouvelle déplorable je me suis rendu chez son Excellence Riaz Pasha, qui a bien voulu prendre les mesures immédiates et énergiques que la gravité des circonstances comporte. Son Excellence m'assure qu'un officier partira demain matin pour Siout avec les troupes et avec l'ordre d'entourer la caravane et de faire prisonniers les êtres inhumains qui ont amenés les esclaves.

Monseigneur, quand on pense que cette caravane, pour arriver à Siout, a dû traverser une grande partie des territoires de votre Altesse, et que pas une voix n'ait osé signaler son passage au Gouvernement, que le Gouverneur même de Siout ait laissé votre Altesse ignorer son arrivée, et que les esclaves se vendent en ce moment au premier venu dans la capitale de la Haute Egypte, le désespoir entre dans l'âme; une telle calamité ne peut être assoupie que par un acte immédiat et éclatant de justice. C'est pourquoi j'ai l'honneur de porter ces faits à la connaissance de votre Altesse qui, pendant que les feux de joie retentissent sur ses pas, ne fermera assurément pas ses oreilles au cri de détresse de ces pauvres étrangers vendus en esclavage dans le pays gouverné par votre Altesse.

J'ai, &c.  
(Signé) EDWARD B. MALET.

(Translation.)

Monseigneur,

*Cairo, April 24, 1880.*

I HAVE received painful news, which I hasten at once to bring to the knowledge of your Highness.

It appears that a caravan of several hundreds of slaves has just arrived at Assiout. It is impossible to know exactly the actual number of these unfortunates, but it is believed that there are more than a thousand of them; they have nearly all passed into the town of Siout, but the caravan is still in the environs of the town. So soon as I learnt this deplorable news, I called upon his Excellency Riaz Pasha, who has been good enough to adopt the immediate and energetic measures which the gravity of the circumstances required. His Excellency assures me that an officer will start to-morrow for Siout with troops, and with orders to surround the caravan, and to make prisoners of the inhuman wretches who have brought the slaves.

When one thinks, Monseigneur, that this caravan, in order to arrive at Siout, has had to traverse a large portion of your Highness' territories, and that not one voice has dared to report its passage to the Government, that the Governor even of Siout has left your Highness in ignorance of its arrival, and that the slaves are being sold at the present moment to the first comer in the capital of Upper Egypt, the soul becomes a prey to despair; such a calamity can only be alleviated by an immediate and signal act of justice. It is for this that I have the honour to bring these facts to the knowledge of your Highness, who, while the *feux de joie* are marking your progress, will assuredly not close your ears to the cries of distress of these poor foreigners sold into slavery in the land governed by your Highness.

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

## No. 49.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 9.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, May 8, 1880, 7 P.M.

MY despatch of the 27th ultimo.

The Governor of Siout is to be dismissed and tried by court-martial. Eighty-nine slaves were liberated. The caravan came from Central Africa.

The Khedive and the Government have expressed to me their determination to take immediate measures to prevent the importation of slaves into Egypt for the future.

## No. 50.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 13.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, April 28, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note, dated the 27th instant, from the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, relating to cases of Slave Trade in Cairo, and the punishments awarded to the offenders. It also states that news having been received of acts of Slave Trade in the district of Galioubiah, severe measures have been ordered for its repression.

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

## Inclosure in No. 50.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 27 Avril, 1880.

AUX termes d'une communication que je reçois du Ministère de la Guerre, une négresse du nom de Mariam aurait déclaré avoir été enlevée par ruse dans les rues du Caire, et vendue par les nommés Kheir Allah et sa femme Fatma, Farag Hussein et sa femme Bahr-el-Nil, à des Bédouins, chez qui elle aurait vue quelques esclaves nègres et négresses, qui disaient avoir été victimes de la même fraude.

Sur les déclarations de la dite Mariam, l'autorité locale aurait immédiatement fait procéder à l'enquête voulue par les Règlements, enquête qui aurait amené l'arrestation des individus ci-dessus désignés, et des sieurs Salim Amar, Mohamet Amas, son frère, Hassan Abou Askeir, et Nasser Rashid, et de quelques autres personnes, convaincus de se livrer au Trafic des Esclaves.

En conséquence, les accusés auraient été remis, avec les pièces à l'appui, au Conseil Militaire, qui, par application des Articles 16 et 32 du Règlement relatif à la vente des nègres, les aurait condamnés à une année de travaux forcés à Fazoglou et à rester déportés dans cette localité à l'expiration de leur peine.

Quant aux deux négresses, Fatma et Bahr-el-Nil, elles ont été condamnées à la déportation à Fazoglou:

En outre, l'Administration ayant appris que des Bédouins de Syrie venaient acheter à Chibni les nègres et négresses enlevés dans les contrées avoisinantes, a donné ordre à la Moudiriah de Galioubiah, de prendre les mesures rigoureuses pour faire cesser ce Trafic.

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance, M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, 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, et je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

(Signé) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

(Translation.)

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

*Cairo, April 27, 1880.*

ACCORDING to a communication which I have received from the Minister of War, a negress named Mariam has made a statement that she had been carried off by stratagem in the streets of Cairo, and sold by Kheir Allah and his wife Fatma, Farag Hussein and his wife Bahr-el-Nil, to some Bedouins, with whom she says she saw some male and female African slaves, who declared that they had been the victims of a similar fraud.

On the declaration of Mariam, the local authority at once held the inquiry prescribed by the Regulations, the result of which was the arrest of the above-named individuals, and of Salim Amar, Mohamet Amas, his brother, Hassan Abou Askeir, and Nasser Rashid, as well as of some other persons convicted of slave-trading.

Consequently the accused were handed over, with the papers in the case, to the Military Council, which, under Articles 16 and 32 of the Regulations affecting the sale of negroes, sentenced them to a year's hard labour at Fazoglou, and to banishment in that neighbourhood at the end of their sentence.

As to the two negresses, Fatma and Bahr-el-Nil, they were sentenced to banishment to Fazoglou.

Moreover, the Administration having learnt that Bedouins from Syria came to Chibni to buy the negroes taken from the neighbouring countries, gave orders to the Moudiriah of Galioubiah to take strict measures to put down this Traffic.

I have the honour to make you acquainted with the above communication, M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, which shows once more that the Government Agents continue to exercise the greatest watchfulness in the strict application of the measures affecting the suppression of the Slave Trade, and seize, &c.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

No. 51.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 13.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, May 5, 1880.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a letter, dated the 27th ultimo, addressed to me by the Khedive, on the subject of the arrival of a slave caravan at Siout, and a copy of a note dated the 3rd instant which I have addressed to Moustapha Fehmy Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, regarding this caravan and other matters connected with the Slave Trade.

With regard to the case at Siout, it appears that 68 slaves (29 males and 39 females) were taken: of the persons connected with the caravan, 34 were detained as prisoners, the rest were allowed to go free. The slaves and the prisoners, after a preliminary examination at Siout, have been brought to Cairo.

The search in Siout for slaves on the day succeeding the capture of the caravan was unsuccessful, but I am informed, though I have not yet had it confirmed on authority, that a further number of from 30 to 40 of the slaves have been taken between Assiout and Cairo.

The Khedive returned yesterday to Cairo. I shall have the honour of paying my respects to His Highness to-day, when I shall request His Highness to appoint a time when I may enter on the subject fully, as the arrival of the caravan at Siout, and information concerning other caravans, past and expected, which I have received, shows that the whole matter requires a thorough overhauling.

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

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Inclosure 1 in No. 51.

*His Highness the Khedive to Mr. Malet.*

Mon cher Ministre,

*Chibni, le 27 Avril, 1880.*

J'AI lu avec attention votre lettre du 24 Avril, basée sur des renseignements qui vous auraient été adressés récemment, et desquels il résulterait qu'une caravane de plus de mille esclaves se trouverait en ce moment dans les environs de Siout.

Par une communication qui m'est parvenue en même temps que la vôtre, son Excellence Riaz Pacha m'informait que, lors des explications qu'il avait échangées lui-même avec vous, mon cher Ministre, il n'avait pu s'empêcher de faire observer que la présence d'une semblable caravane aux environs de Siout lui paraissait peu possible, mais que cependant, par égard pour votre démarche et votre insistance, autant que dans le but de constater l'état exact des choses, il avait décidé d'envoyer sur les lieux un Général avec quelques troupes, et un haut fonctionnaire, chargé de procéder à une enquête sérieuse.

Vous me permettez donc, mon cher Ministre, d'attendre le résultat de cette mesure, qui est la meilleure preuve des dispositions énergiques dont le Gouvernement est animé.

Vous me permettrez de faire remarquer en même temps que rien n'est changé dans mes sentiments, que j'ai déjà eu l'occasion de vous exprimer, à propos de l'esclavage, et que je suis toujours déterminé à employer tous mes efforts à l'abolition de la Traite qui, à mes yeux, est une violation flagrante des lois de l'humanité.

Au milieu du voyage officiel que j'accomplis dans la Basse-Egypte, comme j'ai déjà fait dans la Haute-Egypte, pour me mettre en rapport plus immédiat avec les populations dont les destinées me sont confiées; pour étudier par moi-même et de plus près leurs besoins, et pour chercher les meilleurs moyens d'améliorer leur situation, je ne saurais les perdre de vue un seul instant, ces lois de l'humanité, que je tiens à conserver pour guide, et je vous prie de croire, mon cher Ministre, qu'il sera fait bonne et prompte justice, s'il est établi par l'enquête qu'il y a des coupables.

Agreez, &c.  
(Signé) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

(Translation.)

Mon cher Ministre,

*Chibni, April 27, 1880.*

I HAVE read with attention your letter of the 24th April, based upon information which you have recently received to the effect that there is at this moment in the neighbourhood of Siout a caravan with more than 1,000 slaves.

In a communication which reached me at the same time as yours, his Excellency Riaz Pasha informed me that, in discussing the matter with you, he could not abstain from observing that the presence of such a caravan at Siout seemed to him barely possible, but that nevertheless, out of respect for the steps taken by you and for your anxiety, as much as out of a desire to prove the exact state of affairs, he had decided to send to the spot a General and some troops, and a high official, with orders to make a serious investigation.

You will permit me, therefore, to await the result of this step, which is the best proof of the energetic sentiments with which the Government is animated.

I may also be allowed to remark at the same time that nothing is altered in the opinions which I have already expressed to you in regard to slavery, and that I am still determined to employ all my efforts to abolish the Slave Trade, which is, in my eyes, a flagrant violation of the laws of humanity.

In the official tour which I am making in Lower Egypt, as I have already done in Upper Egypt, for the purpose of becoming more closely connected with the people whose destiny has been confided to me, of studying their wants in person, and at first hand, and of finding better means for improving their lot, I cannot lose sight for a moment of



those laws of humanity, which I wish to keep as my guide, and I beg you to believe, mon cher Ministre, that prompt and sure justice will be enforced, if the inquiry should prove that there are any guilty persons.

Accept, &c.  
(Signed) MÉHÉMET TEWFIK.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 51.

*Mr. Malet to Moustapha Fehmy Pasha.*

M. le Ministre,

*Cairo, May 3, 1880.*

KNOWING that the Government of His Highness is sincerely animated with a desire for the extinction of the Traffic in Slaves, with which object the Convention of 1877 between the British and Egyptian Governments was made, I immediately brought to the notice of his Excellency Riaz Pasha a case of wholesale importation of slaves into Egyptian territory which occurred a short time since at Siout. The measures immediately adopted by his Excellency in consequence are a sufficient proof of the firm intention of the Government to allow no error to prevail as to its determination to carry out the provisions of the Convention. The first steps were taken with energy and success. A caravan of 600 camels were captured, 35 prisoners were made, and 65 slaves have been restored to liberty. The punishment of those concerned in this flagrant breach of the law remains to be assigned, and his Excellency awaits the result of the inquiry which has been instituted before determining what persons are to be held responsible. I beg to recall to your Excellency the words of the Convention on this point: "Any person who . . . shall be found engaged in the Traffic of slaves, either directly or indirectly, shall, together with his accomplices, be considered by the Government of the Khedive as guilty of stealing with murder." It will be for the Government of His Highness in this case to consider how far a Governor who allows a caravan of 600 camels and numerous slaves to come close to his residence can plead ignorance of its presence and its objects. If the Governor of Siout cannot prove ignorance of the caravan, he must be held guilty of connivance in the Traffic. If he is able to establish his ignorance it will be a proof that he is unfit for his post, for it was his duty to be informed of it.

I regret to say that nearly simultaneously with the occurrence at Siout, I have received intelligence of (1) the expected arrival of another caravan at that place, and (2) of the recent passage of a caravan in a different part of His Highness' territory. Two English travellers of distinguished reputation have informed me that on an excursion to the Natron Lakes, which they made a fortnight ago, they received information that a caravan with a large number of slaves had recently passed. This information has received corroboration from another quarter. My French colleague, Baron de Ring, authorizes me to inform your Excellency that a French gentleman who had gone to the Natron Lakes about a fortnight before the gentleman from whom I received the report had given him the same intelligence, stating that the caravan had been in the neighbourhood immediately before. It appears that there are abundant proofs that Abou-Roash, on the way to the Natron Lakes, is a slave post. The slaves are brought down by the oases from the Wadai to Sirva, which is a head-quarter of the Traffic, whence slaves are distributed either east or west at Abou-Roash. The slaves are kept for some time, and then passed in small numbers into Cairo as old slaves.

On examining the map, it would not appear to be a very difficult task to watch the roads by which these caravans must come; such a course has perhaps been unnecessary of late years, in consequence of the uncompromising manner in which Gordon Pasha dealt with slave-traders within the limits of his Government, but it would now seem to be a necessary measure towards the proper execution of the Slave Trade Convention.

In writing on this subject, it is a matter of satisfaction for me to know that His Highness the Khedive is firmly bent upon exterminating the Traffic, which His Highness regards, in common with all the civilized world, as a flagrant violation of the laws of humanity, and that these views are entirely shared by His Highness' Government. I feel sure, therefore, that it only requires full light to be thrown upon the manner in which the Traffic is now carried on for measures to be devised which shall stop it.

I shall, on my part, be happy to second His Highness and the Government by contributing, as I do on this occasion, all the information on the subject which comes to my knowledge.

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

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No. 52.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 13, 1880.*  
I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 27th ultimo, with its inclosures, reporting a case of wholesale slave trading in Upper Egypt, and the steps which you took to procure the punishment of the parties implicated therein.

I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your action in this matter, and I am also to instruct you to express to Mr. Gotfried Roth the cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the trouble which he took to bring the case to your knowledge.

You will not fail to report to Lord Granville the result of the investigation by the Egyptian authorities into this transaction.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 53.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 16.)*

(Telegraphic.)

*Cairo, May 16, 1880.*

COUNT EDWARD DELLA SALA was yesterday named Chief of the Service for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. He will have an adequate force under him, and will watch all the routes by which slaves can arrive. The letter appointing him states that it is the ardent desire of the Khedive and the Government to annihilate entirely a Traffic which is revolting to humanity. Count Sala is eminently fitted for the duty.

No. 54.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 19.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, May 11, 1880.*

WITH reference to my despatches of the 27th ultimo and 5th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that three days after the capture of the caravan at Siout, a further capture was made of twenty-four slaves brought by the same caravan at Beni Souef, a railway station on the line from Siout to Cairo.

All the slaves who were taken have received papers of manumission, and have been distributed among families who are willing to receive them as servants. The slave-traders are in prison in the citadel. The Governor of Siout is to be dismissed and tried by court-martial. The head of the slave bureau at Siout will be treated in the same manner.

However much the arrival of the caravan is to be regretted as proving the continuance of slave importation, an advantage is derived from it as having given the Government an opportunity of showing whether it is in earnest or not. It has, in fact, acted with vigour, and the measures taken were successful.

The Viceroy has shown that his instructions regarding Slave Trade are not merely verbal, but that he is determined to make Governors responsible and to punish them. The dismissal of the Governor of Siout is certain to produce a striking effect, and to be a salutary warning to other functionaries of the same class.

The Khedive and the Government have, both in word and in action, proved that they fully recognize the gravity of their own responsibility, and appear determined to make it clearly understood that their language in regard to the Slave Trade is not an empty expression of sentiment, but that they intend to relieve their country of the shame which the Traffic causes to it.

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

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 19.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, May 11, 1880.

THE recent importation of slaves into Siout in Upper Egypt has moved the Viceroy and the Government to take the question of the Slave Trade into serious consideration, and to examine what can be done to ensure the strict observance of the Slave Trade Convention. It was clear from what occurred that the slave bureau at Siout was valueless, and that the authorities connived at the importation. The particular case has been satisfactorily dealt with, and the Government now proposes to reorganize the slave bureau in such a manner as to render the Governors of the places in which they are situated responsible for their efficiency.

The routes by which caravans come are known, and the Government intends to organize a military force with no other duty than to watch these routes and to prevent the passage of slaves into Egypt. This force will be put under the command of an European officer, and the person who will probably be selected for the post is the Count della Sala, whose character and energy peculiarly fit him for the service.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 56.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 19.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, May 12, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, with reference to my despatch of the 11th instant, that it was decided yesterday in Council to establish an armed force to watch the routes by which caravans with slaves can pass into Egypt, and to give the command of the force to Count Edward della Sala.

I entirely approve of this appointment, as I believe Count della Sala to be peculiarly fitted for the service which he will have to perform. He is a native of Northern Italy, and now an Italian subject, though he was for some years in the Austrian army. Born at Milan in 1841, he entered the army in 1859. After the political events of 1866 he went to Mexico and served under the Emperor Maximilian. In 1870 he was named Aide-de-camp to the ex-Khedive, on the recommendation of the Emperor of Austria, but he has hitherto held no appointment under the present Khedive. He is an officer of great energy and singleness of purpose, and I have full confidence that if he retains the command, which he will only do if he sees his way to accomplishing its object, Egypt will shortly be relieved of the importation of slaves.

I have the honour to inclose a sketch map which I have drawn up, to show generally the lines by which the caravans come. It has no pretension to exactness, and is merely intended to show the nature of Count della Sala's mission. Your Lordship will observe that the caravans pass from oasis to oasis. They do so of necessity for want of water. It does not appear to be a difficult matter to keep such watch over these points as shall prevent their being used for the purpose in future, and I trust that as the Government is in earnest, and Count della Sala capable, the object may be attained.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 56.

*Sketch Map to give a general idea of Slave Trade Routes.*

No. 57.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 26.)*

My Lord,

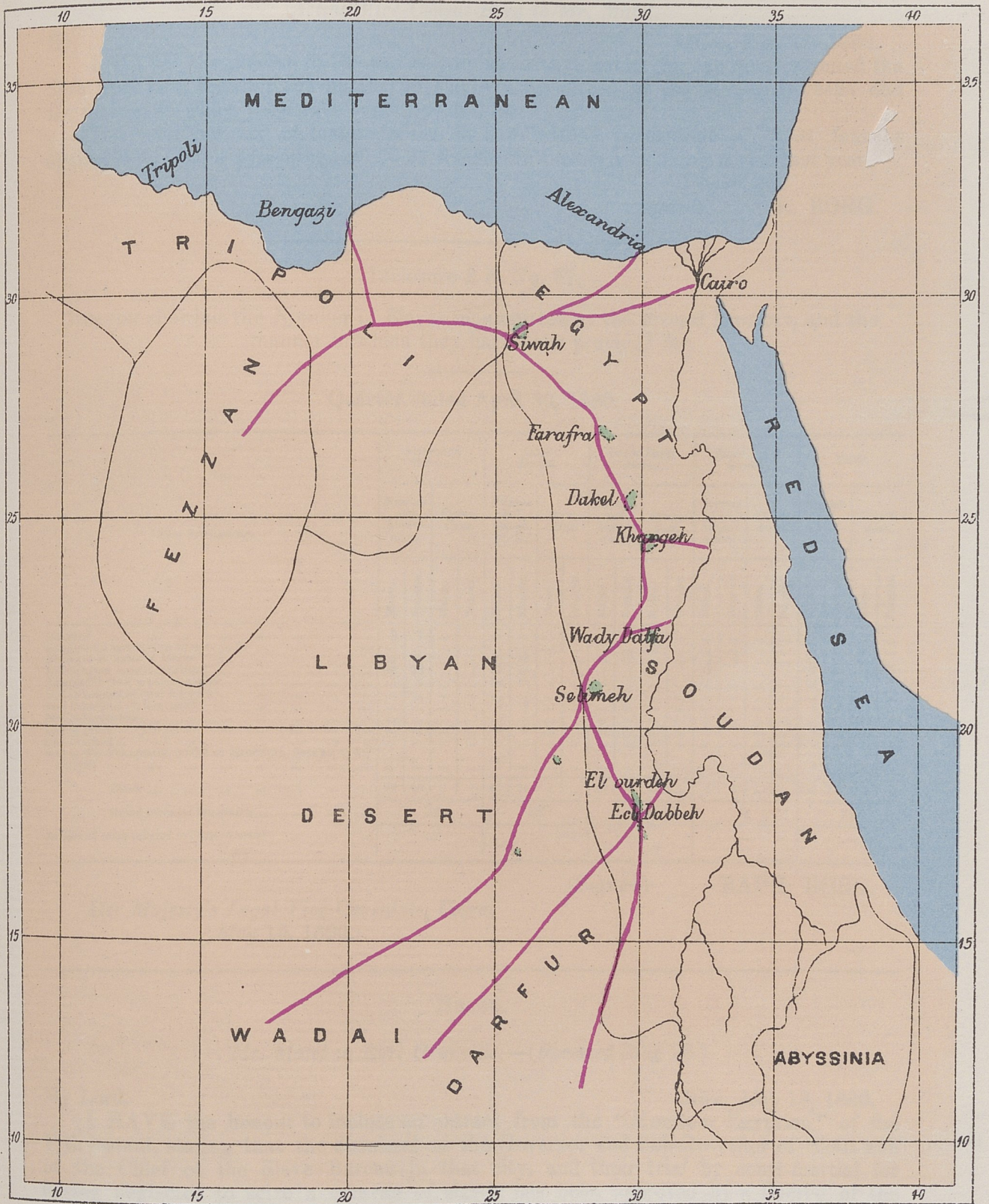
Cairo, May 17, 1880.


I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Acting Legal Vice-Consul Borg, inclosing a Return of



# SKETCH MAP TO GIVE A GENERAL IDEA OF SLAVE TRADE ROUTES.

*Inclosure in M<sup>r</sup>. Malet's Desp. of May 12. (To face page 58.)*



Oasis   
Slave Trade Routes.

*Ed Malet.  
Cairo May 12 1880.*



the slaves manumitted at the several Bureaux in Egypt during the quarter ended the 30th April last.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 57.

*Acting Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, Cairo, May 15, 1880.  
I HAVE the honour to forward to you herewith 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.

The total number of manumissions is 314, with a percentage of 51.91 females against 361, with a percentage of 50.97 females in the corresponding period last year.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 57.

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

Quarter ended April 30, 1880.

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.
Deceased	2	1										
Employed in agricultural service												
Employed in domestic service	14	29			10	38			38	19		
Left to follow their inclinations	16	36	1	29	14	1			7	1		
Returned to their masters' service		2		14	15				4	1		
Sent to hospital as unfit for work												
Sent to hospital for treatment				5	2							
Sent to Mondirahs												
Sent to police				2	6							
Sent to school												
Sent to War Department (males as conscripts, females to be married)				1								
Totals	32	65	1	61	74	1			49	14	8	6
Grand totals for the quarter	101		136		63		14		314			
Number of cases referred to Courts-martial												

(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

*Her Majesty's Legal Vice-Consulate, Cairo,  
May 15, 1880.*

No. 58.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 26.)*

My Lord, Cairo, May 18, 1880.  
I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of the 17th instant, stating that the dismissal of the Governor and Sub-Governor of Siout and of the Chief of the Slave Bureau in that city, and their trial by court-martial for having neglected to seize a caravan of slaves, has been approved by a Decree of the Khedive, dated the 15th instant.

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

Inclosure in No. 58.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of May 17, 1880.*

PAR Décret de Son Altesse le Khédive, en date du 15 Mai, 1880, rendu sur la proposition du Conseil des Ministres, ont été nommés :

Osman Ghaleb Pacha, Moudir de Syout, en remplacement de Hussein Wacyf Pacha, révoqué ;

Ahmed Dramalli Pacha, Préfet de Police du Caire, en remplacement d'Osman Ghaleb Pacha.

Le même Décret approuve la décision prise par le Conseil des Ministres, en ce qui concerne la révocation de l'ancien Moudir de Syout, de Sous-Mudir et du Chef de Bureau de l'abolition de l'esclavage dans la même ville, qui sont renvoyés devant un Conseil de guerre pour avoir négligé de saisir la caravane d'esclaves arrivés à Syout.

No. 59.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 26.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, May 19, 1880.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Riaz Pasha to Count Edward della Sala, appointing him Chief of the Service for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

I learn from Siout that a second caravan which had been long expected has arrived there, that it had been captured, and that ninety slaves were found with it. The publicity which the capture of the first caravan attained has had the effect of causing many communications to be made to me on the subject of the trade, evincing much distrust in the real desire of the Government to put it down. I do not share this view. I believe the difficulty of extinguishing the trade, as long as slavery is recognized and the demand for slaves consequently exists, to be very great, but I have confidence in the real desire of the Khedive and the Government to prevent further importation.

The selection of Count della Sala shows that they have not hesitated to put the duty into the hands of a man whom, did they possess such a wish, they cannot hope to influence, as he has singular independence of character, and another qualification, desirable in officials who have to run counter to native popular feeling, independence of means. A man of slender means appointed to a post to which a large salary is attached is often inclined to moderate his zeal if he sees that he is provoking hostility and intrigue which may lead to his dismissal. Such a consideration will have no weight with Count della Sala.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 59.

*Riaz Pasha to Count della Sala.*

M. le Comte,

Le Caire, ce 15 Mai, 1880.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive, confiant dans votre vigilance et votre activité, vous a choisi pour remplir les fonctions de Chef de Service de l'Abolition de la Traite aux conditions suivantes :—

Un traitement mensuel de £ E. 100, comprenant vos frais de toute sorte ; ration de quatre chevaux ; trois mois de traitement à titre d'indemnité pour le cas où le Gouvernement cesserait d'avoir besoin de vos services et vous renverrait sans motifs de votre part.

La partie du territoire soumise à votre surveillance s'étend depuis Assouan jusqu'au Caire sur les deux côtés du Nil, et depuis le Caire jusqu'à la Province de Béhéra, sur la rive gauche du Nil, et aux limites du Lac Mariotes et de Sieva ; elle comprend toutes les routes que conduisent de l'intérieur de l'Afrique aux provinces de la Haute-Egypte jusqu'à la Province de Béhéra et à Sieva à l'ouest de cette province.

La partie la plus importante, et qui devra le plus être surveillée, est certainement celle du désert à l'ouest du Nil.

J'ai à peine besoin, M. le Comte, d'appeler votre attention sur l'importance du

Service qui vous est confié. Le désir le plus vif de Son Altesse le Khédive et de son Gouvernement est d'annihiler complètement un Trafic qui révolte l'humanité et que repoussent les principes et les sentiments qui président aux actes du Gouvernement.

Vous déploierez, sans nul doute, toute l'énergie qui vous caractérise pour répondre aux vues et à la confiance du Gouvernement, et je me plais à espérer que grâce à votre surveillance on n'entendra plus parler même d'une tentative de Trafic de l'espèce humaine dans cette partie de l'Égypte. Pour l'organisation de votre Service vous aurez à vous entendre tant avec ce Ministère qu'avec celui de la Guerre. A cet effet, je vous prie de voir son Excellence Osman Réfki Pacha, et de me présenter ensuite votre projet pour l'organisation complète du Service.

Veillez, &c.  
(Signé) RIAZ.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte,

Cairo, May 15, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Government of His Highness the Khedive, relying on your vigilance and activity, have chosen you to fulfil the duties of Chief of the Service for the Abolition of the Slave Trade on the following terms:—

A salary of £ E. 100 per month, including all your expenses, forage for four horses, three months' pay by way of indemnity should the Government no longer need your services and dismiss you without any cause on your part.

The tract of country placed under your superintendence extends from Assouan to Cairo on both sides of the Nile, and from Cairo to the Province of Behera on the left bank of the Nile, and to the limits of Lake Mariotes and Sieva; it includes all the routes which lead from the interior of Africa to the provinces of Upper Egypt as far as the Province of Behera and Sieva to the west of that province.

The most important portion, and that which needs the most watching, is without doubt that of the desert to the west of the Nile.

It is hardly necessary, M. le Comte, to call your attention to the importance of the duties imposed on you. The most earnest desire of His Highness the Khedive and his Government is to annihilate completely a Traffic which outrages humanity, and which is opposed to all the principles and sentiments which guide the action of the Government.

You will doubtless display all the activity which characterizes you in carrying out the views of the Government and in justifying their confidence, and I flatter myself that, thanks to your superintendence, we shall not hear even of an attempt at slave-trading in that part of Egypt. As for what concerns the organization of your Service, you will have to concert measures both with this Office and that of War. To this end I should be obliged if you would have an interview with his Excellency Osman Refki Pasha, and afterwards lay before me your scheme for the complete organization of the Service.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) RIAZ.

No. 60.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 27, 1880.

HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your despatches dated the 11th and 12th instant, reporting the action taken by the Government of the Khedive on the occasion of the recent importation of slaves at Siout; and I have now to request that you will express to the Egyptian Government the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the steps taken by them in this and other instances with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 27, 1880.*

With reference to my preceding despatch of this day's date, I transmit to you herewith, for such observations as you may have to offer thereupon, copies of letters and of a despatch from Mr. Consul Burton on the subject of the Slave Trade in Egypt.

I am, &c.

(For Earl Granville),  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 61.

*Consul Burton to Earl Granville.*

(Separate.)

My Lord,

*Shepherd's, Cairo, April 21, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that during a late excursion to the Natron Lakes, lying north-north-west of Cairo, I came upon the track of a small but vigorous branch of Slave Traffic, which is carried on, I understand, with much suffering to the victims. My companion, Professor Wm. R. Smith, of Aberdeen, now returning to England, can give oral information upon the subject.

Whilst Colonel Gordon, R.E., ex-Governor-General of the Equatorial provinces, was perfectly successful in closing to slave-traders the main-trunk line viâ the Nile, he could not but throw the transit into two branches, the one east, the other west of the river.

On the 11th April we engaged a guide at the village of Abu Rawash, near the northernmost pyramid, the Nilotic terminus of the trade. This man, El Hajj Musa, was reticent on the subject of "rakik" (slaves); not so his son Abdullah. The Traffic was the conversation of the village, and from the youth we learned that our only risk in a desert march would be that of meeting Arabs driving slaves. The village "ghafir" (watchman), Mohammed el Zazgat, is said to assist in smuggling the new arrivals, who are dressed like town-slaves, and the octroi authorities can hardly be ignorant of a trade which gives such large gains. Whether the Pyramid Arabs are concerned in it or not I have as yet been unable to ascertain.

At the Coptic convent of Mar Makarius I could obtain no information, except that the transit had once been active and has now closed. But a second guide, Abd el Alah, of Beni-Salamah, gave a very different account, which confirmed that of the youth Abdullah. The slaves are driven from the large region popularly called "Wadai," and by the people "Bargo," through the line of oases lying west of the Nile. The season is winter when water-holes abound: the summer heats effectually stop it. At Sewah, the oasis of Ammon, some eighteen marches from Cairo, the "rakik" are driven to the Natron Lakes: men, women, children, and babes carried on the shoulder. If they refuse to walk they are beaten, and lastly, are tied on camels' backs. At the Birket-el Birdi, the easternmost of the Natron Lakes, we were shown the pools of sweet water from which they drink, and the places where they are kept for several days to rest and recruit before being driven into the capital. Finally, at the so-called Syrian convent we heard that the last caravan of 1880 had passed by their walls in March.

Nothing would be easier than to put a stop to these proceedings; and if your Lordship wish to know what measures I should propose, I am at all times ready to submit them to your approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD F. BURTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 61.

*Consul Burton to Earl Granville.*

(Separate.)

My Lord,

*Alexandria (en route for Trieste), May 3, 1880.*

IN continuation of my letter (Separate, Cairo, April 21) on the revival of slavery in Egypt, I have the honour to add the following details:—



Three villages are connected with the Wadai-Siwah Slave Trade, namely, Kardási, Abu-Rawáh, and the so-called "Pyramid Arabs." Of the latter I heard from the Chevalier de Kremer and from his Excellency Yakoub Artin Bey, who two years ago convicted them of complicity.

About Kardási I was informed by Dr. Grant, of Cairo, and Mr. W. E. Hayn, of Alexandria, who, some five years ago, came upon the caves where the slaves had been lodged.

The slave importation in Egypt has now assumed an importance which threatens to become scandalous. I need not enter into the politics of the present Government. But all know that it is essentially retrograde, and strongly opposed to all reforms, especially to the employment of European officials. It has established four slave bureaux at Cairo, Alexandria, Tautah, and Es-Siyut, but not at the principal place, Assuan (Syene). The employés send in mere blinds by way of reports; they have no general head, and being underpaid they cannot afford to refuse the large inducements offered by the slave-dealer.

The scandal which happened at Es-Siyut on the 29<sup>th</sup> April has found its way into the local prints, and has doubtless been reported to your Lordship. Of about 1,000 head only 67 (39 girls and 28 boys) were captured. The 150 slave merchants, with 600 camels, had the audacity to march upon a point, which is not only a slave bureaux, but a railway station with telegraphs, &c. Comment on such a proceeding is useless.

When Colonel Gordon, R.E., was compelled to leave Egypt by the retrograde and anti-European party now in office, his lieutenant, Signor Gessi, hung, they say, eight slave-dealers. It was at once reported from Cairo to the Soudan, and throughout the slaving region, that Colonel Gordon had been dismissed for undue severity, and such a report was virtually an exhortation to reopen the Slave Trade.

Colonel Gordon suppressed the Soudan Slave Trade by destroying the leaders who commanded bodies composed of 3,000 to 4,000 armed men. All foresaw that his departure would be followed by its reorganization, and yet no steps were taken by the present Ministry. They sent up as Governor-General a certain Réouf Pasha, a Serberin, known only by his cruelties in Harar, where the Ruler died under the most suspicious circumstances.

The Soudan Slave Trade, though scotched, is by no means killed. Men will readily be found and money raised at Khartoum, Cairo, and Alexandria. The best proof is the scandalous affair of Es-Siyut. I have also heard of a caravan of 300 head having been seen at Korosko on the Nile.

Meanwhile, the slave-traders, too weak to invade the country, pitch their camps upon the borders of Dar Wadai and other slaving centres. They buy the captives offered to them, and march them through the oases and along the hill at parts where there are no guards. From the terminus dépôt, Siwah, the slaves are sent to Cairo and Alexandria, or, when these lines are dangerous, through the oases of Angela to Tunis and Tripoli.

There would be no difficulty in controlling this trade; in reducing hundreds to tens and tens to units. But the necessary procedure cannot be taken by a remiss and retrograde Ministry, and by a staff of underpaid native employés.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD F. BURTON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 61.

*Consul Burton to Earl Granville.*

My Lord,

*Trieste, May 11, 1880.*

IN my two letters (Cairo, April 21, and Alexandria, May 3) which forwarded details of the Slave Trade revival in Egypt, and of the Wadai-Siwah line, which has temporarily taken the place of the Soudan trade, I neglected to mention another branch which would require control chiefly through the Red Sea. This is the Abyssinian, which includes the Galla tribes.

The market resembles the Caucasian, especially the Circassian, now extinct, in so far as parents sell their children and relatives their kin. It is a small but constant supply of a high-priced article equally prized in Arabia and in Egypt. It requires no apparatus, no expenditure of men and money, and, consequently, to suppress it will be the work of time and well-directed energy.

During my return voyage from Alexandria I met an old acquaintance, Dr. Leo

Reinisch, Professor of Egyptology to the University of Vienna, who, with his wife, had been living for some months in Abyssinia and on the Upper Nile. He gave me all manner of details, and declared that the Slave Traffic is assuming an importance which it never had in the ex-Khedive. His account of it, indeed, is anything but creditable to the present administration of Egypt. Under Nubar Pasha or Shereef Pasha instant measures would be taken to abate this scandal, but the actual Ministry is too Moslem and too retrograde to interfere with the so-called patriarchal institution.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RICHARD F. BURTON.

No. 62.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 18.)*

(Extract.)

Cairo, June 10, 1880.

I HAD the honour to receive this morning your Lordship's despatch of the 27th ultimo, inclosing to me, for such observations as I may have to make, three communications from Captain Burton, Her Majesty's Consul at Trieste, on the subject of Slave Trade in Egypt.

In his first letter, dated Cairo, the 21st April, Captain Burton relates the information which he gathered in an expedition made by him with Professor Robertson Smith to the Natron Lakes. Professor Smith had been good enough to inform me of what he had heard on this occasion, and I embodied the intelligence which he gave me in my note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the 3rd ultimo, of which I transmitted a copy to your Lordship in my despatch of the 5th ultimo. If Captain Burton had let me see his letter to your Lordship, I should have been in a position to give fuller information on the subject to the Egyptian Government. The only occasion on which Captain Burton spoke to me on the point was during a visit which I paid to him shortly before his departure, when I found him with two other gentlemen, and merely obtained from him a general oral confirmation of what I had previously learnt from Professor Robertson Smith. I need not say that I should have been very grateful to have had the advantage of his experience and advice, and to learn the means which he proposes for controlling the Slave Trade, about which I observe in his letter, dated the 3rd May, he states that there would be no difficulty.

I confess that I am inclined to foresee considerable difficulty, and that I look upon the recent appointment of Count Sala as the head of the Service for the suppression of the Slave Trade as only a first step of many which will have to be taken before the importation of slaves into Egypt is stopped, but I also believe that the present Government is the first purely native Government that has honestly desired the suppression of the trade, and I feel confident that, as time goes on, they will take further measures, if those now adopted prove insufficient, and that they will continue their efforts till they arrive at success. I have but one means of judging whether an importation which is carried on secretly is diminished or not, and that is, the price of slaves. It is obvious that their value must rise as the supply diminishes, and it is a significant fact that slaves have been just as cheap at Cairo for the last six years as they are to-day, which goes to prove that Colonel Gordon's administration of the Soudan had no perceptible effect in diminishing the supply. The present Government will be able to execute its intentions with regard to the trade, because the Khedive has the suppression of the trade equally at heart with them. The late Khedive was a notorious encourager of the trade, unless the wholesale purchase of white and black slaves can be held to be no encouragement, and while he gave Colonel Gordon full authority to take any means in his power to stop it, he no doubt had in view the fact pointed out by Captain Burton in his letter of the 21st April in the following words:—"Whilst Colonel Gordon, R.E., ex-Governor-General of the Equatorial provinces, was perfectly successful in closing to slave-trading the main-trunk line via the Nile, he could not but throw the transit into two branches, the one east, the other west, of the river." In the same way, if the present Government succeeds in abolishing the importation of slaves into Egypt, the flow will be diverted to Turkey and Tripoli. The total suppression can only be hoped for in the lapse of years through the progress of European settlement in Africa.

Your Lordship will gather from remarks that precede that I do not share the views expressed by Captain Burton with regard to the present Egyptian Government. He affirms in his letter of the 3rd May "that the Government is essentially retrograde and strongly opposed to all reforms, especially to the employment of European officials." In

point of fact, the Administration has been characterized by a succession of sweeping reforms, which have been so varied and so rapid that it was difficult to believe that they could all be executed, and I have recently been able to send your Lordship reports from Her Majesty's Consuls, which show that they have revolutionized the face of the country, and have apparently rescued the fellah for good from the abject state of oppression which had rendered him a byword to the world. Under the present Government nearly all the European officials who had been dismissed or had retired after the fall of the European Ministry have been reinstated.

There is one more remark of Captain Burton's which calls for rectification, and that is, his reference to Colonel Gordon as having "been compelled to leave Egypt by the retrograde and anti-European party now in office." Colonel Gordon announced his intention to the Khedive of retiring from the Governor-Generalship of the Soudan before Riaz Pasha came into power, and was only persuaded to retain the title while he went on his mission to King John of Abyssinia. He had already left Cairo on this mission before Riaz Pasha returned from Europe to assume office.

## No. 63.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 26.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, June 16, 1880.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 19th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the arrangements in connection with the appointment of Count della Sala as Chief of the service for the suppression of the Slave Trade are now complete, and that he will go to Siout in a few days to enter upon his duties. The Khedive has conferred upon him the rank of Colonel in the army.

I have the honour to inclose the following documents relating to the appointment:—

1. A letter from the Minister of the Interior, transmitting to Count della Sala the sub-mentioned papers.
2. Budget of expenses.
3. Rules for the suppression of the Slave Trade.
4. Instructions to the Mudirs, or Governors, respecting the appointment of Count Sala.

These last are, in all respects, very satisfactory. They contain the following order:—"You will recognize Count della Sala as the sole Head of the service, and as the intermediary between you and higher authority for all matters pertaining to the service. All correspondence on the subject is to come from him or to be addressed to him. You will execute his orders and injunctions with the greatest precision and the utmost watchfulness, and give him immediately, without the slightest delay, all facilities and any kind of assistance which he may have occasion to ask of you relative to the service."

By these instructions Count della Sala is made the superior of all Governors in matters respecting his service, and they are deprived of the right of corresponding directly on the subject with the higher authorities.

The force under his orders, civil and military, will consist of 436 men, whereof 103 will be mounted on dromedaries, 159 cavalry, 156 infantry, and 7 secretaries and servants. The Count's salary is fixed at 1,200*l.* a-year. The yearly cost of the service will come to upwards of 14,000*l.*, and the expenses of installation and equipment to upwards of 5,000*l.*

The instructions and budget furnish convincing proof that the Khedive and the Government are in earnest in their endeavours to suppress the importation of slaves, and both His Highness and the Government have assured me that, if the measures now taken prove insufficient, they will adopt others till they accomplish their object.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 63.

*Riaz Pasha to Count della Sala.*

M. le Comte,

Caire, le 9 Juin, 1880.

J'AI l'honneur de vous remettre en copie ci-jointe le budget des dépenses de votre Service, tel qu'il a été arrêté par décision du Conseil des Ministres.

Les crédits portés sur ce budget s'élèvent ensemble à la somme de £ E. 18,686 45 pts., se décomposant ainsi qu'il suit :—

							£ E.	p.
Dépenses à faire une seule fois	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,966	50
Dépenses annuelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,719	95
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,686	45

Je vous remets en outre une copie des documents suivants :—

1. Convention intervenue le 4 Août, 1877, entre le Gouvernement Egyptien et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

2. Règlement relatif à l'abolition de la Traite, sanctionné par Décret Khédivial en date du 7 Chawal, 1294 (15 Octobre, 1877).

3. Instructions que je viens de donner à divers Moudirs au sujet de la mission qui vous est confiée.

Le Règlement précité du 15 Octobre, 1877, sera, d'ailleurs, publié en langue Arabe dans toutes les parties de l'Egypte.

Plusieurs centaines d'exemplaires ont été imprimés à cet effet, aussi ne saurait-on prétendre en ignorer les prescriptions.

J'ajoute que son Excellence le Ministre de la Guerre a été prié d'inviter les chefs militaires en résidence dans les provinces de vous prêter aide et assistance, et d'exécuter les mesures que vous pourriez être dans le cas de leur confier.

Les Administrations des Chemins de Fer et des Postes ont été également invitées à vous accorder sur simples certificats, tant à vous qu'au personnel et soldats qui relèvent de votre Service, le passage et le transport d'effets ou du matériel par les chemins de fer et les bateaux-postes qui font le service entre Syout et Assouan, la franchise postale et l'usage du télégraphe pour les besoins du Service.

Recevez, &c.  
Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,  
(Signé) RIAZ.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte,

Cairo, June 9, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the budget of the expenses of your Service, as fixed by the decision of the Council of Ministers.

The amounts credited in this budget come altogether to the sum of £ E. 18,686 45 prs., and are composed of the following items :—

							£ E.	p.
Expenses to be incurred only once	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,966	50
Annual expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,719	95
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,686	45

I transmit to you besides a copy of the following documents :—

1. Convention entered into on the 4th August, 1877, between the Egyptian Government and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

2. Regulation relative to the abolition of the Slave Trade, sanctioned by a Decree of the Khedive dated the 7th Chawal, 1294 (15th October, 1877).

3. Instructions just given by me to various Mudirs on the subject of your mission.

The above-mentioned Regulation of the 15th October, 1877, will be besides published in Arabic in every part of Egypt.

Several hundred copies have already been printed with this object, and it will thus be impossible to pretend ignorance of its provisions.

I may add that his Excellency the Minister of War has been asked to invite the military commanders residing in the provinces to lend you every aid and assistance, and to carry out the measures that you may entrust to them for execution.

The Boards of Railways and Posts have also been asked to afford, on simple certificates, both to you and your staff, and the soldiers who belong to your Service, passage and transport of effects or *matériel* by the railways and packet-boats which run between Siout and Assouan, and also free postage and use of the telegraph for the needs of the Service.

I am, &c.  
The Minister of the Interior,  
(Signed) RIAZ.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 63.

*Budget affecté au Service de la Suppression de la Traite.*1<sup>o</sup> PARTIE.—ADMINISTRATION CENTRALE.

	Par mois.	Par an.	Total.
	£ E. p.	£ E. p.	£ E. p.
Traitement du Comte della Sala, Chef du Service, y compris ses frais de tout genre .. .. .	..	1,200 00	
Rations de quatre chevaux pour le Comte della Sala, à raison de 1,192 piastres et $\frac{1}{2}$ chacun, d'après ce qui est indiqué dans le Budget du Ministère de la Guerre (2 <sup>e</sup> partie) .. .. .	..	47 69	1,247 69
1 Secrétaire Français-Arabe .. .. .	25 00	300 00	
1 Ecrivain Arabe .. .. .	12 00	144 00	
2 Cava, à 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ livres .. .. .	5 00	60 00	
2 Farraches, à 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ livres .. .. .	5 00	60 00	
2 Courriers, à 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ livres .. .. .	3 00	36 00	
Entretien du local .. .. .	4 00	48 00	
Frais généraux (en remplacement des frais qui étaient demandés pour imprimés, articles de bureaux, dépêches, poste, guides, Bédouins et dépenses diverses) .. .. .	..	1,000 00	
Transport par chemin de fer et bateaux des troupes et du matériel .. .. .	..	1,000 00	2,648 00
Dépenses annuelles .. .. .	..	..	3,895 69
Frais de première installation .. .. .	..	..	100 00
Total de la 1 <sup>e</sup> partie .. .. .	..	..	3,995 69

2<sup>o</sup> PARTIE.—SERVICE DES TROUPES.

	Traitements Mensuels.	Traitements et Dépenses par an.	Total Général.
	P E. p.	£ E. p.	£ E. p.
<i>Cavaliers.</i>			
1 Adjudant-Major .. .. .	1,200 00	..	
2 Capitaines, à P E. 750 .. .. .	1,500 00	..	
2 Lieutenants, à P E. 545 .. .. .	1,090 00	..	
2 Sous-Lieutenants, à P E. 495 .. .. .	990 00	..	
1 Vétérinaire .. .. .	495 00	..	
1 Adjudant .. .. .	220 00	..	
1 Sergent-major .. .. .	60 00	..	
1 Sergent-fourrier .. .. .	50 00	..	
8 Sergents, at P E. 40 .. .. .	320 00	..	
16 Caporaux, à P E. 30 .. .. .	480 00	..	
4 Soldats clairons, à P E. 20 .. .. .	80 00	..	
1 Soldat maréchal-ferrant .. .. .	20 00	..	
2 Soldats selliers, à P E. 20 .. .. .	40 00	..	
116 Soldats cavaliers, à P E. 20 .. .. .	2,320 00	..	
1 Maître maréchal-ferrant .. .. .	150 00	..	
159	9,015 00	..	
Soit par an .. .. .	..	1,081 80	
Rations pour 150 soldats chacun à raison de P E. 606 35 p, soit .. .. .	..	910 31	
Habillements pour 149 soldats chacun à raison de P E. 348, soit .. .. .	..	518 52	
Nourriture et matériel pour 159 chevaux à raison de P E. 1,192, soit .. .. .	..	1,895 68	
Frais divers pour prix des autres, seaux, sacs pour les rations, registres et papiers .. .. .	..	20 00	
			4,426 31
<i>Cavaliers montés à Dromadaires.</i>			
1 Capitaine .. .. .	750 00	..	
1 Lieutenant .. .. .	545 00	..	
1 Sous-Lieutenant .. .. .	495 00	..	
1 Sergent-major .. .. .	60 00	..	
1 Sergent-fourrier .. .. .	50 00	..	
4 Sergents, à 40 piastres .. .. .	160 00	..	
8 Caporaux, à 30 piastres .. .. .	240 00	..	
2 Soldats-clairons, à 20 piastres .. .. .	40 00	..	
84 Soldats, à 20 piastres .. .. .	1,680 00	..	
103	4,020 00	..	
Soit par an .. .. .	..	482 40	

	Traitements Mensuels.		Traitements et Dépenses par an.		Total Général.
	P E.	p.	£ E.	p.	£ E. p.
Rations pour 100 soldats, à raison de P E. 606 35 p. chacun, soit .. .. .	..	..	606	87	
Habillements pour 100 soldats, à raison de P E. 348 chacun, soit .. .. .	..	..	348	00	
Nourriture et matériel pour 103 dromadaires, à raison de P E. 940 10 p. chacun, soit .. .. .	..	..	971	55	
Frais divers .. .. .	..	..	10	00	
					2,418 81
<i>Fantassins.</i>					
2 Capitaines .. .. .	1,500	00	..	..	
2 Lieutenants .. .. .	1,090	00	..	..	
2 Sous-Lieutenants .. .. .	990	00	..	..	
2 Sergents-majors .. .. .	120	00	..	..	
2 Sergents-fourriers .. .. .	100	00	..	..	
6 Sergents .. .. .	240	00	..	..	
12 Caporaux .. .. .	360	00	..	..	
4 Soldats-clairons .. .. .	80	00	..	..	
124 Soldats .. .. .	2,480	00	..	..	
156	6,960	00	..	..	
Soit par an .. .. .					
Rations pour 150 soldats .. .. .	..	..	910	31	835 20
Habillements pour 150 soldats .. .. .	..	..	522	00	
Frais divers .. .. .	..	..	15	00	
					1,447 31
1 Adjudant-major pour les cavaliers montés à dromadaires et les fantassins .. .. .	..	..	144	00	
Rations pour sa monture .. .. .	..	..	10	62	
					154 62
3 Ecrivains à £ E. 18 par mois .. .. .	..	..	..	..	216 00
Prix des chevaux et dromadaires qui seraient achetés en remplacement de ceux qui auraient péri de mort naturelle, d'après la moyenne fixe de 7 pour cent par an:—					
11 Chevaux à raison de £ E. 22 chacun .. .. .	..	..	242	00	
7 Dromadaires à £ E. 12 chacun .. .. .	..	..	84	00	
					326 00
Total de la 1 <sup>e</sup> partie .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,824 26

3<sup>e</sup> PARTIE.—ACHATS.

Prix approximatif des chevaux et dromadaires dépendant de l'Octroi:—		£ F.	£ E. p.
Pour 158 chevaux indigènes à £ E. 22 chacun .. .. .	..	..	= 3,476
Pour 103 dromadaires à £ E. 12 chacun .. .. .	..	..	= 1,236
			4,712 00
Frais approximatifs tant pour la réparation des bâts des dromadaires qui seront fournis de ceux existants dans le magasin que pour faire de nouvelles valises pour les dits bâts, à savoir, 102 dromadaires à 150 piastres chacun, soit .. .. .			
(Cela outre les matériaux qui seront fournis de ceux existants dans les magasins, tels que munitions et matériel, comme armes, selles et accessoires pour panser les chevaux, ainsi que les ustensiles de cuisine et les cartouches et autres objets nécessaires qui se trouveraient dans les magasins.)			154 50
Total de la 3 <sup>e</sup> partie .. .. .	..	..	4,866 50

## RÉCAPITULATION.

	£ E. p.
1 <sup>e</sup> Partie (Administration Centrale) .. .. .	3,995 69
2 <sup>e</sup> " (Service des troupes) .. .. .	9,824 26
3 <sup>e</sup> " (Achats de chevaux dromadaires) .. .. .	4,866 50
Total général .. .. .	18,686 45
Nota.— A la somme de £ E. 4,866 50 pr. constituant la 3 <sup>e</sup> partie affectée à l'achat de chevaux dromadaires et à la réparation des bâts, il convient d'ajouter les £ E. 100 portées à la 1 <sup>e</sup> partie pour frais d'installation, ci .. .. .	
Plus .. .. .	4,866 50
	100 00
Ce qui forme une somme de .. .. .	4,966 50
Pour dépenses à faire une seule fois, d'où il résulte qu'il reste comme dépense annuelle .. .. .	13,719 95
Soit en tout .. .. .	18,686 45

## Inclosure 3 in No. 63.

*Orders addressed to the Ministry of the Interior, dated 7 Chawal, 1294 (October 15, 1877).*

(Traduction.)

CONSIDÉRANT qu'il est de toute nécessité d'éclaircir et de préciser le sens des dispositions : (1) de la Convention passée entre notre Gouvernement Khédivial et celui de Sa Majesté Britannique le 4 Août, 1877 ; (2) de l'annexe A qui en fait partie ; (3) de notre Décret de la même date servant à compléter la dite Convention.

Considérant qu'il est également nécessaire de faciliter autant que possible leur pleine et entière exécution de la part des Agents de l'autorité.

Nous avons promulgué le Règlement ci-après, contenant trente-six Articles. Notre volonté est qu'il soit pris en sérieuse considération, publié et notifié aux lieux de droit.

C'est pourquoi nous adressons cet ordre à votre Excellence en l'invitant à agir selon ces instructions.

### Règlement

concernant les mesures prescrites aux autorités Egyptiennes pour l'abolition de la Traite des Esclaves Nègres, Abyssins et blancs, en vertu de la Convention passée le 4 Août, 1877, entre le Gouvernement Anglais et celui de Son Altesse le Khédivé, et accompagnée d'une annexe ainsi que d'un Décret du Khédivé portant la même date.

Article 1<sup>er</sup>. Le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédivé a adressé à toutes les autorités relevant de sa juridiction des ordres ayant pour objet l'abolition de la Traite des Esclaves Nègres et Abyssins ; à la suite des dispositions prises à cet effet, il est absolument interdit d'introduire dorénavant, sur le territoire Egyptien, ou d'en laisser sortir, des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins ; cela à partir du 4 Août, 1877, dans la partie du territoire qui s'étend jusqu'à Assouan, et à partir du 4 Novembre de la même année, dans les autres parties de l'Afrique et des côtes de la Mer Rouge dépendant du même territoire.

En conséquence, tous les fonctionnaires du Gouvernement Egyptien établis tant dans les différents ports que dans les autres localités comprises dans les limites de ce territoire sont tenus de saisir et arrêter tous les esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins qui seraient trouvés entre les mains des trafiquants d'esclaves et d'agir à leur égard suivant la teneur des ordres sus-mentionnés et de la Convention passée entre le Gouvernement Anglais et celui de Son Altesse le Khédivé.

Art. 2. La sortie des esclaves Nègres et Abyssins hors du territoire Egyptien et de ses dépendances se trouve aussi prohibée, à moins qu'il ne soit prouvé que ces esclaves sont libres ou affranchis ; par suite, dans le cas où l'autorité Egyptienne aurait à délivrer des passeports à des Nègres ou Abyssins partant pour l'étranger, ces passeports ne leur seront délivrés qu'autant qu'il sera prouvé que ces esclaves sont libres ou affranchis comme il est énoncé dans l'Article 1<sup>er</sup> de la Convention.

Art. 3. Il sera établi dans les Gouvernements du Caire et d'Alexandrie un bureau spécial qui s'occupera de tout ce qui concernera les esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins, leur affranchissement, leur éducation, &c.

Art. 4. Il sera établi également dans le même but deux autres bureaux, dont l'un dans la Haute-Egypte et l'autre dans la Basse-Egypte ; chacun de ces bureaux sera placé sous la surveillance de l'Inspecteur-Général des localités respectives.

Art. 5. Les bureaux établis comme ci-dessus tant dans les deux villes du Caire et d'Alexandrie que dans la Haute- et la Basse-Egypte, seront composés d'un chef et d'un écrivain chargés de constater et d'écrire tout fait relatif aux esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins, ainsi qu'aux trafiquants d'esclaves ; ils seront chargés de délivrer les lettres d'affranchissement aux esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins qui en auront besoin.

Ces mêmes bureaux enregistront tous les détails concernant les esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins affranchis ; ils indiqueront leur âge approximativement, la date précise à laquelle ils auront reçu leurs lettres d'affranchissement, la durée de leur résidence au Caire et leurs moyens d'existence ; ils indiqueront également si ce sont eux-mêmes qui ont demandé leurs lettres d'affranchissement ou s'ils ont été saisis entre les mains des trafiquants et ensuite pourvus de leurs lettres d'affranchissement, avec tous autres renseignements utiles. Il en sera ainsi de tout esclave Nègre ou Abyssin qui se présentera de lui-même aux polices et autorités des diverses villes et Moudiriéhs ou bien qui sera saisi par les dites autorités.

Art. 6. Si l'on trouve au Caire ou à Alexandrie ou bien encore dans les provinces des locaux affectés à la vente des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins, et que le Gouvernement ou la police d'une ville ou une autorité quelconque d'une province constaté l'existence dans ces locaux d'esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins destinés à la vente, les dits Gouvernorats, polices ou autorités provinciales procéderont à la saisie de ces esclaves et il leur sera délivré des lettres d'affranchissement par les Gouvernorats respectifs des villes ou par les Inspections Générales des provinces, suivant les formalités prescrites par l'Article 26 du présent Règlement. Les individus trafiquant de ces esclaves seront renvoyés aux autorités de droit pour être jugés par un Conseil de Guerre, comme il est énoncé dans l'Article 34 de ce Règlement, lequel Conseil se conformera aux dispositions et ordonnances en vigueur. Dans les provinces, les autorités respectives auront à envoyer les esclaves et les trafiquants à l'Inspection Générale, qui prendra, à l'égard des uns et des autres, les mesures prescrites par le présent Article. Quant aux locaux affectés à la vente des esclaves dans le cas où ils seraient reconnus être la propriété des trafiquants eux-mêmes, le Gouvernement en effectuera la saisie et leur appliquera les dispositions et ordonnances sus-mentionnées; s'ils sont reconnus être la propriété d'un tiers, sujet local, le Gouvernement n'aura point à en effectuer la saisie; mais il pourra imposer au propriétaire une amende dont le montant sera fixé en raison des circonstances.

Art. 7. Si l'individu qui fait le Trafic des Esclaves est sujet d'une Puissance autre que l'Angleterre, le Gouvernement, ou toute autre autorité gouvernementale de la localité où il se trouve, aura à constater d'une manière certaine l'existence en sa possession des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins; ensuite la dite autorité prendra les mesures conservatoires opportunes, dressera un procès-verbal du fait, s'assurera du nom de la Puissance à laquelle appartiendra le trafiquant, et enverra au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères du Khédivé le dit procès-verbal, avec tous les documents et pièces établissant que le dit individu se livre au commerce des esclaves; il transmettra, d'ailleurs, l'avis nécessaire au dit Ministère par le télégraphe, ou lui enverra simplement les lettres d'affranchissement requises, aussitôt que l'autorité locale aura constaté que les susdits esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins ne sont pas affranchis; si l'individu qui fait le commerce des esclaves est sujet Anglais, avis en sera donné à M. le Consul Anglais de la localité où ce trafiquant se trouvera ou bien au Consul résidant dans la localité la plus voisine; et ce Consul, d'accord avec le préposé du Gouvernement local, procédera à la saisie des esclaves et du trafiquant, à l'affranchissement des esclaves, comme il vient d'être dit, et à la consignation du trafiquant à son autorité Consulaire, en vue de la peine dont il sera passible d'après les lois.

Art. 8. Les esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins saisis dans les provinces entre les mains de ceux qui se livreront au Trafic des Esclaves, seront envoyés à l'Inspection Générale, qui leur délivrera leurs lettres d'affranchissement; et si le trafiquant est sujet local, il sera renvoyé par devant un Conseil de Guerre, pour y être jugé; mais s'il est sujet Anglais ou sujet de toute autre Puissance étrangère, il sera agi à son égard suivant la teneur de l'Article 7 ci-dessus. Quant aux lettres d'affranchissement, elles seront délivrées aux susdits esclaves aussitôt qu'il aura été constaté qu'ils n'ont pas été affranchis.

Art. 9. Dans le cas où l'autorité locale recevrait de la part d'un Consulat ou d'un particulier quelconque un Rapport dénonçant l'existence d'esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins chez un trafiquant ou bien une plainte présentée par l'un de ces esclaves, le Bureau chargé des affaires concernant les esclaves aura à procéder aux informations et vérifications nécessaires à ce sujet.

Art. 10. Dans les provinces, si par suite des renseignements dûment recueillis des vérifications les plus minutieuses, la Moudirieh vient à reconnaître que le rapport qui lui a été fait ou la plainte qui lui a été présentée est juste et bien fondée, elle pourvoira, en conséquence, à la saisie des esclaves et des trafiquants ainsi qu'à leur envoi à l'Inspection Générale, aux frais du Gouvernement local; mais dans les villes, ce sera le Gouvernorat de la localité où le rapport ou la plainte auront été présentés qui prendra les mesures opportunes. En ce cas, si ceux qui se livrent au Trafic des Esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins sont sujets locaux, ils seront traités d'après les dispositions de l'Article 6, et s'ils sont sujets étrangers, d'après les termes des Articles 7 et 8 du présent Règlement.

Art. 11. Dans le cas où une plainte sera adressée aux autorités locales par des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins, il sera du devoir du Bureau de la localité de s'enquérir et de s'assurer des motifs de la plainte; mais cela n'empêchera pas le dit Bureau de leur délivrer leurs lettres d'affranchissement tirées du registre à souche affecté à cet usage.

Art. 12. Dans le cas où un esclave Nègre ou Abyssin se trouvant chez un trafiquant irait porter plainte à la Préfecture de Police et demanderait une lettre



d'affranchissement, l'autorité devra, après avoir constaté l'objet de sa plainte, adhérer sur le champ à sa demande, comme cela se pratique aujourd'hui, et si le propriétaire accuse l'esclave Nègre ou Abyssin d'un acte de vol ou autre commis dans la maison où l'esclave se trouvait, la remise au dit esclave de sa lettre d'affranchissement ne sera point retardée par la vérification du fait dont il sera accusé, mais après la délivrance de la lettre d'affranchissement, le fait imputé par le plaignant à l'esclave sera dûment vérifié, et l'affaire soumise à l'autorité compétente suivant les règles ordinaires.

Art. 13. D'après la teneur de l'Article 1<sup>er</sup> du Décret du 4 Août, 1877, qui fait partie intégrante de la Convention de même date, la vente d'un esclave Nègre ou Abyssin de famille à famille sera absolument prohibée en Egypte, après l'expiration du délai de sept ans, sur le territoire compris entre Alexandrie et Assouan, et dans le Soudan ainsi que dans les autres provinces Égyptiennes après l'expiration d'un délai de douze ans, à partir de la date de la susdite Convention. Par conséquent, la vente d'un esclave par une famille à une autre pendant le cours des dits délais ne sera point prohibée, mais ces délais expirés, tout sujet local, qui se trouvera en contravention avec le Décret et se permettra de vendre des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins de famille à famille, sera puni de la peine des travaux forcés, dont la durée pourra varier d'un minimum de cinq mois à un maximum de cinq ans, suivant le Jugement qui sera rendu à cet effet par le Tribunal compétent d'après les dispositions de l'Article 2 du susdit Décret.

Art. 14. Au cas où il se trouverait des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins dans certaines familles en Egypte ou ses dépendances, et où en l'absence de toute demande d'affranchissement de la part de ces esclaves, le Gouvernement serait informé de leur existence dans ces familles et aurait constaté que ces familles ne pratiqueraient point le Trafic d'Esclaves, l'autorité locale ne pourrait pas saisir ces esclaves dans les familles où ils se trouveraient et ne devrait admettre aucun rapport quelconque à l'égard de ces mêmes esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins autant qu'ils n'auraient présentés aucune plainte ou réclamation.

Art. 15. En cas de trouble ou de désunion apporté par un tiers entre une famille et ses esclaves, l'autorité aurait à vérifier le fait et à soumettre l'auteur du trouble à l'application de la peine prévue par la loi pénable en pareil cas.

Art. 16. Quiconque aura usé de violence ou de fraude pour enlever à un affranchi ses lettres d'affranchissement ou pour le priver ou contribuer à le priver de sa liberté, sera traité comme trafiquant d'esclaves, ainsi qu'il est dit dans l'Annexe A de la Convention.

Art. 17. Les Moudirs des provinces ainsi que les Gouverneurs et les Préfets de Police des villes devront empêcher l'introduction des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins dans l'intérieur du pays tant par terre que par mer ou par la voie des cours d'eau existant dans le pays.

Art. 18. Dès que le Moudir d'une province se sera assuré du passage d'une caravane emmenant des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins par voie de terre, il pourvoira sur le champ à la saisie de la caravane, à l'arrestation des marchands d'esclaves qui s'y trouveraient, et à l'envoi du tout à l'Inspection Générale, qui délivrera aux esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins des lettres d'affranchissement et procédera dans ce cas d'après la teneur de l'Article 16 du présent Règlement. Les marchands d'esclaves seront renvoyés par devant le Conseil de Guerre pour y être jugés

Art. 19. Quand le Moudir aura reconnu que des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins destinés au Trafic se trouvent dans un bâtiment naviguant sur le Nil, il procédera immédiatement à la saisie du bateau, des esclaves, des marchands, du reste de la cargaison et de l'équipage, et enverra le tout à l'Inspection Générale, qui agira à l'égard des esclaves suivant l'Article 26 du présent Règlement. L'Inspection Générale délivrera des lettres d'affranchissement à tous les esclaves trouvés à bord du dit bateau et renverra les marchands de ces esclaves au Conseil de Guerre chargé de les juger. Quant au bateau, à l'équipage, et au reste de la cargaison, ils seront envoyés à l'autorité de droit et leur affaire sera jugée comme affaire criminelle par le Tribunal de Première Instance de la localité dans les termes de la loi et suivant les dispositions ordonnées à cet effet.

*Mesures incombant aux diverses Autorités marines Égyptiennes.*

Art. 20. Le capitaine d'un bâtiment venant de la Mer Rouge à destination d'un port Égyptien devra s'enquérir minutieusement si les individus Nègres ou Abyssins embarqués à son bord appartiennent à des marchands d'esclaves, et aviser, en conséquence, lors de son arrivée à Suez, l'autorité locale, afin que le Gouvernorat de cette ville procède à l'affranchissement des esclaves qui se trouveraient à bord, suivant les dispositions des précédents Articles.

A cet égard l'autorité locale devra procéder avec la réserve et les ménagements nécessaires pour qu'aucun trouble ne soit apporté dans les familles des personnes étrangères au Trafic des Esclaves.

Art. 21. Les Commandants et Capitaines des croiseurs Egyptiens, qui trouveront dans la Mer Rouge, le Golfe d'Aden, le long de la côte d'Arabie et de la côte Orientale de l'Afrique, ainsi que dans les eaux intérieures de l'Egypte et de ses dépendances, un bâtiment portant le pavillon Britannique, et contenant des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins destinés au commerce, devront, après avoir vérifié et constaté l'existence de ces esclaves dans ce bâtiment, ainsi que leur destination, et le point de départ du bâtiment, procéder immédiatement à la visite de ce bâtiment ainsi qu'à la saisie des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins, qu'ils consigneront à l'autorité Egyptienne la plus rapprochée, laquelle leur délivrera les lettres d'affranchissement nécessaires. Quant au bâtiment, à la cargaison, et à l'équipage, ils seront également saisis et ensuite consignés à l'autorité Anglaise la plus voisine pour être jugés, suivant ce qui est dit à l'Article 6 de la Convention.

Art. 22. Si le Tribunal compétent juge mal fondée la saisie faite par le croiseur Egyptien, le commandant ou le capitaine de ce croiseur sera tenu personnellement de rembourser au Gouvernement Egyptien le montant de l'indemnité que ce dernier, d'après les prévisions de l'Article 6 de la Convention, pourra avoir à payer au Gouvernement Anglais.

Art. 23. Tout bâtiment Egyptien qui sera trouvé par les croiseurs Anglais se livrant à la Traite des esclaves Nègres et Abyssins, ou soupçonné justement de se livrer à ce Trafic, ou portant des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins destinés à la vente, ou encore ayant été employé durant le voyage au commerce des esclaves, sera saisi, et son commandant ainsi que l'équipage seront traduits devant un Conseil de Guerre, pour y être jugés. Les esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins trouvés sur le bâtiment resteront à la disposition de l'autorité Anglaise, qui prendra les mesures requises pour assurer leur liberté, suivant la teneur de l'Article 6 de la Convention.

Art. 24. Dans le cas où, par analogie avec ce qui est dit à l'Article 22 ci-dessus, le Gouvernement du Khédivé considérerait comme mal fondée la saisie faite par le croiseur Anglais, il pourrait se pourvoir par l'intermédiaire de son Ministère des Affaires Etrangères pour obtenir le jugement de la question devant l'autorité Anglaise compétente.

Art. 25. Dans le cas où le Commandant du croiseur Anglais qui aura effectué la saisie se trouverait dans l'impossibilité de consigner à un dépôt Britannique les esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins capturés à bord du bateau Egyptien et dans la nécessité de les consigner à l'une des autorités Egyptiennes, l'Agent Egyptien de la localité sera tenu, sur la demande du Commandant du croiseur Britannique ou de l'officier délégué par lui de se charger des ces esclaves et de leur assurer leur liberté, avec les autres privilèges réservés aux Nègres ou Abyssins capturés par les autorités Egyptiennes, d'après les dispositions du présent Règlement.

*Mesures concernant les Esclaves libérés par le Gouvernement Egyptien.*

Art. 26. Les Gouvernements de villes et les Inspecteurs-Généraux des Provinces pourvoient aux moyens de subsistance des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins libérés par le Gouvernement Egyptien. Si les esclaves affranchis demandent l'autorisation d'aller où il leur plaira et qu'il soit bien constaté qu'ils pourront suffire eux-mêmes d'une façon quelconque à leurs besoins là où ils se trouveront, l'autorité les laissera entièrement libres; mais si elle reconnaît que ces esclaves ne pourront se suffire à eux-mêmes, elle emploiera ceux du sexe masculin à leur choix et suivant leurs habitudes aux services domestique, agricole, ou militaire. Quant aux femmes, elles seront employées, après leur affranchissement, à leur emploi au service domestique ou autre, suivant l'état et les aptitudes de chacune d'elles dans les établissements relevant du Gouvernement ou dans des maisons honnêtes.

Art. 27. Les enfants mâles Nègres ou Abyssins saisis par le Gouvernement seront, après avoir été libérés sur le champ, placés dans les écoles ou les ateliers du Gouvernement Egyptien, et les filles envoyées aux écoles destinées à leur sexe. Les enfants du sexe masculin qui ne seront pas jugés aptes à entrer aux écoles seront employés dans les compagnies d'ouvriers militaires ou dans tout autre service propre d'assurer leur subsistance.

Art. 28. Les esclaves qui, après leur affranchissement, seront employés suivant ce qui est dit aux Articles 26 et 27 ci-dessus, seront inscrits dans des registres spéciaux tenus à cet effet auprès des Gouvernorats et des Inspections Générales afin que, pour

celui d'entre eux qui aura pris service dans une maison privée, l'autorité puisse obtenir du propriétaire de cette maison une déclaration constatant la position de l'individu et consigner le fait dans les registres.

Si l'individu quitte un maître pour aller chez un autre ou pour être employé dans un des services civils ou militaires du Gouvernement ou autres, le fait sera également consigné dans les registres ; s'il vient à décéder, le médecin de la localité sera tenu d'en donner avis au Bureau d'Enregistrement, qui inscrira le décès.

Art. 29. Les Gouverneurs du Caire et d'Alexandrie seront chargés de veiller à l'éducation des enfants ; à cet effet ils devront s'entendre avec le Ministère de l'Instruction publique ou avec les autres autorités compétentes, en vue des mesures les plus convenables à adopter pour leur éducation et à leur subsistance. En cas du décès, à l'autorité chargée de pourvoir à l'inscription dans les registres.

Art. 30. Tout enfant mâle, parmi les esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins, qui serait saisi dans les villages ou conduit à l'une des agences de la police, sera, après affranchissement, envoyé et consigné par les bureaux des villes principales au Ministère des Finances, avec lequel ces bureaux s'entendront à cet effet. Quant aux enfants du sexe féminin, ils seront envoyés au Gouvernorat du Caire pour y être traités d'après les dispositions de l'Article 27 du présent Règlement.

Art. 31. Tout esclave affranchi, Nègre ou Abyssin, se trouvant en Nubie, sera employé suivant son choix, dans les services agricole, civil, ou militaire, ou bien dans tout autre service, qui sera jugé le plus convenable à son état, pour qu'il puisse pourvoir à ses moyens de subsistance.

*Procédure à suivre par les Tribunaux compétents à l'égard de ceux qui se livrent au Trafic des Esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins ou à la mutilation des Enfants Nègres ou Abyssins du sexe masculin.*

Art. 32. Tout individu, sujet Egyptien, qui serait trouvé soit en Egypte, soit dans ses dépendances en Afrique exerçant directement ou indirectement le commerce des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins, sera considéré ainsi que ses complices comme coupable de vol avec meurtre, et traduit par devant un Conseil de Guerre, pour y être jugé.

Art. 33. Sera également poursuivi devant un Conseil de Guerre, et comme assassin, tout individu qui serait trouvé se livrant à la mutilation des enfants Nègres ou Abyssins du sexe masculin.

Art. 34. Tout individu exerçant le Trafic des esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins, sera, s'il se trouve au Caire, traduit par devant le Conseil du Ministère de la Guerre, pour y être jugé, et à Alexandrie, par devant un Conseil de Guerre convoqué par un des Généraux résidant en cette ville ; mais celui qui se trouvera dans les provinces de la Haute- et de la Basse-Egypte, sera jugé par le Conseil de Guerre au Caire.

Art. 35. Le Trafic des esclaves blancs ou blanches sera absolument prohibé ; cette prohibition sera mise en pleine exécution dans sept ans à partir de la date de la Convention du 4 Août, 1877, comme il résulte de l'Article 3 du Décret de Son Altesse le Khédivé portant la même date.

Art. 36. Tout marchand d'esclaves qui, après l'expiration du délai fixé par l'Article 35 du présent Règlement, se permettrait de continuer le Trafic d'esclaves blancs, sera condamné à la peine des travaux forcés, dont la durée pourra varier d'un minimum de cinq mois à un maximum de cinq années, suivant la décision du Conseil de Guerre et par analogie avec les dispositions de l'Article 2 du Décret du Khédivé sus-rappelé.

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#### Inclosure 4 in No. 63.

##### *Circulaire aux Moudirs à propos de la Suppression de la Traite des Esclaves.*

VOUS n'ignorez pas, M. le Moudir, le degré de l'importance qui s'attache à la suppression de la Traite des Esclaves, ce commerce étant à la fois contraire aux principes mêmes de l'humanité et aux engagements qui lient le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédivé vis-à-vis du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, en vertu de la Convention intervenue entre les deux Gouvernements.

Pour atteindre ce but, certaines mesures avaient déjà été prises, des instructions rigoureuses avaient même été données à tous les Agents de l'autorité, pour qu'ils eussent à se pénétrer de leur devoir, et des mesures qu'ils auraient à prendre dans cette question.

Les faits récents, dont l'instruction a démontré qu'il a été possible à quelques "djellabs" (marchands) arrivant avec des caravanes venus de l'intérieur de l'Afrique d'amener nombre d'esclaves et de les introduire dans le territoire du Gouvernement, d'une part, et la négligence des Agents de l'autorité dans cette partie du territoire, qui a donné lieu à leur poursuite et condamnation, d'autre part, ont créé pour le Gouvernement l'obligation de prendre des mesures plus grandes et plus efficaces pour supprimer complètement ce honteux Trafic, et de renouveler ses instructions et avertissements à tous ses Agents, afin de leur rappeler leurs devoirs et la responsabilité qui en est la conséquence.

A cet effet, le Gouvernement vient de créer un Service spécial pour supprimer la Traite, empêcher l'entrée en Egypte d'aucun esclave, et punir toute personne qui oserait entreprendre un commerce aussi révoltant, et tout Agent de l'autorité qui négligerait de remplir son devoir. Le Gouvernement a confié la direction de ce Service à M. le Comte della Sala, sous les ordres duquel l'autorité a placé un nombre suffisant de soldats et d'Agents, et lui a désigné pour siège principal de son Service la ville de Syout. La mission du Comte della Sala comprend toutes les provinces et toutes les parties de la Haute-Egypte, jusqu'à Djizeb, à l'est et à l'ouest, et depuis Djizeb jusques et y compris la province de Béhéra, à l'ouest du Nil; elle comprend aussi la surveillance et la préservation de toutes les routes et tous les chemins, de tous les déserts à l'ouest, les limites des oasis intérieures et extérieures jusqu'à Marioutte.

Son Altesse le Khédive a donné au Comte della Sala pleins pouvoirs pour l'exécution et l'accomplissement de la charge qui lui est confiée.

C'est pour le même effet que je vous adresse cette lettre, M. le Moudir; vous recevrez plusieurs exemplaires de la Convention passée entre le Gouvernement Egyptien et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, ainsi que des Règlements qui établissent les obligations des Agents de l'autorité, les mesures à prendre, et les peines bien graves à encourir par toute personne qui entreprendrait ce Trafic ignominieux. Ces dispositions serviront de guide à votre conduite d'action; vous aurez en outre à les faire publier parmi tous les Agents et toutes les communes placés sous votre direction. Vous reconnaîtrez M. le Comte della Sala comme étant le chef unique de ce Service, et devant être l'intermédiaire entre vous et l'autorité supérieure pour tout ce qui concerne ce Service. Toutes les correspondances qui s'y rattachent doivent émaner de lui ou lui être adressées. Vous devez suivre ses ordres et ses prescriptions avec la plus grande exactitude et la plus grande vigilance, et lui prêter immédiatement et sans le moindre retard toutes facilités et assistance quelconque qu'il pourra se trouver dans le cas de vous demander relativement à ce Service.

*Le 9 Juin, 1880.*

No. 64.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 26.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, June 16, 1880.*

I OBSERVED in my despatch of the 10th instant, with reference to the Slave Trade in Egypt, that I had but one means of judging whether an importation which was carried on secretly was diminished or not, and that was the price of slaves; that it was obvious that their value must rise as the supply diminished, and that it was a significant fact that slaves had been just as cheap at Cairo for the last six years as they were to-day.

Since the date of this despatch I have, in reply to a request from me, obtained from M. Jules Sakakini, a gentleman interested in the suppression of the trade, a letter, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, giving the prices of slaves at Alexandria during the last ten years, which, as your Lordship will perceive, tally with the observation which I made in regard to the price of slaves at Cairo.

For convenience of reference I have reduced M. Sakakini's Returns to a tabular form, and the dollars mentioned by him to pounds sterling. According to M. Sakakini a rise of 15 per cent. occurred in 1875, which, with an interval of a fall in 1878, has maintained itself to the present time.

Colonel Gordon was appointed Governor-General of the equatorial provinces in the beginning of 1877.

If the assumption is correct, that the supply influences the value, the Returns of M. Sakakini show that there has been no perceptible diminution in the importation of slaves since 1875. Indeed, the rise in value of slaves since 1870 is only in accordance with the general rise of prices in Egypt since that date, and we may therefore assume that the importation is at present the same as it was ten years ago.

I trust that the measures now taken by the Government will in due time show fruit in the rise of the value of slaves sold in Cairo and Alexandria; otherwise I shall not be satisfied of their efficacy.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 64.

M. Sakakini to Mr. Malet.

Honourable Sir,

Alexandria, June 14, 1880.

ACCORDING to your desire, I have pleasure to send you the average prices of black slaves, male and female, sold in Egypt for the last ten years.

In 1870 Nubian boys were sold from 40 to 60 dollars; girls from 45 to 75 dollars; adults of both sexes were quoted from 50 to 110 dollars, according to quality. Abyssinian boys have been sold in that year from 50 to 80 dollars; girls from 80 or 90 to 150 dollars; and from 85 to 200 dollars for the adults of both sexes, according to quality, beauty, age, &c.

In 1871-74 the prices are the same as those of 1870.

In 1875 we remarked a rise of nearly 15 per cent. in the prices, particularly for the Abyssinians.

In 1876 Nubian boys have been given for 50 to 70 dollars; girls from 50 to 85 dollars; adults of both sexes from 60 to 130 dollars. Abyssinian boys, girls, and adults, male and female, have always been sold more dear than the Nubians.

In 1877 the prices were almost the same as those of 1876.

In 1878 one can calculate them from about 12 to 18 per cent. lower than in the two previous years.

In 1879 the average prices of black slaves are just the same as those of the present year, 1880, and they are as follows:—

The Nubian boys are sold from 50 to 80 dollars; the girls from 80 to 100 dollars; the adults of both sexes from 60 to 120 dollars. The Abyssinian boys from 75 to 125 dollars; the girls from 100 to 150 dollars; the adults, male and female, are quoted from 100 to 250 dollars, according to quality and origin.

As you may see, the prices are variable enough, and almost the same per each year.

There are some Abyssinian female slaves, girls, who have been and who are still sold from 200 to 300 dollars. They are called "slaves of choice," and it has been reported to me that some years ago a Pasha had paid 100l. for an Abyssinian girl, or Habasheya; she was, as it appears, a great beauty.

Some masters or mistresses are sometimes selling their slaves for a very small sum, when they will get rid of them for want of money or some other cause. So, for instance, some days ago, one Nubian female slave has been sold for 15 napoleons; another one for only 12 napoleons!

Many facts like these come daily under my personal acquaintance, and if I would mention them all, I am sure my letter would be more than a missive, but a volume!

In the Soudan, Massowah, Souakin, Cassala, Berber, especially at Jeddah, which is the great market for the Slave Trade, slaves are obtained at lower prices than in Egypt proper.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) JULES SAKAKINI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 64.

STATEMENT of the Average Prices of Black Slaves sold in Egypt: 1870-80.

	1870.		1871-74.	1875.	1876-77.		1878.	1879-80.	
Nubian—	£	£	Ditto	Rise of 15 per cent.	£	£	A fall of from 12 per cent. to 18 per cent.	£	£
Boys .. ..	8	12			10	14		10	16
Girls .. ..	9	15			16	17		16	20
Adults .. ..	10	22			12	26		15	25
Abyssinians—									
Boys .. ..	10	16	Abyssinians always rather dearer than Nubians.	12	24	12	24		
Girls .. ..	16 & 18	30		20	30	20	30		
Adults .. ..	18	40		20	50	20	50		

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received July 3.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, June 23, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a telegram from Raouf Pasha, Governor-General of the Soudan, which has been communicated to me by Riaz Pasha, President of the Council. Raouf Pasha states in the telegram that he has taken measures to close a certain road by which slaves enter Egyptian territory, and that he proposes to occupy militarily all points by which slave caravans can arrive; and concludes by saying that he hopes by the means which he has adopted to stop the Traffic entirely.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 65.

*The Governor-General of the Soudan to Riaz Pasha.*

(Télégraphique.)

Le 20 Juin, 1880.

LA lettre de votre Excellence en date du 26 Gamad I, 1297, m'avise que depuis quelques jours il est arrivé à Syout environ soixante-huit personnes amenées du Darfour par la route dite El-Arbaine. Comme cette route est condamnée depuis quelque temps, j'ai écrit au préposé aux affaires du Darfour pour savoir comment la dite route a été ouverte, et la cause de l'autorisation à y passer. Il résulte de son télégramme, que je viens de recevoir, que c'est Missidalia (?) l'ex-Moudir du Darfour, qui a donné l'ordre d'ouvrir la dite route. J'ai alors donné l'ordre au dit préposé de la fermer et d'en interdire le passage à tout le monde. De plus, je suis en train de prendre les mesures les plus efficaces pour mettre terme à de telles importations; et dans ce but j'ai réitéré mes instructions à toutes les Administrations, en y appelant leur plus sérieuse attention. Pour exercer une surveillance plus active, je me propose de placer des soldats en nombre voulu, sur tous les points où pourraient passer de pareilles caravanes. Par tous ces moyens, j'espère atteindre le but et couper complètement court à un tel Trafic.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.)

June 20, 1880.

YOUR Excellency's letter of the 26th Gamad I, 1297, informs me that a few days ago there arrived at Siout about sixty-eight persons, brought from Darfour by the route called El-Arbaine. As this route was condemned some time ago, I wrote to the official in charge of the affairs of Darfour to know how the said route has been opened, and the cause of people being authorized to use it. It appears from his telegram, which I have just received, that it was Missidalia (?) the ex-Mudir of Darfour, who gave orders to open the said route. I then directed the said official in charge to close it, and forbid it to every one. Further, I am taking the most effective measures to put an end to such importations, and with this object I have repeated my instructions to all the Administrations, calling their most serious consideration to this matter. In order to keep better watch, I propose to place the requisite number of soldiers at every point where such caravans might pass. By these means I hope to attain my object, and put a complete stop to such a Trade.

No. 66.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received July 3.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, June 25, 1880.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith a summary of the finding of the court-martial and the sentences pronounced in the recent slave-trading case at Siout, which has been sent to me by Riaz Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers.

From this document it appears that the thirty-four slave-dealers accompanying the caravan have been condemned each to three years' imprisonment.

The Governor of Siout, Hussein Wassif Pasha, has been dismissed and sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment.

The Secretary-General of the Governor, the Chief of the Slave Trade Bureau, and the Chief of Police, are dismissed the service.

The head of the trade guilds of Siout is deprived of his office, which neither he nor his descendants can hold in future.

His son is sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Two messengers and the guide of the caravan are condemned to be sent in irons to Khartoum, and to undergo one year's imprisonment.

The Notables and Sheikhs of Siout are dismissed from their offices, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The head of the watchmen is dismissed and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The watchmen outside Siout are dismissed and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in irons.

The watchmen at the foot of the hill where the caravan encamped are dismissed and condemned to six months' imprisonment in irons.

The finding of the Court is to be communicated to all Governors, Prefects, and Chiefs of Police in the Soudan and elsewhere, that they may be warned of the application of the laws regarding Slave Trade.

There is no doubt that the sentences thus inflicted will have a startling effect at Siout, and that their publication in the Soudan and elsewhere will be very useful. Twenty-one days' imprisonment, to which the Governor is condemned, is a slight sentence in itself, but when the rank and high office of Hussein Wassif Pasha are taken into account, it is a formidable warning to all other Governors. Therefore, on the whole, I am inclined to be well satisfied with the result of the court-martial.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 66.

*Résumé d'un Jugement rendu à la date du 7 Gamad Akher, 1297 (le 17 Mai, 1880), par le Conseil de Guerre, au sujet de soixante-sept Nègres arrêtés à Assiout.*

LE Ministère de l'Intérieur apprit à la date du 16 Gamad Awel, 1297, qu'une caravane dans laquelle se trouvaient des Nègres Soudaniens du Darfour, conduits par des Gellabs (marchands d'esclaves) était arrivée dans les environs d'Assiout, se disposant à y opérer la vente des dits esclaves.

Pour se conformer aux Règlements en vigueur au sujet de la Traite, le Ministère s'empressera d'envoyer sur les lieux son Excellence Ahmed Pacha Dramali et son Excellence Hussein Pacha Serri, livas (Généraux de Brigade) des 1<sup>er</sup> et 2<sup>e</sup> bataillons du 2<sup>e</sup> Régiment d'infanterie, assistés d'un nombre de soldats suffisant, avec ordre d'arrêter sur le champ les Nègres faisant partie de cette caravane, et de procéder à une enquête à l'effet de découvrir les organisations de ce Trafic honteux.

Ces fonctionnaires arrivés dans la nuit du 17 du même mois, à l'endroit où était campée la caravane, la firent cerner immédiatement et procédèrent à une inspection minutieuse qui amena l'arrestation de soixante-sept nègres.

L'enquête terminée et le procès-verbal dressé, l'affaire fut renvoyée, il y a peu de temps, par le Ministère de l'Intérieur à celui de la Guerre lequel en référa à un Conseil de Guerre qui, après avoir scrupuleusement examiné et jugé la question, vient de se prononcer dans le sens ci-après :

Attendu qu'il a été constaté que trente-quatre Gellabs s'étaient rendus dans les environs d'Assiout dans l'intention de se livrer à la vente d'esclaves et qu'ils en auraient même vendu une cinquantaine avant d'être arrêtés ;

Attendu que Hussein Wassif Pacha, Moudir d'Assiout, n'a pas mis à opérer leur arrestation tout l'empressement voulu et qu'il est convaincu même d'avoir cru complaisamment l'affirmation qui lui était faite par les dits Gellabs que les Nègres étaient leurs parents, femmes, concubines, ou domestiques ;

Qu'il était de son devoir de ne pas s'en tenir à ces allégations et d'interroger au besoin les esclaves eux-mêmes ;

Qu'il ne devait pas se contenter de se reposer sur les ordres donnés par lui au Gouverneur et aux Scheiks de l'endroit, mais se livrer lui-même à une surveillance active qui lui permît de s'assurer que ces ordres étaient exécutés.

Pour ces motifs le Conseil de Guerre rend le Jugement suivant :

Les Gellabs inculpés sont condamnés chacun à treize ans de galères à Fézogli.



Hussein Wassif Pacha est démis de ses fonctions de Moudir, et est condamné à un emprisonnement de vingt et un jours.

Sont également renvoyés du Service : Mahmoud Bey Soliman, Vékil de la Moudirieh, Ahmed Fathi Bey, Directeur du Bureau de la Suppression de la Traite des Nègres de la Haute-Egypte, et Mohammed Abassi Effendi, Préfet de Police d'Assiout, pour s'être rendus coupables de négligence dans l'accomplissement de leur devoir et dans l'exécution des Règlements en vigueur touchant l'abolition de l'esclavage.

El Seyed Aly Mohamed Khachabah, fils du chef des commerçants de la ville d'Assiout, est condamné à deux mois d'emprisonnement pour ne pas s'être minutieusement enquis de la présence des Nègres dans la caravane en question et s'être contenté à cet égard de l'assertion de deux courriers avec lesquels il partait pour aller remplacer son père, négligence d'autant plus inexcusable que son frère, le jeune Ahmed Khachabah, se trouvait présent à l'arrestation de la dite caravane.

Le père du susdit est destitué de ses fonctions et perd pour lui, comme pour ses descendants, tout droit à réintégration.

Aucune peine n'est infligée à Ahmed Khachabah en raison de son jeune âge et de son ignorance de la présence des Nègres dans un endroit où il allait seulement se promener.

Les deux courriers ci-dessus désignés ainsi que le guide de la caravane ayant menti en niant la présence des Nègres et négligé, en outre, de comparaître avec les Gellabs à Tobkhané, seront dirigés sur l'arsenal de Khartoum où, mis aux fers, ils auront à subir une incarcération d'une année entière, à la condition toutefois qu'ils puissent être arrêtés à la Moudirieh. Dans le cas où ils ne s'y trouveraient plus, avis sera donné au Gouverneur du Darfour pour qu'il prenne, de concert avec les autorités du Soudan, les mesures nécessaires à assurer l'incarcération des coupables, en quelque endroit qu'ils soient trouvés.

Les Notables et Scheiks de la ville d'Assiout sont également destitués de leurs fonctions et condamnés à un mois de prison dans la Moudirieh, pour avoir déclaré qu'il n'existait pas de Nègres dans la caravane, alors qu'ils étaient certains du contraire et qu'ils avaient même connaissance de la vente d'un certain nombre d'entre eux.

Une incarcération de trois mois avec révocation de ses fonctions est également infligée au Scheik des gardiens pour avoir manqué à son devoir en confirmant le dire des Notables.

Les gardiens se trouvant hors d'Assiout et au côté ouest de cette ville sont renvoyés de leur poste et condamnés à quatre mois d'emprisonnement avec les fers et assujettissement aux travaux humiliants, pour ne pas avoir procédé à la capture des Nègres, quand ils avaient déclaré qu'aucune caravane ne pourrait passer sans qu'ils la vissent.

Quant aux gardiens se trouvant au pied de la montagne et ayant pour mission d'arrêter les esclaves et d'en donner avis, ils sont de même révoqués et condamnés à six mois de la même peine des autres gardiens, vu la gravité de leur faute.

En conséquence, comme la Moudirieh d'Assiout a fait une publication relative à la vente de plusieurs des Nègres en question, il sera pris à l'égard de tout Nègre arrêté les mesures prescrites par les Règlements.

Les objets appartenant aux Gellabs et déposés à la Moudirieh seront, au départ de ces derniers, consignés s'ils le désirent, contre reçu, à une personne en présence des Délégués de la Moudirieh ; si les Gellabs préfèrent, au contraire, laisser vendre ces objets, la vente en sera faite en leur présence et celle des Délégués et du Cadi, de manière que chaque chose soit vendue séparément et à un prix convenable, lequel sera remis à son propriétaire.

Le Ministère de l'Intérieur est mis en demeure de signifier le présent Jugement aux autorités du Soudan pour que celles-ci enjoignent aux Administrations dépendant d'elles, d'avoir à assurer l'application des lois.

Le même Ministère en donnera également notification à toutes les Moudirieh, aux Bureaux institués pour l'abolition de l'esclavage, aux Gouvernorats, et aux Préfectures de Police.

En outre, comme il a été reconnu que dans la distribution des Nègres capturés des frères et autres parents se sont trouvés séparés, ils seront de nouveau réunis et cédés par groupes aux personnes qui s'engageront à les entretenir en commun et à les élever convenablement.

Il sera fait observer aux autorités dont il est porté plus haut que, dans le cas où l'on procéderait ultérieurement à de nouvelles arrestations, ou devra avoir soin d'éviter les séparations dont nous venons de parler.



Ces dispositions réglementaires sont prises conformément aux Articles 358 et 362 de la Loi Militaire qui régit l'infanterie et de la Loi Civile, Article II du Traité Additionnel sur la Suppression de la Traite et Article 32 du Règlement, en conformité de l'Article 7, Chapitre V, de la Loi.

(Translation.)

*Résumé of a Judgment delivered on the 7th Gamad Akhér, 1297 (May 17, 1880), by the Council of War, in the matter of the Sixty-seven Negroes seized at Assiout.*

ON the 16th Gamad Awel, 1297, the Ministry of the Interior learnt that a caravan with negroes from the Soduan of the Darfour, led by some Gellabs (slave-merchants), had arrived in the neighbourhood of Assiout with the intention of there selling the said slaves.

In order to comply with the Regulations in force on the subject of the Slave Trade, the Ministry lost no time in sending to the spot his Excellency Ahmed Pasha Dramali, and his Excellency Hussein Pasha Serri, Livas (Generals of Brigade) of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the 2nd infantry regiment, aided by a sufficient force of soldiers, with orders to at once seize the negroes who belonged to the caravan, and to proceed to an inquiry for the purpose of discovering the organization of this disgraceful Traffic.

These officers having arrived in the night of the 17th of the same month at the place where the caravan was fixed, had it immediately surrounded, and proceeded to a careful inspection, which resulted in the seizure of sixty-seven negroes.

On the termination of the inquiry and the completion of the report, the matter was referred a short time ago by the Ministry of the Interior to that of War, by whom it was again referred to a Council of War, which, after a careful examination of the matter, came to the following decision:—

Seeing that it has been proved that thirty-four Gellabs had gone to the neighbourhood of Assiout for the purpose of engaging in the Slave Trade, and that they had already sold about fifty slaves before being seized;

And seeing that Hussein Wassif Pasha, Moudir of Assiout, did not display all the activity desirable in arresting them, and that he has even been convicted of having pretended to believe the affirmation which the said Gellabs made to him to the effect that the negroes were the relatives, wives, concubines, or servants;

And seeing that it was his duty not to be satisfied with these allegations, but to question the slaves themselves, if necessary;

And seeing that he ought not to have contented himself with trusting in the orders which he had given to the Governor and Sheikhs of the district, but that he ought to have kept up an active superintendence for the purpose of seeing that those orders were carried out.

Now, therefore, the Council of War give the following Judgment:—

The Gellabs inculpated are sentenced to thirteen years in the galleys at Fezogli.

Hussein Wassif Pasha is dismissed from his office and sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment.

Mahmoud Bey Soliman, Vekil of the Moudirieh, Ahmed Fathi Bey, Director of the Office for the Suppression of the Slave Trade in Upper Egypt, and Mohammed Abassi Effendi, Prefect of the Police at Assiout, are dismissed the Service for remissness in the execution of their duties and in carrying out the Regulations in force for the suppression of slavery.

El Seyed Aly Mohammed Khacabah, son of the chief of the merchants of the town of Assiout, is sentenced to two months' imprisonment for not having instituted careful inquiries as to the presence of negroes in the caravan in question, and for having been satisfied in the matter with the statements of two couriers with whom he was just setting out to replace his father, an omission all the more inexcusable because his brother, the young Ahmed Khacabah, happened to be present at the seizure of the said caravan.

The father of the above-mentioned is dismissed from his employment, and both he and his descendants lose all claim to be restored.

No penalty is inflicted on Ahmed Khacabah, on account of his tender age and his ignorance of the presence of negroes in a place where he had gone simply for a walk.

The two couriers above mentioned, as well as the guide of the caravan, as they lied in denying the presence of negroes, and besides neglected to appear with the Gellabs at Tobkhané, will be sent to the arsenal at Khartoum, where they will undergo imprison-

ment for a whole year in irons, provided always that they can be arrested in the Moudirieh. In the event of their not being there, notice will be given to the Governor of Darfour to concert measures with the authorities of the Soudan for assuring the seizure of the criminals wherever they may be found.

The Notables and Sheikhs of the town of Assiout are also dismissed from their offices and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Moudirieh for having declared that there were no negroes in the caravan, while they were sure of the contrary, and even knew of the sale of a certain number of them.

Three months' imprisonment, with dismissal from his post, is also inflicted on the Sheikh of the guards, for having failed in his duty by confirming the statement of the Notables.

The guards of the country outside Assiout and on the west of that town are dismissed from their posts and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in irons, and subjection to humiliating labour, for not having attempted the seizure of the negroes when they themselves had declared that no caravan could pass without their seeing it.

With regard to the guards who were at the foot of the mountain, and whose duty it was to seize the slaves and give information, they too are recalled and sentenced to six months' punishment similar to that of the other guards, in consideration of the gravity of their offence.

In consequence, as the Moudirieh of Assiout has issued a publication relative to the sale of several of the negroes in question, the measures prescribed by the Regulations will be taken with regard to every negro seized.

The goods belonging to the Gellabs and deposited with the Moudirieh, on their departure will, if they desire it, be entrusted to some person in presence of those commissioned by the Moudirieh, and a receipt will be given for them; if, on the contrary, the Gellabs prefer to have the goods sold, the sale will take place in presence of them, the Commissioners, and the Cadi, in such manner that each article shall be sold separately and at a reasonable price, which will be remitted to the owner.

The Ministry of the Interior is charged with notifying the present Judgment to the authorities of the Soudan, so that they may give directions to the Administrations under them to insure the application of the laws.

The same Ministry will also notify the present Judgment to all the Moudirieh, the Boards established for the Abolition of Slavery, the various Governments, and the Prefectures of Police.

Besides, as it has been observed that in the distribution of the captured negroes brothers and other relations have been separated, they are to be reunited and given in groups to those persons who will undertake to keep them in common, and to bring them up properly.

The authorities mentioned above ought to be informed that, if new seizures are made, care ought to be taken to avoid the separations just spoken of.

These measures are taken in conformity with the 358th and 362nd Articles of the Military Law by which the infantry is governed and of the Civil Law Article II, of the Additional Treaty for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, and the 32nd Article of the Rule in conformity with the 7th Article of the 5th Chapter of the Law.

No. 67.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 6, 1880.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Anti-Slavery Society, inclosing copy of one addressed to the Society by Mr. G. Roth, and communicating extracts of letters from Dr. Schweinfurth; and I am to request you to furnish his Lordship with any observations you may have to make in regard to the statements made by those gentlemen respecting the activity of the Slave Trade in Egypt and the fate of liberated slaves.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 67.

*Mr. Allen to Earl Granville.*

*British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 55, New Broad Street,  
London, June 14, 1880.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter received from M. Gottfried Roth, of Assiout, Upper Egypt.

This is the Swiss teacher in the American Mission School, who was instrumental in liberating slaves from the caravan encamped at Assiout. Perhaps your Lordship may think it worth while to make inquiries respecting his qualifications for some subsidiary office. He is very highly spoken of in the Egyptian newspapers, and also in a letter from Dr. Schweinfurth, the great African traveller, now resident in Cairo.

In the same letter, which is addressed to the "Kolnische Zeitung," the 7th June, Dr. Schweinfurth thus describes what the liberation of these slaves really means:—

"The slaves who were liberated at Siout were taken to Cairo, and therein set free in the usual way; that is to say, they were divided out amongst the Pashas and Beys, who, in their turn, gave some of them away to their dependents. And this is called deliverance from slavery!

"It is a disgrace to our civilized age, and a slap in the face (*sic*) to all the vaunted conquests of African explorers, that the Anglo-Egyptian Convention of the 4th August, 1877, in Article III, should commence with these ominous words: 'Taking into consideration the impossibility of sending back to their homes slaves,' &c.

"It is not impossible. To liberate slaves after the Egyptian manner is like confiscating smuggled goods and dividing the spoil amongst one's friends."

I thought your Lordship might like to see the opinion of an eminent traveller, like Dr. Schweinfurth, of the existing Treaty with Egypt, which certainly requires much rectification.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 67.

*Mr. Roth to Mr. Allen.*

Dear Sir,

*Assiout, June 2, 1880.*

I SUPPOSE you know all about the Slave Trade in Egypt, and what happened a few weeks ago in this town.

This vile Traffic is still flourishing in Assiout, and is carried on on a large scale.

I offer myself to the Society, to go anywhere—to the Darfour or to the Soudan, or to any other part in Africa where the Society would send me to—in order to suppress slavery. I am every time at your disposal.

The slaves rescued amount to 250. I have just received a letter of thanks from Lord Granville.

Three caravans have arrived now near this town, and a fourth is expected. The first three caravans had with them about 3,000 slaves.

Many slaves are now in the desert, in an oasis called Charget.

I am drawing a map representing the principal slave routes to Egypt, to Assiout. As soon as the map is finished I shall send it to you; it is possible it might come by this mail.

I remain, &c.  
(Signed) GOTTFRIED ROTH.

Inclosure 3 in No. 67.

*Map of the Libyan Desert.*

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 13, 1880.*

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch, with its inclosures, dated the 25th ultimo, relative to the sentences inflicted by the court-martial held at Siout, on the recent case of slave-trading in that neighbourhood; and I have now to inform you that, under the circumstances, the action taken by the Court in this matter seems satisfactory.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 69.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received July 31.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, July 23, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Riaz Pasha, and its inclosure, relating to captures of slaves which have recently been made by Raouf Pasha, Governor-General of the Soudan.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 69.

*Riaz Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

*Caire, le 21 Juillet, 1880.*

JE m'empresse de vous envoyer ci-joint une copie de la traduction d'une dépêche télégraphique que je viens de recevoir de son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général du Soudan, et de vous annoncer que les ordres nécessaires à ce sujet ont été donnés immédiatement aux Gouverneurs de la côte de la Mer Rouge.

Je profite, &c.  
(Signé) RIAZ.

(Translation.)

*Cairo, July 21, 1880.*

I HASTEN to send you herewith a copy of the translation of a telegraphic despatch which I have just received from his Excellency the Governor-General of the Soudan, and to inform you that the orders necessary in this matter were at once given to the Governors on the coast of the Red Sea.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) RIAZ.

Inclosure 2 in No. 69.

*The Governor-General of the Soudan to Riaz Pasha.*

(Télégraphique.)

*Le 19 Juillet, 1880.*

LE 17 Juillet, 1880, le Moudir de Barbara a arrêté 108 esclaves, dont 66 hommes parmi lesquels il y a 8 adultes et 58 tout jeunes encore; les femmes sont au nombre de 42, dont 8 sont adultes et 34 toutes jeunes encore, de 4 à 10 ans. Ces esclaves sont conduits par 6 marchands des habitants de Gedda et de El-Hedaïda; 4 des dits marchands ont été arrêtés; les 2 autres ont réussi à se sauver, mais on les recherche.

La Moudirie de Khartoum a aujourd'hui arrêté 27 esclaves, dont 16 femmes, parmi lesquelles 4 Abyssines; les hommes sont au nombre de 11; ce détachement est conduit par 5 marchands des habitants de Gedda et de El-Hedaïda. Les dits marchands ont été arrêtés ainsi que tout ce qui est en leur possession; ils sont en prison pour passer en Conseil de Guerre, en conformité des ordres *ad hoc*.

Ceux qui osent se permettre un tel Trafic au Soudan sont pour le moment les habitants de Gedda et de El-Hedaïda, ainsi que ceux de Souakin. Je prends toutes les mesures de précaution et d'observation à ce sujet. J'insiste auprès des autorités des côtes pour redoubler de surveillance, afin de ne pas permettre à ces marchands de se diriger vers Gedda et vers le Yemen. Par ces mesures, on arrivera à mettre terme à un tel Trafic, et à en effacer le nom.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.)

July 19, 1880.

ON the 17th July the Moudir of Barbara seized 108 slaves, of whom 66 were men—8 adults and 58 children and 42 women—8 adults and 34 from 4 to 10 years of age. These slaves were under the charge of 6 merchants from Jedda and El-Hedaïda; 4 of the said merchants were arrested; the 2 others succeeded in escaping, but search is being made for them.

The Moudir of Khartoum seized 27 slaves to-day, of whom 16 were women—4 of them Abyssinians and 11 men. This detachment was under the charge of 5 merchants, also belonging to Jedda and El-Hedaïda. The said merchants have been arrested, and all their property has been seized; they are at present in prison, and will go before a Council of War, in conformity with the orders given *ad hoc*.

The persons who venture to carry on such a traffic in the Soudan come at present from Jedda, El-Hedaïda, and Souakim. I am taking every measure requisite in this matter, both of precaution and observation. I have given renewed orders to the authorities on the coasts to keep a strict watch to prevent these merchants going to Jedda and the Yemen. By such means the Slave Trade will at length be put an end to, and its name will become extinct.

No. 70.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 4, 1880.*

I HAVE to instruct you to express to Riaz Pasha the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received the intelligence contained in his letter to you of the 21st ultimo, of which a copy is inclosed in your despatch dated the 23rd July, relative to the recent captures of slaves by the Governor-General of the Soudan.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 71.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 9.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, July 29, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 6th instant, inclosing copies of letters from Mr. Allen, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, and from Mr. G. Roth, respecting slavery in Egypt, and calling upon me for any observations I may have to make on the statements made in these letters.

Mr. Borg, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Cairo, has shown in his numerous Reports on the subject the deep interest which he takes in the question of slavery, and especially in the disposal of slaves after their emancipation. I have therefore requested him to draw me up a memorandum on the latter point, with reference to Dr. Schweinfurth's remarks quoted by Mr. Allen, and I have the honour to inclose the memorandum herewith.

Mr. Borg is of opinion that Dr. Schweinfurth's sweeping denunciation of the manner in which freed slaves are dealt with in Egypt is not warranted, and the details which he gives support his judgment. The Doctor says that, "to liberate slaves after the Egyptian manner is like confiscating smuggled goods, and dividing the spoil amongst one's friends." The simile is correct, but the process does not appear to be blamable. The slaves are justly likened to goods, and, since the signature of the Slave Trade Convention, such merchandise has become contraband. The Government confiscates it, and, as a logical sequence, has to dispose of it. It would, indeed, be a fortunate thing if

every slave taken could be placed in the houses, known to the Government, of persons who might come under the category of friends, among whom the spoil could be divided. The slaves thus distributed receive wages; they are free, and can leave their masters if they are ill-treated. It is difficult to know what better lot can be devised for them. Your Lordship will have observed in the summary of the Judgment of the court-martial on the slave-traders and authorities of Siout, inclosed in my despatch of the 25th ultimo, that the Government has given orders that, in the distribution of slaves, the separation of persons related to each other should be avoided as far as possible.

The only alternative to the process which Dr. Schweinfurth appears to condemn is to send back the slaves to their homes, and Mr. Allen says that to do this is not impossible. I doubt whether Mr. Allen is right. I doubt whether it would be within the competence of any organization to restore people to homes which probably no longer exist. The collection of slaves is the result of raids among tribes. The homes of the defeated are laid waste, and the inhabitants are led away prisoners and slaves. Many, again, are got together by being sold to the slave-dealers by their masters and relations. Whither could these unhappy people return but to the custody of those who sold them? During the journey into Egypt they are a valuable property, yet numbers die upon the way. What would be their lot upon a return journey, when their lives had ceased to be a matter of gain to their conductors? The service of transport would be too severe to find trustworthy Europeans to superintend it, and it could not be confided with safety to natives. When once the slaves have come into the hands of the Egyptian Government they are free; and, taking into consideration the inevitable difficulties which are before them, I think that their chances are brighter if they remain in Egypt than if they are returned to the country whence they came; for it must be remembered that the Egyptians are a kindly people, though they have, as a rule, no detestation of slavery, a sentiment which is the boon of a civilization in which the great majority have not been educated.

I have, however, no hesitation in saying that I believe the present Ministry to be animated by a sincere intention to put down the importation of slaves. Though their education can hardly enable them to view the institution of slavery with the same degree of abhorrence that we do, they are thoroughly alive to the political necessity of the execution of the Convention, and are aware that they cannot hope for the cordial support of Her Majesty's Government if they are lukewarm in putting its provisions in force.

With regard to M. Roth's letter, and the statement which he makes, that three caravans had arrived at Siout, that a fourth was expected, and that the first three caravans had with them about 3,000 slaves, I can only say that he has not given me similar information. I have knowledge of one caravan which arrived and was captured, and of another which was afterwards intercepted at some distance from Siout. I do not believe that the number of slaves with these caravans approached anything near 3,000. The first time I have heard such a number suggested is in his letter, of which your Lordship sends me a copy. M. Roth's act in apprising me of the arrival of the first caravan had such immediate and excellent results, that I should have thought he would have been encouraged to lay any further information which he might receive before me. In consideration of his services, he has been offered employment by Count della Sala, and has accepted it.

In my despatch of the 16th ultimo I recorded my opinion that there has been no perceptible diminution of the Slave Trade in Egypt for the last ten years, and time only can show whether the measures which the Government has lately adopted are efficient or not. Count della Sala has now got his military force together, fully equipped, and starts in a few days for his head-quarters at Siout. From there he will reconnoitre in all directions, and decide upon the proper points at which to leave detachments. He is himself confident that he will be able to extirpate the Slave Trade in the west and south-west. Raouf Pasha is responsible for the south. Your Lordship will have learnt from my despatch of the 23rd ultimo that he is equally confident of suppressing the Traffic there. The Governor of the Red Sea Coast and the authorities in the East have received renewed orders of the most stringent character. Her Majesty's cruizers can also now render efficient assistance in consequence of the conclusion of the Slave Trade Convention with Turkey. Much has been done to ensure success. I hope in time to be able to report that it has been achieved.

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

## Inclosure in No. 71.

*Memorandum.*

IN a letter addressed to the "Kolnische Zeitung" of the 7th June last, Dr. Schweinfurth is reported to have stated that the slaves "liberated at Siout were taken to Cairo, and there set free in the usual way; that is to say, they were divided out amongst the Pashas and Beys, who, in their turn, gave some of them away to their dependants. And this is called deliverance from slavery!"

As a matter of fact, the slaves were manumitted and received their certificates at Asiout, in the presence of the Interpreter of this Consulate.

The statement, that freed slaves are "divided out amongst the Pashas and Beys," who in their turn give some of them away to their dependants, could not, I believe, be supported. Any respectable person who can maintain a servant may take a freed slave into his service on giving a receipt at the Bureau, and on undertaking to return the slave if not satisfied with his or her service, and to produce him or her on the demand of the Bureau. This system does not at all favour the alleged giving away of freed slaves to dependants of Pashas and Beys, the latter continuing to be themselves responsible to the authorities for the servant or servants received.

It is, moreover, an undisputed fact, that many European families have in their service freed slaves obtained at the Bureau.

To the end of June last 4,083 slaves have obtained their manumission through the Bureaux established under the Convention, 3,755 of whom (of the remaining 328 manumitted at Alexandria in the first year I have no return) are accounted for as follows:—

Deceased	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Employed in agricultural service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Employed in domestic service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,901
Left to follow their own inclinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	860
Proved to be legally married	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Returned, with their consent, to their masters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571
Sent to answer charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
Sent to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Sent to school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Sent to the army	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
Sent to their country	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,755

The above figures speak for themselves as to the fate of manumitted slaves, and become more eloquent still when the charges are taken into account, which during the same period—two years and eleven months—freed slaves have laid against their masters for attempting to sell them, or for depriving them of their manumission papers. The total number of these charges is seven, of which five have been brought through me.

On the face of these results, I cannot but conclude that the facts do not support the second portion of Dr. Schweinfurth's allegation, which would lead to the inference that the freedom thus far accorded to slaves has been purely nominal.

Another part of the letter of the great African traveller says:—

"To liberate slaves after the Egyptian manner is like confiscating smuggled goods, and dividing the spoil amongst one's friends."

While admitting that the existing Convention might be improved upon, I must join issue with the learned Doctor upon the point raised.

Five courses seem to be open for the disposal of freed slaves:—

1. To send them back to their native country.
2. To return them to their masters.
3. To place them in service.
4. To allow them to follow their own inclinations; and
5. To send them to the army—males as conscripts, and females to be married.

With regard to the first course, the Doctor says, "*it is not impossible.*"

The impossibility of resorting to this course has been declared in view of the fatigue, exposure, and privations to be endured on the long journey, and on account of the risks of being recaptured and resold on the way, to which freed slaves returning home would be constantly exposed. An experiment, however, has recently been made by sending sixteen to their native country; but it remains to be seen whether these unfortunate beings may not have leaped from the frying-pan into the fire!

The second course is followed only when the slaves themselves are willing to return

to their masters, and the figures given above show that only 15·02 per cent. have expressed that desire.

The third course has been found to be the most suitable, and 51·32 per cent. have been so placed. Indeed—at least, at present—it is the only one that should be most favoured, for the result obtained by following the fourth course has been that of increasing prostitution in the case of females (as is shown in my last Report), and of increasing depravity and crime in the case of males.

The fifth course, owing to the reductions in the army, could not be followed but on a very limited scale.

The first course is still *sub judice*; the second should not be resorted to but with caution, and only when the slaves themselves wish to adopt it; the fourth is impracticable because of its evil effects; while the fifth would offer an opening for a limited number only. There remains, therefore, the third, that, under existing circumstances, could be followed with safety, and that is the one which, as is shown above, employs the larger number of freed slaves.

(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

*Her Majesty's Vice-Consulate, Cairo,*  
July 23, 1880.

No. 72.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 9.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, July 29, 1880.*

IT has hitherto not been the custom to regard the purchase of slaves from slave-dealers as against the law. It appeared to me, however, that such an act rendered the purchaser an accomplice, and that under the II<sup>nd</sup> Article of the Slave Trade Convention he should be liable to the same penalties as the dealer. I placed this view some time ago before Riaz Pasha, and finding that he was not able to gainsay it, I urged his Excellency to issue a Ministerial order, giving notice that persons buying slaves of slave-dealers would be treated as accomplices, and be liable to the same penalties. Considerable time has elapsed before Riaz Pasha has been able to give effect to my request, as the idea was strongly combated, and the great importance of such an order was quickly recognized. I urged Riaz Pasha to enable me to announce to your Lordship, before my departure on leave, that the order had been issued, and I have the satisfaction to transmit herewith a copy of it to your Lordship. I feel convinced that if a few examples are made of persons buying slaves, a great step will be made towards the extinction of the demand.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 72.

*Circular.*

MALGRÉ les mesures rigoureuses, prises en vue d'empêcher la Traite, et en dépit des peines prescrites à l'égard des "djellabes" (marchands) qui osent encore se livrer à ce Trafic, ces derniers ne reculent pas devant l'entreprise d'amener des personnes en qualité d'esclaves.

Il est incontestable que les djellabes ne continuent ce commerce que parce qu'ils trouvent des acquéreurs qui achètent leur marchandise et qui entretiennent ainsi à leur profit une ressource de bénéfices considérables. Il est élémentaire, en effet, que faute d'acheteurs, les djellabes auraient depuis longtemps abandonné ce commerce, et comme conséquence le Gouvernement ne se serait plus trouvé dans la nécessité de surmonter bien des difficultés et de supporter tant de dépenses. On aurait évité aussi l'application des peines graves qui atteignent plusieurs des djellabes et autres dans le but de supprimer complètement la Traite.

En conséquence, et considérant qu'aux termes de la Convention intervenue entre le Gouvernement du Khédivé et le Gouvernement de sa Majesté Britannique, toute personne qui prendrait part à la Traite des individus amenés dans les conditions précitées est considérée comme complice du djellabe au double point de vue du crime et de la peine qu'il entraîne, il a été jugé nécessaire d'avertir que toute personne qui achèterait des esclaves



amenés et vendus frauduleusement par les djellabes, est soumise aux mêmes peines qui frappent ces derniers, en vertu de Règlement relatif à la suppression de la Traite.

Le présent avertissement est donné au public afin qu'il soit connu de tous, que toute personne qui s'exposerait à commettre le crime ci-dessus signalé s'attirerait elle-même l'application de la même peine prescrite à l'encontre des djellabes.

Le Juillet, 1880.

(Translation.)

IN spite of the rigorous measures which were taken with a view to prevent the Slave Trade, and in spite of the penalties imposed against "djellabes" (merchants) who venture to carry on this business, these latter do not recoil before the enterprise of importing persons as slaves.

It is incontestable that the djellabes only continue this commerce because they find purchasers who buy their wares, and who thus keep up for their profit a means of considerable gain. It is indeed perfectly clear that had there been no purchasers the djellabes would long ago have abandoned this trade, and that, consequently, the Government would no longer be under the necessity of overcoming many difficulties and incurring great expense. The enforcement of severe penalties, which are inflicted on many djellabes and others for the purpose of completely suppressing the Slave Trade, would also have been avoided.

In consequence, and having regard to the terms of the Convention entered upon between the Government of the Khedive and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, by which every person who shall take part in the trade of individuals imported under the above-mentioned conditions is considered as an accomplice of the djellabe, both with regard to the offence and the punishment entailed, it has been considered necessary to give notice that every person buying slaves fraudulently imported and sold by djellabes incurs the same penalties as the latter, in virtue of the Regulation relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

The present notice is issued to the public in order that it may be known by all that any one who may incur the risk of committing the above-mentioned crime will incur the same penalties as those prescribed for the djellabes.

July , 1880.

No. 73.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received August 9.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, July 29, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith translations of telegrams received from the Governor of Massowah and the Lieutenant-Governor of Souakin recording the capture of a caravan with eighty slaves in the mountains of Sincat.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 73

*The Governor of Massowah to Riaz Pasha.*

(Télégraphique.)

Le 24 Juillet, 1880.

J'AI reçu la dépêche de votre Excellence du 21 Juillet, 1880, m'ordonnant de prendre toutes les mesures propres à empêcher le passage d'esclaves.

J'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence que jusqu'ici rien n'a été négligé à cet effet; tous les moyens ont été employés pour empêcher un tel passage, et je ne cesse d'inviter tous les fonctionnaires, avec instance, à prendre toutes les précautions assurées cette mesure.

Je viens de recevoir un télégramme du Sous-Gouverneur de Suakin, m'avisant d'après la communication à lui faite par le Mamour de Sincat, qu'une caravane de quatre-vingt esclaves a été arrêtée par les soins du dit Mamour, dans les montagnes de Sincat. Je lui ai alors immédiatement écrit de les expédier au Gouvernement, et de me faire connaître le nombre des hommes et celui des femmes composant la caravane, ainsi que le nombre de ceux qui seraient bons pour le service militaire ou pour travailler comme tailleurs. J'ai, en outre, invité, avec insistance, le susdit Vékil de prendre toutes les mesures voulues à l'effet d'arrêter les marchands qui se sont sauvés.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.)

July 24, 1880.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 21st July, 1880, directing me to take all the measures calculated to put a stop to the passage of slaves.

I have the honour to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that up to the present time nothing has been neglected for that purpose; every means has been taken to put a stop to such passage, and I do not cease to press all officials to take every precaution which may assure this measure.

I have just received a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of Souakin, informing me that, according to the communication made to him by the Mamour of Sincat, a caravan of eighty slaves has been arrested through the efforts of the said Mamour, in the mountains of Sincat. I immediately wrote to him, directing him to send them to the Government, and to inform me of the respective number of men and women composing the caravan, as well as the number of those who would be good for military service or for work as tailors. I have, besides, urgently begged the said Vekil to take all the measures desired for arresting the merchants who have fled.

Inclosure 2 in No. 73.

*The Sub-Governor of the Souakin to Riaz Pasha.*

(Télégraphique.)

Le 26 Juillet, 1880.

PAR le télégramme que votre Excellence a bien voulu m'adresser le 21 Juillet, elle m'invitait à veiller à ce qu'aucun esclave ne passât par les localités dépendant du Gouvernorat.

Conformément à l'ordre donné à ce sujet, j'ai pris toutes les mesures nécessaires et efficaces de façon à empêcher le passage des esclaves, d'autant mieux que déjà deux jours avant la réception du télégramme de votre Excellence j'avais arrêté quatre-vingt esclaves des deux sexes dans la localité dite Sincat, dépendant de la juridiction de ce Gouvernorat, qui venaient du Soudan, et j'ai soumis le fait à son Excellence le Gouverneur de Massawa et de Souakin.

En foi de quoi, je vous adresse la présente pour votre information.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.)

July 26, 1880.

BY the telegram that your Excellency was good enough to send me on the 21st July, you asked me to see that no slave passed through the localities under the jurisdiction of the Government.

In accordance with the orders given on this point, I have taken all the measures necessary and efficacious for preventing the passage of slaves, and the better because two days before the receipt of your Excellency's telegram I had arrested eighty slaves of both sexes in the district called Sincat, which lies within the jurisdiction of this Government, who were coming from the Soudan, and I submitted the fact to his Excellency the Governor of Massowah and Souakin.

In virtue of which I send you the present communication for your information.

No. 74.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 18, 1880.

I HAVE to convey to you my approval of the steps taken by you, as reported in your despatch of the 29th ultimo, which have resulted in the issue by Riaz Pasha of the order, of which a copy is inclosed in your above despatch, warning persons against the penalties attaching to the purchase of slaves from slave-dealers.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 75.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Cookson.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 16, 1880.*  
 I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a copy of a despatch addressed to the Government of Bombay by the officiating Resident at Aden on the subject of the Traffic in slaves which is carried on from the Egyptian to the Arabian shores of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

I am to instruct you to draw the serious attention of the Egyptian Government to this Traffic, and to urge them to keep a close watch on it and to use their utmost efforts to suppress it.

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) T. V. LISTER.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 75.

*Major Goodfellow to Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.*

Sir, *Aden Residency, September 3, 1880.*  
 I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, a Report from the British Agent at Berbera, specifying a case of slave-dealing against Abu Bekr Pasha, Governor of Zaila.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is, no doubt, fully aware that Traffic in slaves is carried on to a considerable extent between the African Red Sea littoral and ports immediately south of it in the Gulf of Aden and Arabia, and that Zaila especially is a favourite depôt; and I believe that it is known that the Egyptian Government is fully cognizant of this state of affairs, but hesitates to act with decision in the matter.

3. Of late years, with all the protestations made and desires expressed to co-operate in putting a stop to this Traffic, the Egyptian Government do not appear to take any initiative, but to trust to the watchfulness of our cruisers to bring forward cases.

4. Experience has gone to prove that our vessels are unable to make any captures, and this is principally owing to the manner in which the Traffic is carried on.

5. On arrival of a caravan (and they sometimes number 300) the slaves are distributed along the coast, and, on any suspicious circumstance, at once driven inland; on opportunity occurring they are again brought down, and shipped at different places in small boats (in parties of 10, 20, or 30), which convey them to the Arabian coast within the straits, and they are landed at various places and disposed of.

6. In this manner it becomes difficult for our men-of-war to operate, especially as the presence of a cruiser is always marvellously communicated. A ship's boat, in the same way, runs little chance of meeting with the consignments of slaves.

7. It also becomes, of course, more difficult to counteract when the Traffic is carried on by a man in the position of Abu Bekr Pasha, whose sons are utilized as agents.

8. For many years past no captures have been made by the Royal Navy vessels on this station, and I venture to observe that it is not probable that any check to the Traffic is likely to occur under existing arrangements; and I respectfully suggest, for consideration, if it would not be desirable to adopt a system of agencies at some of the Red Sea ports, by which information could be obtained and evidence collected in every instance, and a prosecution insisted on.

9. In former years there was a British Agent at Massowah, who visited Souakin; a similar course at the present would insure the Jeddah Consulate being kept informed of proceedings, and a like Agency might be established for Hodeida and Mocha.

10. In the same way, one agent for Zaila and Tejourrah would suffice, and by their presence these Agents would not only act as check, but, in case of any Traffic, could give information and be supported by one of Her Majesty's ships on duty.

11. The salary paid to an Interpreter on board one of Her Majesty's ships in these parts would insure the services of trustworthy men fully competent to act.

12. I trust that, in making the above suggestions, his Excellency the Governor in Council may consider that the present state of affairs demands some action, and may be pleased to approve of the ventilation of the subject, leading to more effective measures being adopted than at present exist.

(Signed) G. R. GOODFELLOW.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 75.

*The British Agent at Berbera to Captain Hunter.*

(After compliments.)

I SEND you this letter from the port of Berbera. If you ask after the news of this part, it is quiet. I thank God that the sickness (small-pox) which was prevalent in the country is gone. News from Zaila has reached us from a servant of the Egyptian Government, named Mahmood Doosar, that the people of Zaila had 100 slaves, including males and females. They wanted to ship them from the port of Zaila to Khuda, which place is situate between Mocha and Hodeida; but they could not do so, being frightened of the same coming to the knowledge of Nadi Pasha, who appointed men to inspect regarding this on his behalf. Afterwards they took them (the slaves) to Rohaita, and wished to ship them thence; but the Sheikh of the Dankalee would not permit them, saying that there was a solemn promise between the English and himself. Most of these slaves belong to Abu Bekr Pasha.

15 *Ramazan*, 1297.

No. 76.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Cookson.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 19, 1880.*

AT the request of the Anti-Slavery Society, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a supply of copies in Arabic of the Anglo-Egyptian Anti-Slave Trade Convention of the 4th August, 1877, with the Khedive's Decree of the same date; and I am to instruct you to place a copy in a conspicuous position in your office, and to distribute copies as you may consider proper and useful.

You will give similar instructions to the Vice-Consuls under your jurisdiction.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 77.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Cookson.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 26, 1880.*

WITH reference to the despatch from this Office of the 16th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy, which has been received from the India Office, of a further despatch from the Resident at Aden, inclosing a Report of his assistant, Captain Hunter, on a recent cruize of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" to Rahitah and other ports of the African coast of the Red Sea.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Inclosure in No 77.

*Report.*

*Rahitah.*—We left in Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" on the 9th instant, and anchored off Ras Doomairah early on the morning of the 10th. I landed with a party under Lieutenant Graham, and proceeded inland to the village of Rahitah, which lies about a mile and a half in a direct line from the sea-coast. We reached the village about 6 A.M. It lies in a hollow surrounded with bâbul jungle, and is invisible at 300 yards. It consists of seventy or eighty mat-houses, and upwards of 300 inhabitants were visible. Many Danâkil from the interior, of villanous looks and wild appearance, were hanging about. We were told that these were the conductors of Kafilahs, one of which had arrived the previous evening with hides (the chief staple except slaves). The country side teemed with herds of camels and flocks of goats. Several outlying hamlets

lay round the principal village. Water of good quality is obtainable close to Rahitah, and slightly brackish water, said to be good after rain, is found within half-a-mile of the beach in a north-easterly direction from the village.

The undulating plain stretching away to the hills to the south is green, and covered with jungle; towards Assab Bay it is bare. We found at Rahitah the Dankali Sultan, Budhan, who is doubtless the most influential Chief in that neighbourhood, although lately his authority has been somewhat weakened. Ahmed Ali, who offered me assistance in ascertaining the facts relative to the sale of the islands when I visited Assab in March last, was also present. He admitted to me that there were a considerable number of slaves concealed in the houses, and that, on the previous evening, nine had been introduced into Sultan Budhan's own domicile. Numerous other informants made similar statements, and I conclude there were upwards of 100 slaves in the village of Rahitah on the occasion of our visit. I had no hesitation in mentioning to Sultan Budhan that I was cognizant of this fact; and I suggested to him the advisability of handing over these slaves to Captain Byles for release. He said he knew who had made this accusation against him, and in a measure protested against its accuracy. I understood him to imply that we had received our information from the rival faction already alluded to, who, in truth, had visited me immediately before our departure from Aden, but who certainly made no mention of the Slave Traffic. I informed Sultan Budhan that he was mistaken in his supposition, and that his connection with the Slave Trade was notorious, in spite of his frequent protestations, that he desired to maintain friendly relations with the British Government. At one time he seemed disposed to accede to my request, but he was over-persuaded by others, so I left him somewhat abruptly, and proceeded on board ship.

We returned to Ras-Doomairah on the 15th, when we found Shaikh Idris, who stated that he was the Naib of Ali Radtha Pasha, the alleged new Governor-General of the Red Sea littoral. I visited him in his bungalow, when he informed me that his boat had been searched by one of the officers of the "Seagull." I told him that I was sorry that he had been inconvenienced, but that he had no flag flying at the time of the search, nor was there any means of judging, from his dress or otherwise, that he was other than the nakoda of the dhow; moreover, several of the persons on board his boat were decidedly of Abyssinian origin, which in itself was, to the minds of officers engaged in the suppression of the Slave Trade, a sufficiently suspicious circumstance. I informed the Naib of our previous visit to Rahitah, and of the state of affairs which we had then found, and asked him if he would not search the village for slaves. He said he had no authority to do so, and could only deal with slaves found on board boats. He seemed excessively anxious to leave, and no sooner had I left the boat than her sail was hoisted. Before my departure I impressed on Shaikh Idris that we were satisfied there were slaves in Rahitah, and that, as he chose to take no steps to verify our statement, it would hardly be possible to contravert it hereafter. Within 10 yards of the Naib's boat lay a dhow which, I was informed, was manned and provisioned ready to run a cargo of thirty-four slaves to Mokha that very evening. Captain Byles made dispositions with his boats to intercept this craft if possible.

It may not be out of place here to mention that the Dankalis consider they possess a charm which must inevitably bear them harmless in respect to the capture of their dhows by Her Majesty's cruisers.

*Beilool.*—We reached Ras Beilool on the night of the 10th, but finding no dhows there proceeded northward. On our return we called again on the 14th, and discovered a few boats lying at anchor some 5 or 6 miles northward of the cape. The village of Beilool itself lay, it was stated, some 7 miles inland. At Ras Beilool there are only a few fishermen's huts; the coast is very barren and desolate; inland lie low hills of igneous rocks, covered with boulders of vesicular lava, with here and there in a water course a few green bushes and tufts of spiky grass.

*Idd, Edd, or Eid.*—We reached this roadstead on the 11th, and I landed. The village is close to the water's edge; it possesses two stone Musjids, one at each end, and consists of about 100 mat-houses. The Chief's name is Abu Bekr; he is a Dankali, and he seemed considerably frightened at our appearance. He offered to allow us to search the village, and declare his readiness to produce some half-dozen female slaves, who, he said, had been in captivity for five or six years. I did not consider it advisable to accept this offer, but I walked round the village, and observed, in contradistinction to Rahitah, that all the doors and windows were left wide open. The place had a deserted appearance, and but little evidence appeared of any legitimate trade except a few goat skins.

Drought was reported as having been in existence for three years, and in consequence the herds of cattle and goats were not so flourishing as usual, and were mostly

located in the hills, in fact, unattainable, except after a delay of one or two days. Donkeys and camels abounded.

*Hanfilah Mehdar.*—On the 12th we anchored off Hanfilah, and I visited a largish village named Mehdar, containing about 100 huts, and lying at the head of the bay. The Chief of this part of the coast, by name Mahmud, a Dankali, was not present, but I saw his representative. I found several Aden acquaintances here, among them an Indian who is one of Ali Hadwari's agents. Abu Bekr Pasha's Vizier was also present. There were no signs of the Slave Trade, nor any appearance of Kafilahs. The people seem poor and inoffensive; they complained bitterly of the drought. The exports were said to be hides, peltries, and ostrich feathers. Grain and other provisions are imported exclusively from Aden, as was the case at both Idd and Rahitah, and doubtless Beilool. The water was found to be brakish, and the source was alleged to be six hours journey distant. Vast flocks of dark coloured camels were feeding in the mangrove swamps, and could without doubt be purchased cheap. Cattle and goats were said to be in the hills; numerous donkeys were visible, and mules alleged to be obtainable. The village contained no stone building, and very few of the inhabitants went about armed. We were told that Ali Radtha Pasha was daily expected from Massowah, and that his Naib, Shaikh Idris, had left just before our arrival. It is not probable that the Pasha will find many slaves when he visits these ports, as his forerunner had intimated pretty strongly that the Traffic is ostensibly disapproved of by the Egyptian Government.

*Howakil.*—We visited this island on the 13th, but saw no signs of habitation or of the Slave Traffic on its eastern shore.

*Conclusion.*—From information gathered at the ports visited, there can be no doubt that the Slave Trade continues to flourish unrestrained between Zaila and Massowah. Nor does it appear that it can be effectively checked by our cruisers unless two vessels, at least, be employed in watching the coasts at the same time for six or eight weeks after the opening of the season in September, or perhaps a little later. The dhows invariably run at night, and the distance across is short; hence no extensive preparations are necessary in regard to accommodation, provisions, or water. At present, consignments of slaves lie all along the coast between the ports mentioned awaiting the arrival of boats from Aden with jowari, &c. If under existing circumstances any capture be made, it must be considered in the light of a fortunate accident, for it is absolutely impossible for officers engaged in the suppression of the Slave Trade to obtain reliable information, nor can it be afforded by the Aden Residency.

The suppression of the Slave Trade is easy if the Egyptian officials, being empowered, conscientiously perform their duty; that the Traffic is in a flourishing condition may be judged from the statement of an informant at Hodaida, to the effect that the price of slaves has, in consequence of the increase of supply, decreased nearly 50 per cent. this season.

I may perhaps be allowed to observe that the absence of a recognized British Representative at Hodaida, who could furnish reliable information regarding the Slave Trade (of which that town is the principal depôt), and who could afford protection to British subjects, which from unofficial accounts received in Aden they stand somewhat in need of, is much felt.

I expended 38 dollars and 19 rupees in small presents at the various places visited.

During my stay on board Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," I received from Captain Byles every possible consideration and courtesy, and I can only regret that it was out of my power, by means of information or otherwise, to assist him in the furtherance of the suppression of the Slave Traffic, to which he had so zealously set himself, at a season when perhaps the discomforts of cruising in the Red Sea are at their maximum.

(Signed) F. HUNTER, *Assistant Resident.*

*Aden, September 18, 1880.*

No. 78.

*Mr. Cookson to Earl Granville.—(Received October 28.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, October 19, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to forward an extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien," containing a despatch, dated the 20th ultimo, from Giegler Pasha, denying the charge which has been brought against the Administration of the Soudan, that since the departure of Gordon Pasha the Slave Trade has revived in that province.

This despatch appears to have been published as a reply to a letter which appeared in the "Times" of the 28th July last, from the correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Society at Djeddah. When I saw this letter, I at once called the attention of Riaz Pasha to the statements contained in it, and pointed out to him the necessity of making inquiries into their truth and publishing some refutation of them if they proved unfounded. I told him that nothing was so calculated to produce an unfavourable impression on English public opinion as to the character of the present rule in Egypt as the belief that it was insincere in its professions of hostility to the Traffic in slaves. His Excellency replied by the most solemn assurances that he was convinced of this, and that the Government of the Khedive was determined to use every effort to suppress the evil, and that a strict inquiry would be held into the conduct of the Governor of Souakin, so severely criticized by the correspondent of the "Times" at Djeddah.

In proof of the sincerity of his conduct, on the 22nd August Riaz Pasha sent me his reply to a telegram which he had received from the Governor-General of the Soudan, charging the Moudir of Fezougli with having seized and sold as slaves a number of the inhabitants of that district. Of these documents I inclose copies.

The letter of Dr. Lowe, referred to in the despatch of Giegler Pasha, appeared in the "Times" of the 13th August, and had been also given by me to Riaz Pasha as affording valuable information with respect to the way in which the Slave Trade could still be carried on with impunity, and the best mode of repressing it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 78.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of October 17, 1880.*

*Traduction d'une Lettre écrite par son Excellence Giegler Pacha, en résidence à Khartoum, sous la date du 20 Septembre, 1880, adressée au Chef d'Etat-Major de l'Armée, au Caire,*

Mon Général,

VOUS aurez vu, sans doute, quelques-unes des lettres qui ont paru dans les journaux Européens, dans lesquelles on attaque très vivement son Excellence Raouf Pacha, Gouverneur-Général du Soudan, l'accusant de négligence dans la suppression de la Traite des Esclaves.

Ces attaques sont injustes et ignobles. Elles sont une offense à la vérité.

Il n'existe pas la moindre preuve que la Traite des Esclaves a repris de l'activité depuis que son Excellence Gordon Pacha a quitté le Soudan; cependant, c'est de cette phrase, toujours répétée, dont se servent ceux qui écrivent sur la matière.

Les mêmes officiers Européens que son Excellence Gordon Pacha avait nommés, pour gouverner les provinces éloignées, y restent toujours, savoir :

Gessi Pacha, à Bahr-el-Gazal;

Lupton et Amin Bey, aux Provinces de l'Equateur;

Slatin et Emiliani, au Darfour.

Et dernièrement, son Excellence Raouf Pacha a ajouté à Fachoda, M. Marno comme Inspecteur.

Tous ces officiers ont reçu des ordres très nets de ne pas permettre la sortie d'esclaves des provinces confiées à leur commandement: et tout acte de vigueur qui leur semble bon à adopter (n'importe le degré de sévérité), n'est jamais désapprouvé au Gouvernorat-Général.

On a beaucoup écrit sur l'affaire de Siout, mais s'il y avait dans cette affaire quelqu'un de responsable au Soudan, ça doit être l'ancien Gouverneur de Darfour, et son Excellence Raouf Pacha ne peut pas être blâmé pour cette affaire.

Son Excellence Riaz Pacha nous envoie des ordres les plus sévères contre la Traite, et il sait que ses ordres sont fidèlement exécutés. Ne sommes-nous pas à l'abri d'accusations aussi fausses par nos actes? Je dis nous parce que cette affaire me touche aussi bien que son Excellence Raouf Pacha, qui m'a fait l'honneur de me charger des affaires relatives aux esclaves; et toutes les mesures que je trouverai bonnes à adopter auront, j'en suis sûr, son approbation.

Je vous transmets, sous ce pli, une lettre publiée dans le "Times" par M. le Dr. Lowe. Peut-être aurait-elle échappée à votre attention?

M. le Dr. Lowe a très bien vu le Soudan, et peut parler avec connaissance

de cause de l'esclavage et de la Traite des Esclaves. Sa description de cette Traite abominable et de la manière dont elle est exercée est exacte. S'il se bornait à décrire comment les esclaves sont capturés, et les difficultés rencontrées par le Gouvernement dans la suppression de la Traite, rien ne serait plus vrai que ce qu'a écrit M. le Dr. Lowe. C'est dommage qu'il ne s'est pas arrêté là, en décrivant ce qu'il aurait vu. Mais lorsqu'il commence sa lettre en déclarant que la Traite a repris son activité, il a tort; et ce qui est pire encore, il le sait, car il est parti avec son Excellence Gordon Pacha; il ne peut savoir ce qui a eu lieu et ce qui n'a pas eu lieu depuis son départ.

Veillez, &c.  
(Signé) GIEGLER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 78.

*The Governor-General of the Soudan to Riaz Pasha.*

(Traduction.)

(Télégraphique.)

Le 9 Août, 1880.

AYANT appris que l'Intendant de l'Administration de Fézoghli se serait permis d'arrêter 200 personnes parmi les habitants des montagnes et les aurait vendus à des négociants et à des employés de l'Administration, comme cela se faisait autrefois, j'ai désigné M. le Sous-Gouverneur-Général à l'effet de reconnaître la vérité en se rendant sur les lieux. Ce dernier a pu constater que le fait était exact; il a même amené avec lui une petite fille qu'un des soldats avait achetée.

Les pluies survenant abondamment, l'enquête a été suspendue pour être reprise après la fin de la saison pluvieuse.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.)

August 9, 1880.

HAVING learnt that the Intendant of the Administration of Fézoghli had ventured to seize 200 persons from among the mountaineers, and had sold them to merchants and persons employed by the Administration, as used to be the case in former times, I have ordered the Lieutenant-Governor to endeavour to find out the truth by personal investigation on the spot. He has succeeded in proving the facts correct; he has indeed brought with him a young girl whom one of the soldiers had bought.

As the rains have set in with severity, the inquiry has been suspended, but will be recommenced at the close of the rainy season.

Inclosure 3 in No. 78.

*Riaz Pasha to the Governor-General of the Soudan.*

(Traduction.)

(Télégraphique.)

Le 11 Ramadan, 1297 (17 Août, 1880).

J'AI pris lecture du télégramme que vous m'avez adressé, en date du 3 Ramadan, 1297 (9 Août, 1880), pour m'informer qu'il est parvenu à votre connaissance que l'Intendant de l'Administration de Fézoghli se serait permis d'arrêter 200 personnes parmi les habitants des montagnes et les aurait vendus à des commerçants et à des employés de l'Administration, ainsi que cela se passait autrefois.

Lorsque vous avez nommé M. le Sous-Gouverneur pour reconnaître la vérité en se rendant sur les lieux, celui-ci a pu constater, dites-vous, que le fait était exact; il a même amené avec lui une petite fille qu'un soldat avait achetée.

Vous avez, en outre, promis d'accomplir l'enquête, après l'expiration de la saison des pluies.

Or, l'acte commis par le susdit Intendant constitue un crime très grave qui devait être puni immédiatement. Vous n'ignorez pas, en effet, que l'un des devoirs essentiels des Agents de l'autorité c'est d'exécuter ses ordres et d'éviter les choses prohibées. Au lieu d'agir ainsi, l'Intendant a pris l'initiative de permettre ce commerce défendu. Votre Excellence aurait dû, en conséquence, le rappeler sur le champ, sans attendre l'expiration de la saison des pluies, l'incarcérer et le renvoyer par devant le Conseil Militaire, pour y être jugé.

Je viens donc vous prier d'agir à l'égard du dit Intendant comme il vient d'être dit, de consacrer toujours votre sollicitude à cette question, et de prendre et mettre à exécution des mesures de requérir notamment à l'égard de tout Agent du Gouvernement, soit civil, soit militaire, qui commettrait une négligence ou qui prendrait part à une affaire de cette nature.



Ces mesures devront être mises à exécution, sans perte de temps, pour ne pas perdre le bénéfice de l'exemple donné, et pour arriver plus facilement à l'extinction complète de ce commerce dans le plus bref délai possible.

Veillez me faire connaître les mesures que vous prendrez à ce sujet.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.)

11th Ramadan, 1297 (August 17, 1880).

I HAVE read the telegram you sent me dated the 3rd Ramadan, 1297 (9th August, 1880), to inform me that it had come to your knowledge that the Intendant of the Administration of Fézoghli had ventured to seize 200 persons from among the mountaineers, and had sold them to traders and persons employed by the Administration, as used to be the case in former times.

When you ordered the Lieutenant-Governor to endeavour to find out the truth by personal investigation on the spot, he succeeded, as you say, in proving the facts correct; indeed, he brought with him a young girl whom one of the soldiers had bought.

You have, besides, promised to finish the inquiry at the end of the rainy season.

Now the act committed by the above-mentioned Intendant constitutes a very grave crime which ought to be punished immediately. You are no doubt aware that one of the essential duties of an agent of authority is to execute his orders and to avoid contravening any prohibition. Instead of acting in this manner, the Intendant has taken the initiative of allowing this forbidden trade. Your Excellency ought, consequently, to have immediately recalled him without waiting for the end of the rainy season, to have committed him to prison, and to have sent him for trial before the Military Council.

I hereby beg you to act with regard to the said Intendant in the sense indicated above, to give your best attention to this question, and to take and carry into execution measures to bring to punishment, above all, every agent of Government, whether civil or military, who neglects a duty or takes part in an affair of this sort.

These measures ought to be carried out without loss of time, so as not to lose the benefit of the example given, and in order to accomplish more easily the complete extinction of this trade with the least possible delay.

Be good enough to inform me of the measures which you take in this matter.

No. 79.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received Novembr 13.)*

(Extract.)

*Cairo, November 5, 1880.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note in which I have called the serious attention of the Khedive's Government to the Traffic in slaves which is carried on through the Soudan to the Red Sea and the Arabian shore.

I also inclose a copy of an extract from a letter from Count Louis Penazzi, an Italian traveller, on the subject of the Slave Trade in the Soudan, which I have transmitted to the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs in the note.

Your Lordship will observe that I have called particular attention to the accusation of complicity in the Slave Trade against Abu Bekr Pasha, Governor of Berbera.

Inclosure 1 in No. 79.

*Mr. Malet to Moustapha Pasha Fehmy.*

M. le Ministre,

*Cairo, November 4, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that information has reached Her Majesty's Government concerning the Slave Trade on the coast of the Red Sea, to which I am directed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to call your Excellency's serious attention, and to urge the Government of His Highness to keep a close watch on it, and to use their utmost efforts to suppress it.

The British Agent at Berbera reports, under date of the 15th Ramazan, that there were 100 slaves at Zeila, waiting to be shipped to Khuda, on the opposite coast, between

Mocha and Hodeida. The fear, however, of the matter coming to the knowledge of Nadi Pasha prevented the shipment. It appears that his Excellency had appointed persons to inspect and give him information regarding the Traffic. Afterwards the slaves were taken to Rahitah, but the Sheikh of Dankaler would not permit them to be sent. The point to which I desire particularly to call your Excellency's attention is, that it is stated that the greater part of these slaves belonged to Abu Bekr Pasha. If this statement is correct, it is clear that his Excellency is directly engaged in the Slave Trade. Your Excellency will, therefore, readily understand the object of Her Majesty's Government in directing me to make a serious representation on the subject.

I regret to say that reports reach me that the Slave Trade is flourishing in the Soudan, and that the instructions with regard to it of the Khedive, and of His Highness' Government, are frequently not executed. I have the honour to inclose herewith an extract of a letter from Count Louis Penazzi, a traveller settled for the moment at Guadariff, giving a painful account of the connivance of the Egyptian authorities in this inhuman traffic.

I also beg to call your Excellency's attention to a letter which appears in the "Times" newspaper of the 27th October, p. 11, from the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, making statements under the authority of Dr. Schweinfurth, who is at present at Cairo, which cause a most painful impression.

I am thoroughly convinced of the earnest desire of His Highness and of the Egyptian Government to stop the Traffic; but I fear that new and most rigorous measures are necessary to arrive at the desired end, and I earnestly beg of your Excellency to take the matter into your most serious consideration.

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

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Inclosure 2 in No. 79.

*Extract of a Letter from Count Louis Pennazzi to Dr. Dutrieux, dated Guidareff (Soudan), August 30, 1880.*

À PRÉSENT, permettez-moi de vous entretenir confidentiellement sur ce que j'ai vu, et sur ce que je vois chaque jour dans le Soudan par rapport à l'esclavage. Vous pourrez citer les faits à qui de droit, mais comme je ne désire faire le mot de personne je vous serais obligé si vous supprimez les noms, quoique ayant vu, de mes yeux, je pourrais fort bien témoigner sur les faits que j'avance. Du reste, frapper sur un seul individu, ne voudrait rien dire, et si on frappait sur tous les coupables, ma foi le Gouvernement Egyptien n'aurait plus un seul fonctionnaire indigène dans tout le Soudan Oriental.

Il se peut, je suis même certain, que les sentiments personnels de Son Altesse Royale soient en faveur de l'abolition de l'esclavage, mais ce dont je suis encore plus certain, c'est que la Traite n'est abolie que nominale, et qu'elle fleurit ici plus que jamais; ce dont je suis certain c'est que des convois de 200 ou 300 malheureux, et souvent encore plus nombreux, ne se gênent pas pour venir de Gallabat ici, et pour être dérivés sur Suakin d'où on les expédie à Jeddah et Hodeida; ce dont je suis certain aussi c'est que le Gouverneur d'ici ne se gêne pas pour prélever sur les marchands d'esclaves une prime qui varie suivant son bon plaisir et la richesse du marchand avec qui il a à faire, afin de livrer un libre passage aux convois susdits, exemple, du reste, imité par tous les fonctionnaires indigènes.

Le dernier de ces convois, qui ne date pas de six semaines, était composé de plus de 200 esclaves provenant en partie des tribus au sud de Gallabat, et en partie (surtout en fait de femmes), de razzias fait en Abyssinie. Le marchand qui conduisait tout ce monde, qu'il logea impunément au Guedareffe même, s'appelle Osman-el-Kadri. Du reste, je me ferais fort de trouver dans les vingt-quatre heures, dans les villages environnants plus de 500 esclaves que la saison des pluies empêche d'être dirigés sur la côte.

Aucune mesure pour empêcher la Traite; connivance avec les marchands sur toute la ligne, voilà en quoi se résume la surveillance que devait exercer le Mudir de Guedareffe, Ali Bey, et tout son personnel.

Croyez-moi, Monsieur, il en sera ainsi tant que les fonctionnaires indigènes seront chargés de ce Service. L'esclavage est trop enraciné dans leurs mœurs, dans leurs habitudes, dans leurs vie de tous les jours, il est trop autorisé par leur religion pour qu'un simple Décret soit suffisant pour l'extirper.

Si l'on veut fermement abolir la Traite, si ce n'est pas un œuvre que l'on veut faire briller devant l'Europe, il n'y a qu'un moyen de réussir à supprimer l'infâme Trafic, et ce moyen c'est de charger des Européens, dans lesquels on peut avoir confiance, de surveiller les agissements des marchands, de les investir d'une autorité suffisante pour qu'ils puissent agir sous leur propre responsabilité en dehors des fonctionnaires indigènes, les autorisant à requérir au besoin des Gouverneurs et des Mudirs la force dont ils peuvent avoir besoin pour arriver au but qu'ils sont chargés de poursuivre.

Il n'y aurait point de conflits d'attribution. Ce seraient des fonctions et des fonctionnaires entièrement séparés, et qui n'auraient qu'en fort peu de cas à faire l'un avec l'autre.

Le grand chemin de la Traite est la voie qui de Gallabat par Guedareffe conduit à Suakin. C'est par cette route qu'arrivent les convois de l'Abyssinie et du sud, ainsi que ceux qui viennent du Nil Blanc, qui quitte le fleuve à Mussellamia, afin de ne pas passer par Kartum, où résident plusieurs Consuls, et qui se dirigent par Guedareffe vers l'Atbara et la côte.

Il n'y aurait même pas besoin que le Gouvernement créa de nouvelles places pour en arriver à supprimer réellement la Traite; il y a surtout le parcours que suivent les convois des Européens honnêtes, détestant l'esclavage et ses conséquences, qui se marquaient de mettre fin à l'ignoble Trafic si on les autorisait, et si on leur donnait la force morale suffisante afin de pouvoir en arriver à ce but.

(Translation.)

AND now I hope you will allow me to inform you confidentially of what I have seen and of what I see daily in the Soudan, with regard to slavery. You may mention the facts to any proper person, but as I am unwilling to mention names, I should be obliged if you would suppress them, although, as I have seen with my own eyes, I should be perfectly well able to testify to the facts which I advance. Besides, to punish a single individual would be of no use, and if all the guilty were punished I fancy that the Egyptian Government would not have a single native functionary throughout Eastern Soudan.

It may be, nay, I am sure, that the personal feelings of His Royal Highness are in favour of the abolition of slavery; but I am still more sure that the Slave Trade is only abolished nominally, and that it flourishes here more than ever. I know as a fact that convoys of 200 to 300 poor wretches, and sometimes of even more, do not hesitate to come here from Gallabat and go on to Souakin, whence they are dispatched to Jeddah and Hodeidah. I know, too, that the Governor of this place does not hesitate to take from the slave merchants a percentage, which varies according to his good pleasures and the wealth of the merchant with whom he has to do, so that a free passage may be afforded to the above-mentioned convoys, and his example is followed by all the native functionaries.

The last of these convoys, which passed through less than six weeks ago, was composed of more than 200 slaves, coming partly from the tribes south of Gallabat and partly—especially with regard to the women—from forays made into Abyssinia. The merchant who was taking this train with him, which he put up in Guedareffe itself with impunity, was called Osman-el-Kadri. Besides, I venture to say that within twenty-four hours I could find in the neighbouring villages more than 500 slaves who are prevented by the rainy season from being sent down to the coast.

No measures for stopping the Slave Trade, and connivance with the slave-merchants along the whole line: there you have the whole result of the surveillance which the Mudir of Guedareffe, Ali Bey, and all his staff, ought to keep up.

Believe me, Sir, this will always be the case as long as native functionaries are charged with this business. The institution of slavery is too rooted in their habits, in their manners, and in their every-day life, it is too much authorized by their religion, to be extirpated by a simple Decree.

If it is really wished to abolish the Slave Trade, if the attempt to suppress it is to do something more than dazzle the eyes of Europe, there is only one means of suppressing the infamous Traffic, and that is to intrust to Europeans, in whom confidence can be placed, the duty of watching the conduct of the merchants, to invest them with such authority that they may be able to act on their own responsibility, independently of the native functionaries, by empowering them, when necessary, to call on the Governors and Mudirs for any help which they may require to attain the object which it is their duty to pursue.

There would be no collision between the powers of the various functionaries. There would be a complete separation between the two sets of officials and their duties, and there would rarely be any need of their coming into contact.

The principal route taken by the slave caravans is the road which goes from Gallabat, and leads through Guedareffe to Souakin. It is this route that is followed by the convoys from Abyssinia and the south, as well as by those that come from the White Nile; it leaves the river at Mussellamia, so as to avoid Khartoum, where several Consuls are stationed, and goes via Guedareffe towards Atbara and the coast.

There would not even be any need for Government to create any new posts in order to effectually suppress the Slave Trade; there is above all the route followed by the convoys of honest Europeans who hate slavery and its consequences, who would do their best to put an end to the disgraceful trade if they were authorized to do so, and if they were given a moral force sufficient to enable them to attain this end.

No. 80.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received November 13.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, November 6, 1880.

WITH a view to dissipating the idea that the Government is not in earnest in its endeavours to suppress the Slave Trade, Riaz Pasha, the President of the Council of Ministers, has recently caused to be published in the successive numbers of the "Moniteur Egyptien" translations of the various Circulars and instructions addressed to Governors and Sub-Governors on the subject.

I have the honour to inclose copies of the "Moniteurs" containing these documents, which are as follows:—

Instructions to the Governor-General of the Soudan, 14th March, 1880.

Instructions to the Governor of the Red Sea Coast, 15th June, 1880.

Instructions to the Governor of the Province of Esuch, 22nd September, 1880.

Further instructions to the Governor-General of the Soudan, 18th May, 1880.

Circular to all Governors, 9th June, 1880.

There is no doubt that the instructions in these documents are excellent, and I have equally no doubt that the Government is really desirous that they should be carried out.

In former days the Khedive Ismail issued equally excellent orders, but it was known that he personally encouraged the trade by constant purchases of slaves, and many persons who executed the orders fell into disgrace. The present Khedive has given me the most positive assurance that he has not a single slave in his service. It must be remembered that the slave routes of the Soudan are over 1,000 miles from the seat of government, and it will take time before the officials have become convinced that the Khedive and his Government issue the instructions in order that they may be obeyed, and not to throw dust in the eyes of Europe.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 80.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of October 30, 1880.*

NOUS annonçons, hier, que certains bruits, dont une partie de la presse Anglaise s'était récemment faite l'écho, tendant à égarer l'opinion publique, dénonçant comme insuffisantes, principalement en ce qui concerne la suppression de la Traite, les instructions officielles données au Gouverneur-Général du Soudan, le Gouvernement de Son Altesse avait jugé nécessaire de donner une certaine publicité à ces documents, afin d'éclairer l'opinion sur la sincérité de ses intentions et l'efficacité des mesures prises.

Nous en commençons aujourd'hui la publication. Pour ne rien enlever à leur caractère d'authenticité, nous en publions une traduction rigoureusement littérale :

*Traduction d'une Lettre de Son Altesse le Khédive à son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général du Soudan, en date du 3 Rabi-Akher, 1297 (14 Mars, 1880), No. 2.*

"M. le Gouverneur-Général,

"Ma confiance en vous, justifiée d'ailleurs par les qualités qui vous distinguent et qui vous mettent à même de bien remplir les hautes fonctions auxquelles je vous ai

appelé, rend superflus tous détails relativement aux mesures que vous aurez à prendre, pour mener à bonne fin la charge qui vous est confiée, et qui a toute ma sollicitude.

“Votre tâche consistera à travailler avec dévouement au progrès et à l'établissement de l'ordre dans un pays aussi étendu que l'est le Soudan, et à déployer tous vos efforts pour assurer les conditions de la prospérité, de la civilisation, et du bien-être de ses habitants, en développant le commerce et l'agriculture, qui sont les deux principales sources de la richesse publique. Il importe, cependant, d'appeler toute votre attention sur les points suivants, dont l'importance ne saurait vous échapper.

“ 1.—*Administration Financière du Soudan.*

“ Cette branche de l'Administration comprend, ainsi que vous le savez, M. le Gouverneur-Général, d'une part, les impôts et taxes nécessaires et possibles à établir dans des conditions telles qu'il n'en résulte ni préjudice pour la population, ni atteinte aux intérêts de l'Etat ; d'autre part, les prévisions à arrêter pour les dépenses qu'exigent la situation et les besoins du pays, de manière à assurer la marche régulière des services publics.

“ Aussi, le premier devoir incombant à votre Excellence est d'arrêter avec exactitude et précision un budget régulier et détaillé des recettes et des dépenses du Gouvernorat-Général, tout en y indiquant la nature des ressources et des charges du pays. Vous aurez également soin d'arrêter l'état des dettes existantes, en indiquant la nature de ces dettes, les noms des créanciers, et le moyen de les désintéresser.

“ Le Gouvernement ayant intérêt à être bien fixé sur la véritable situation du Soudan, tant dans l'ensemble que dans les détails, et à être au courant des impôts, taxes, et droits établis et perçus, ainsi que de l'emploi des recettes, votre Excellence aura à communiquer au Ministère des Finances tous les ans votre budget annuel et à lui présenter tous les trois mois un compte détaillé des recettes et dépenses du Gouvernorat-Général.

“ En outre, toutes les questions financières et de compatibilité, étant du ressort du Ministère des Finances, c'est à ce Ministère que le Gouvernorat-Général aura à s'adresser pour les communications à faire et autorisations à demander.

“ 2.—*Administration Civile.*

“ Cette partie de l'Administration doit être organisée et dirigée dans une voie telle qu'elle réponde aux besoins et aux conditions particulières du pays. Vous vous adresserez au Ministère de l'Intérieur pour les communications concernant cette partie du Service, les modifications et changements à introduire, qui seraient d'une certaine importance, les nominations aux fonctions supérieures, telles que celles du Sous-Gouverneur-Général et des Moudirs, et enfin, tout ce qui a rapport à l'Administration et aux questions d'intérieur, nécessitant des ordres de ma part.

“ En ce qui concerne les questions judiciaires, relevant, soit des Méhkémés, soit des Tribunaux civils, vous veillerez à l'application des lois et règlements en vigueur, et c'est au Ministère de la Justice que vous vous adresserez au préalable, toutes les fois qu'il s'agira de communications à faire, ou de modifications, changements, et réformes qu'il vous paraître utile d'introduire dans l'ordre des choses établi.

“ Les pouvoirs accordés à vos prédécesseurs, et consistant à faire exécuter les jugements prononcés, soit par les Méhkémés, soit par les Tribunaux civils en matière civile ou criminelle, sont maintenus en faveur de votre Excellence, sauf en ce qui concerne l'application de la peine capitale, qui doit être préalablement sanctionnée par moi.

“ 3.—*Administration Militaire.*

“ Il importe qu'à votre arrivée au siège du Gouvernorat-Général du Soudan, votre attention et vos soins aient pour but la réorganisation des troupes, selon les besoins du pays, pour établir la sécurité et l'ordre sur tous les points, et notamment pour fortifier et conserver intactes les frontières du côté de l'Abyssinie. A cet effet, vous prendrez les mesures nécessaires pour assurer la tranquillité du côté de ces frontières et éviter qu'elles soient l'objet d'aucune attaque. Votre Excellence est bien fixée sur mes sentiments et sur ceux de mon Gouvernement, relativement à cette question ; nous ne voulons commettre aucun empiètement sur nos voisins ; nous n'aspirons à aucune conquête ; mais en même temps, nous avons la ferme résolution de repousser énergiquement toute agression qui serait dirigée contre nos frontières. Ces sentiments devront être la règle de votre conduite et des mesures que vous prendrez pour la réorganisation

des forces du Soudan, tout en vous conformant aux dispositions de la loi militaire. Pour toutes les communications à faire et les autorisations à demander en matière militaire, vous vous adresserez au Ministère de la Guerre,

“ Les pouvoirs concédés à vos prédécesseurs et consistant à mettre à exécution les dispositions de la loi militaire en matière criminelle ou autre, conformément aux décisions des Conseils de Guerre, vous sont maintenus ; toutefois, les décisions entraînant destitution ou dégradation, aussi bien que l'avancement d'officiers, doivent être soumis à mon approbation par l'intermédiaire du Ministère de la Guerre.

“ 4.—*Prohibition de la Traite.*

“ La prohibition de la Traite est une question de la plus haute importance ; un tel Trafic est, avant tout, contraire à l'humanité : il porte atteinte à la dignité de l'homme, que Dieu a recommandé de respecter.

“ En second lieu, il est absolument nécessaire d'exécuter le Traité intervenu entre mon Gouvernement et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

“ J'aurais pu me dispenser d'insister sur ce sujet, en me rapportant à vos sentiments bien connus et à votre intention de déployer de louables efforts pour mettre un terme à un commerce aussi déshonorant ; mais j'ai cru qu'il était de mon devoir de vous rappeler mes sentiments et ma ferme volonté sur ce point, pour que vous vous y conformiez ; de sorte qu'à l'avenir il ne puisse pas être dit qu'un seul cas de Traite se soit produit dans toute l'étendue du territoire confié à votre vigilante administration.

“ Les contrées du Soudan étant éloignées du Gouvernement Central, qui a, pourtant, tout intérêt à connaître les événements importants, qui pourraient se produire, soit sur les frontières, soit sur d'autres points, vous êtes invité, M. le Gouverneur-Général, à communiquer sans retard et par le télégraphe, tant à mon Cabinet qu'au Ministère de l'Intérieur, tout événement de cette nature qui viendrait à se produire.

“ Telles sont mes vues ; vous vous y conformerez pour répondre à mon attente.”

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Inclosure 2 in No. 80.

*Extract from the “ Moniteur Egyptien ” of November 1, 1880.*

UNE lettre de Son Altesse le Khédive, conçue dans les mêmes termes que celle que nous avons publiée dans notre précédent numéro, fût envoyée le 24 Mars, 1880, à Mohamed Nady Pacha, Gouverneur-Général du Harar et de ses dépendances.

Enfin, Son Altesse adressa, le 15 Juin, 1880, les instructions, dont la traduction suit, à M. le Gouverneur du littoral de la Mer Rouge :

*Traduction d'un Ordre Khédivial adressé à son Excellence le Gouverneur du Littoral de la Mer Rouge, en date du 7 Rageb, 1297 (15 Juin, 1880), No. 1.*

“ Mon cher Gouverneur,

“ Comme vous comprenez, je n'en doute pas, toute l'importance des fonctions qui vous sont confiées, vous prendrez à tâche de les remplir d'une manière satisfaisante et profitable aux intérêts de mon Gouvernement ; c'est par les mesures efficaces que vous prendrez, et par la marche régulière et équitable que vous saurez imprimer à l'Administration, qu'il vous sera possible d'atteindre ce but.

“ Vous devrez donc vous conformer aux instructions suivantes :

“ 1. Il a été jugé à propos de détacher du Gouvernement Général du Soudan, pour vous en confier l'administration, les deux Gouvernorats de Souakim et de Massawa, avec leurs dépendances, qui, jusqu'ici, en faisaient partie. Ainsi, le Gouvernorat de Massawa et de ses dépendances formera une Administration à part sous la direction de Alaael-Dine Pacha. Le Gouvernorat de Souakim, qui est présentement sans Gouverneur, sera géré par le Vékil (adjoint) actuel, en attendant la nomination d'un Gouverneur. Les deux Gouverneurs administreront leurs Gouvernorats respectifs et seront responsables de tous les actes de leur Administration. Quant à vous, mon cher Pacha, vous aurez le droit d'inspecter et de surveiller ces contrées, et de donner aux autorités locales, toutes les fois qu'il y aura lieu, les instructions dont vous aurez constaté l'utilité et que réclamera l'intérêt du service.

“ A votre arrivée dans l'un ou l'autre Gouvernorat, vous tâcherez d'en organiser l'Administration, et vous vous entendrez avec le Gouverneur-Général du Soudan qui a, du reste, reçu des instructions à cet effet, pour détacher également de l'Administration

de cette province la comptabilité des deux Gouvernorats dont il s'agit et de leurs dépendances.

“ Il sera dressé, avec précision et exactitude, un budget régulier et récapitulatif des recettes et dépenses de chaque Gouvernorat, et vous y indiquerez la nature des ressources de chaque contrée. On aura également soin d'arrêter toutes les créances dues à l'Etat, de quelque genre que ce soit, en indiquant les noms des débiteurs et les mesures à prendre pour en effectuer le recouvrement.

“ Il importe que le Gouvernement soit édifié sur les impôts, taxes, et droits en vigueur, et sur les services auxquels ces recettes sont affectées.

“ Le budget à établir pour chaque exercice devra, en conséquence, comprendre tous ces détails ; et une copie en sera annuellement expédiée au Ministère des Finances. Vous préviendrez, en outre, les deux Gouvernorats d'avoir à présenter, tous les trois mois, au Ministère des Finances, un compte régulier de leurs recettes et de leurs dépenses, ainsi que cela se pratique dans les autres Administrations. C'est également à ce Ministère qu'il faudra en référer toutes les fois qu'il s'agira de questions financières. Vous inviterez les deux Gouverneurs à se conformer à cette règle.

“ 2. L'Administration Civile doit être réglementée de manière à répondre aux besoins du pays dans sa situation actuelle. C'est au Ministère de l'Intérieur que vous devrez vous adresser pour toutes questions relatives à cette Administration, pour toutes modifications et tous changements à introduire, pourvu qu'ils offrent une certaine importance, ainsi que pour toutes les nominations aux hautes fonctions, telles que celles de Gouverneur ou d'adjoint, et, enfin, pour tout ce qui a rapport à l'Administration Civile et aux questions d'intérieur, nécessitant des ordres de notre part.

“ Quant aux questions judiciaires relevant du Chari ou du Code, elles devront être réglées d'après les principes et lois en vigueur. Le Ministère de la Justice connaîtra de toutes modifications, changements, et réformes qu'il serait jugé nécessaires d'introduire dans l'ordre judiciaire.

“ 3. Il importe qu'à votre arrivée au chef-lieu de chacun des deux Gouvernorats, votre attention et vos soins aient pour but la réorganisation des troupes selon le besoin du pays, tant pour établir la sécurité et l'ordre sur tous les points que pour fortifier les frontières du côté de l'Abyssinie. Ces frontières devront être, surtout dans les circonstances actuelles, bien gardées, de manière à ce que vous soyez assuré de pouvoir toujours prévenir et repousser toute attaque sur ce point. Vous basant sur ces principes, vous procéderez à la réorganisation des forces de ces contrées, tout en vous conformant aux dispositions de la loi militaire en matière criminelle ou autre pour ce qui concerne les Jugements prononcés par les Conseils de Guerre. Quand il s'agira de licenciement, dégradation, ou avancement d'officiers, il faudra en référer à notre Cabinet, par l'intermédiaire du Ministère de la Guerre.

“ 4. La prohibition de la Traite est incontestablement une question de la plus haute importance parce que, tout d'abord, un tel Trafic est contraire à l'humanité et au précepte divin, qui a décrété que le respect est dû à l'homme. En second lieu, il est absolument nécessaire de tenir l'engagement pris à cet effet par notre Gouvernement vis-à-vis du Gouvernement Anglais. Votre sentiment sur cette question est de nature à m'inspirer toute confiance ; c'est un sûr garant des efforts efficaces que vous ferez pour mettre un terme à ce Trafic indigne. Je crois, toutefois, de mon devoir de vous dire combien je suis fermement résolu d'assurer l'exécution de ce Traité. C'est à ces sentiments que vous vous conformerez en prenant, à cet effet, toutes vos mesures et toutes vos précautions, de sorte qu'il ne puisse pas être dit, à l'avenir, qu'un seul cas de Traite se soit produit dans toute l'étendue du territoire confié à votre vigilante administration.

“ En même temps que ces instructions, vous recevrez plusieurs exemplaires du Traité précité et du règlement des mesures arrêtées et des pénalités édictées à cet effet. Vous en aviserez vos administrés pour qu'ils n'en ignorent ; et ils vous serviront de guide pour régler vos actes à cet égard. Vos fonctions importantes consistent à bien garder et à surveiller avec vigilance les côtes de notre Gouvernement, depuis Suez jusqu'au cap Hafoun, la plus reculée de nos frontières. Vous êtes appelé, en conséquence, à vous rendre exactement compte de la situation générale de ces contrées, à prendre des mesures pour assurer l'intérêt général et prévenir ou réprimer tout ce qui pourrait préjudicier ou porter atteinte, soit aux droits de notre Gouvernement, soit aux intérêts de la population.

“ Le Gouvernorat d'El-Kosseir dépend depuis longtemps de la Moudirieh de Kénéh, qui en est voisine et qui était pour cette raison la seule Administration pouvant y exercer une surveillance efficace. D'ailleurs, cette dépendance, se bornant aux questions budgétaires, n'empêche pas que, tout en conservant cet état de choses, le dit



Gouvernorat soit soumis à votre surveillance, pour que, en y passant dans vos tournées d'inspection, vous donniez aux autorités locales les instructions que vous jugerez nécessaires. Un ordre de notre part a été, du reste, expédié à cet effet au Gouverneur de cette localité, et vous en trouverez ci-joint copie. Vous aurez, en conséquence, à soumettre à notre Cabinet les observations auxquelles donneront lieu les tournées que vous aurez faites dans cette contrée.

“ Il en sera de même pour Zeïla, Barbara et leurs dépendances, annexés à l'Administration Générale de Harar, mais que Nady-Pacha, vu l'étendue de son Gouvernement, dont le chef-lieu se trouve à une grande distance de ses côtes, ne peut que difficilement surveiller. Il a donc été jugé utile de vous confier la surveillance des dites côtes qui, pour tout ce qui concerne l'Administration, resteront toujours dépendantes de la Moudirieh générale de Harar. Ainsi, tout en n'intervenant pas dans l'administration intérieure de ces contrées, vous êtes chargé d'y exercer une vigilante surveillance. Vous donnerez, à cet effet, s'il y a lieu, les instructions voulues aux autorités locales, en ayant soin d'en aviser Nady-Pacha qui a, du reste, été prévenu de cette mesure, par un ordre de notre part, dont vous trouverez ci-joint copie.

“ Toutefois, les côtes, en général, de la Mer Rouge, vous étant ainsi confiées, j'appelle toute votre attention et toute votre vigilance à cet égard, vu les grands intérêts qui s'y rattachent. Vous aurez à apporter à ce service de surveillance toute l'exactitude et tous les soins, pour sauvegarder et assurer l'intégralité des droits de notre Gouvernement dans ces contrées. Quant aux observations que vous croirez devoir soumettre à cet égard, vous aurez à les adresser tant à notre Cabinet qu'au Ministère de l'Intérieur.”

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Inclosure 3 in No. 80.

*Extract from the “ Moniteur Egyptien ” of November 2, 1880.*

NOUS avons publié jusqu'à ce jour les instructions données par son Altesse aux Gouverneurs du Soudan et des côtes de la Mer Rouge. Voici maintenant la traduction de deux lettres du Ministre de l'Intérieur au Moudir d'Esneh c'est-à-dire de la province-frontière où peuvent être arrêtées les caravanes d'esclaves :—

*Lettre adressée par le Ministre de l'Intérieur à la Moudirieh d'Esneh en date du 17 Chawal, 1297 (22 Septembre, 1880), No. 185.*

“ A différentes reprises et notamment, en date du 9 courant, No. 197, j'ai attiré votre attention sur les mesures à prendre pour la répression de la Traite.

“ Je vous ai invité, en outre, à prévenir tous vos administrés que la plus légère négligence leur attirera une très grave pénalité.

“ Malgré ces recommandations réitérées, plusieurs personnes arrivent du Soudan avec un certain nombre de nègres destinés au Trafic et trouvent le moyen de se faire délivrer par les Méhkémés du Soudan des papiers d'affranchissement pour leur faciliter le passage dans l'intérieur de l'Égypte; ces papiers sont ensuite repris aux nègres, qui redeviennent de la marchandise entre les mains de leurs patrons.

“ En outre, j'ai été informé que la Moudirieh d'Esneh, qui est confiée à votre administration, est le centre de ce déshonorant commerce, que la plupart des Cheiks et des Notables sont habitués à ce Trafic, et qu'une caravane d'esclaves vient d'arriver récemment au village de Daranca.

“ Devant cet état de choses, M. le Moudir, je suis obligé de vous répéter mes instructions et vous inviter à prévenir les Agents du Gouvernement à Esneh, et tous les Cheiks et Notables, que la plus rigoureuse pénalité sera la suite immédiate de toute négligence, et vous prie en même temps de faire surveiller tous les points de la Moudirieh qui peuvent servir pour le passage des caravanes, du Soudan, surtout le district de Daranca.

“ J'appelle, aussi, votre attention sur les barques qui descendent le Nil, et vous prie de suivre ponctuellement et rigoureusement les dispositions du Règlement, et des Traités internationaux, relatifs à la répression de la Traite; et que les Cheiks et Notables des villages sachent que, s'ils n'arrêtent pas et ne signalent pas aux autorités les caravanes, qui peuvent passer par leurs villages, seront passibles des mêmes pénalités qu'encourent les personnes qui font ce déshonorant Trafic.

“ Avec des pareilles mesures seulement, nous parviendrons à supprimer la Traite;



je vous prie donc de me communiquer les dispositions que vous aurez prises, pour assurer le résultat que le Gouvernement voudrait obtenir.”

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*Lettre adressée par le Ministre de l'Intérieur à la Moudirieh d'Esneh, en date du 17 Chawal, 1297 (22 Septembre, 1880), sub No. 186.*

M. le Comte della Salla, chargé de la répression de la Traite, à la suite de sa tournée d'inspection dans la Haute-Egypte, m'a remis un Rapport dont il résulte :—

Que tous les ordres et instructions qui furent donnés pour surveiller la prohibition de la Traite n'ont porté aucun résultat, et que ce Trafic continue sur une grande échelle dans la Moudirieh d'Esneh, où les Cheiks et les Notables s'y livrent continuellement, surtout dans le district de Daranca, qui est cité comme le centre principal de la Traite.

M. della Sala ajoute qu'il a vu un nègre chargé de chaînes, travailler à un Chadouf, et que le Mamour du district lui aurait dit que c'est à la suite de vos ordres que le nègre se trouvait dans cet état pour cause de vol.

Il est démontré par le dit Rapport, dont copie est annexée à la présente, que le véritable motif qui vous a porté à enchaîner ce nègre est d'avoir essayé de conquérir sa liberté par la fuite.

Je vous ai écrit, aujourd'hui, pour vous inviter à prendre les mesures les plus rigoureuses pour la répression de la Traite, et je me vois dans la nécessité, maintenant, de vous demander des explications sur le rapport de M. della Sala.

Je désirerai savoir, le plus tôt possible, les raisons des maltraitements de ce nègre et le nom du Mamour qui a prétendu que c'était la suite d'un vol qu'il a commis.

Cette affaire ne peut vous être inconnue, et je voudrais y être fixé le plus tôt possible.

Je vous confirme en même temps ma lettre en date d'aujourd'hui, et j'espère que vous y donnerez une suite prompte et satisfaisante.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 80.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of November 3, 1880.*

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*Traduction d'une Lettre adressée par le Ministre de l'Intérieur au Gouverneur-Général du Soudan, en date du 8 Gamad Akher, 1297 (18 Mai, 1880) sub No. 31.*

MAINTES fois des instructions sévères et précises ont été données pour la répression de la Traite par l'application des Règlements établis à cet effet, et les pénalités de rigueur à infliger aux personnes qui entreprennent un Trafic aussi déshonorant.

Malgré ces multiples instructions, certaines provinces commettent des négligences répréhensibles, ainsi que le prouve l'arrivée récente à Assiout, d'une caravane formée des djellabs, venant du Darfour, avec un certain nombre de nègres des deux sexes.

Ayant pris connaissance de ce fait, j'ai immédiatement désigné des agents et des soldats qui procédèrent à l'arrestation de la dite caravane. Les djellabs furent envoyés à l'arsenal pour être traduits devant un Conseil de Guerre, qui sera chargé de les juger, ainsi que le Moudir de Siout, le Sous-Moudir, le Chef du Bureau de la Répression de la Traite, le Mamour, les Cheiks du chef-lieu, les gardiens, et toute personne qui serait impliquée dans cette affaire. Le Conseil de Guerre décidera de la peine à infliger à chacun, en raison de sa culpabilité. En outre, les esclaves qui se trouvaient dans cette caravane furent mis en liberté et des lettres d'affranchissement leur furent remises.

J'ai appris également qu'une autre caravane d'esclaves devra prochainement arriver à Assiout ; que Moustapha Agha, qui était Commandant des troupes irrégulières à Kordofan, et qui fût licencié du service, était arrivé ici accompagné de vingt-quatre esclaves des deux sexes qu'il prétendait être des domestiques affranchis et mariés entre eux ; j'ai su également qu'un capitaine aurait aussi fait venir avec lui quelques esclaves sous le même prétexte.

Or, de pareils faits n'auraient pas dû être tolérés aux employés qui reviennent du Soudan, et le nombre même de ces nègres aurait dû éveiller les soupçons de l'autorité et lui donner à croire que ces personnes sont plutôt destinées à ce déshonorant commerce.

Si, donc, les Gouverneurs des provinces du Soudan avaient mis plus de soins à l'exécution des ordres qui leur furent donnés, ces faits n'auraient jamais dû se produire et ces trafiquants de la chair humaine n'auraient pas pu passer impunément par la Moudirieh de Berber, qui est le rendez-vous général de tous ceux qui viennent de Khartoum, Kordofan, et Dongola.

Vous conviendrez, M. le Gouverneur-Général, qu'un pareil abus est en contradiction directe avec les Règlements établis, les Traités internationaux, et les fréquentes instructions qui ont été données, et qu'il importe d'y mettre un terme le plutôt possible ; je vous prie donc de prendre les mesures les plus rigoureuses pour obtenir la répression de la Traite, et éteindre complètement et entièrement un pareil Trafic. Vous donnerez vos instructions aux Moudirs et aux fonctionnaires du Soudan, surtout à ceux de Berber, de surveiller toutes les personnes qui, comme le Commandant des troupes irrégulières, et le capitaine dont il a été question, reviennent du Soudan à destination du Caire, et de ne leur permettre d'être accompagnés que tout au plus par deux ou trois nègres, et encore, faut-il qu'il soit bien établi que ces nègres soient réellement des domestiques à gages, ayant entre les mains leurs papiers d'affranchissement, s'exprimant correctement, et ayant une certaine instruction relative ; à ces conditions seulement ces nègres pourront suivre leurs patrons, et toutes les autorités en doivent être informées par le Moudir de la province dont ces nègres seraient partis.

Il serait urgent, M. le Gouverneur-Général, que vous préveniez tous les Moudirs, fonctionnaires, et agents du Gouvernement, au Soudan, que la moindre négligence attirera, à qui l'aura commise, la plus sévère pénalité.

Je vous prie aussi de me communiquer, le plus tôt possible, les mesures que vous aurez prises à ce sujet.

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*Lettre adressé par le Ministre de l'Intérieur au Gouverneur-Général du Soudan, en date du 20 Gamad Akher (30 Mai, 1880), No. 33.*

Votre Excellence n'ignore pas que des ordres sévères ont été donnés à différentes reprises pour la répression de la Traite, conformément aux dispositions des Règlements et des Traités internationaux, et que des mesures rigoureuses doivent être prises vis-à-vis des délinquants.

Je vous ai écrit en date du 8 courant (sub No. 31), pour vous signaler l'arrivée à Assiout d'une caravane de djellabs venant du Darfour, accompagnés d'esclaves, et vous ai informé des mesures prises à cette occasion contre les employés de la Moudirieh, tout en vous priant de donner les instructions les plus rigoureuses à tous les Moudirs et agents du Soudan, et notamment à ceux de Berber, sur la conduite à suivre en pareil cas.

Un fait qui vient de se produire m'oblige de nouveau à attirer votre attention sur cette grave question : Une caravane qui vient du Darfour est arrivée à Assiout avec un certain nombre de nègres munis de papiers d'affranchissement, délivrés par la police de Fachher qui autorise leur passage ; il ne fût pas difficile de savoir que ces nègres étaient des esclaves destinés à la Traite.

Des faits pareils, M. le Gouverneur-Général, ne peuvent pas être tolérés, et il est urgent de transmettre immédiatement à tous les Moudirs et agents du Gouvernement au Soudan l'ordre précis de se conformer aux instructions que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous transmettre par ma lettre du 8 Gamad Akher 1297.

Je crois inutile d'ajouter, M. le Gouverneur-Général, que toute infraction ou négligence commise par un de vos administrés l'exposera aux pénalités les plus graves.

Agréez, &c.

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Inclosure 5 in No. 80.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of November 4, 1880.*

SUITE des documents officiels relatifs à la suppression de la Traite :—

*Traduction d'une Circulaire adressée aux Moudirs par le Ministre de l'Intérieur, le 1<sup>er</sup> Ragheb, 1297, correspondant au 9 Juin, 1880.*

Il est notoire que le Gouvernement attache une grande importance à la suppression définitive de la Traite, contraire en tous points aux droits sacrés de l'humanité et à l'engagement que l'Egypte a contracté, dans la Convention intervenue à cet effet, entre le Gouvernement Khédivial et le Gouvernement Britannique.

Aussi, des mesures auxquelles l'énergie n'a point fait défaut, ont-elles déjà été prises pour atteindre ce but; et les instructions les plus pressantes ont-elles été données à toutes les autorités locales, afin d'assurer l'exécution de la susdite Convention.

Cependant, il a été, parfois, constaté que des marchands amenant des caravanes de l'intérieur de l'Afrique ont réussi à passer en territoire Egyptien, grâce à la négligence de fonctionnaires, qui, pour avoir ainsi méconnu leurs devoirs en ont été punis aussi sévèrement qu'ils le méritaient. Le Gouvernement a dû, dès lors, prendre à cet égard de nouvelles mesures plus énergiques et plus efficaces. En conséquence, des instructions plus pressantes ont été adressées aux diverses autorités, pour leur démontrer à la fois, les devoirs qui leur incombent et la grande responsabilité qu'elles assumeraient, en négligeant de les remplir fidèlement, et en ne coopérant pas de toute leur énergie aux efforts tentés par le Gouvernement pour la suppression de la Traite.

Pour atteindre plus sûrement ce noble but, il a été constitué un Service spécial, ayant pour mission d'agir vigoureusement en vue d'extirper cet indigne Trafic, de surveiller activement les points servant de passage, et de poursuivre, avec tous les rigueurs de la loi, les marchands inhumains qui s'y livrent, ainsi que les fonctionnaires qui seraient assez oublieux de leurs devoirs pour se rendre coupable de négligence à cet égard.

Ce Service, dont le Gouvernement est en droit d'attendre les meilleurs résultats, a été confié à M. le Comte della Sala, ayant sous ses ordres un personnel dévoué et disposant d'une force militaire suffisante. La ville d'Assiout a été désignée pour être le siège de ce Service, qui comprend toutes les Moudiries de la Haute-Egypte et leurs dépendances jusqu'à Guiseh, à l'est et à l'ouest, et de là jusqu'à la Moudirie de Béhéra, à l'ouest. Ce service comprend, en outre, la surveillance des routes et passages dans toutes les localités de la montagne à l'ouest, et des limites des oasis intérieures et extérieures, jusqu'à Marioutte. M. le Comte della Sala a reçu de son Altesse le Khédivé de pleins pouvoirs pour tout ce qui concerne ce Service confié à son énergique activité; et c'est pour vous aviser que je vous adresse la présente.

Il vous sera, en outre, ultérieurement expédié des copies, en nombre suffisant, de la Convention sus-indiquée, intervenue entre le Gouvernement du Khédivé et le Gouvernement Anglais, ainsi que du Règlement fixant les devoirs des fonctionnaires, les mesures qu'ils doivent prendre, et les rigueurs réservées à ceux qui oseraient encore se livrer à ce Trafic inqualifiable.

Ces deux documents vous serviront de guide sur ce que vous aurez à faire à cet égard; et vous êtes invité à les porter à la connaissance de vos administrés aussi bien que des agents relevant de votre juridiction.

Vous êtes également invité à reconnaître M. le Comte della Sala comme étant le seul chef de ce Service et le seul intermédiaire, à cet égard, entre vous et le Gouvernement; par conséquent, toute la correspondance y relative doit être échangée entre vous et lui. Vous aurez donc à exécuter avec toute la promptitude voulue les instructions qu'il vous donnera à cet effet; et vous vous empresserez de lui prêter aide et assistance, toutes les fois que vous serez requis à cet égard, pour tout ce qui concerne l'importante mission dont il est chargé et au succès de laquelle le Gouvernement s'intéresse d'une manière particulière.

*Le Caire, le 1<sup>er</sup> Ragheb, 1297 (9 Juin, 1880).*

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received November 17.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, November 8, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a Report from Aly Pasha Riza, Governor-General of the Red Sea coast, on the measures adopted by him to repress the Slave Trade.

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

Inclosure in No. 81.

*The Governor-General of the Coast of the Red Sea to Riaz Pasha.*

(Traduction.)

M. le Ministre,

Le 27 Cheval, 1297 (2 Octobre, 1880).

LA lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser à la date du 19 courant (24 Septembre, 1880) porte :—

Que le journal "Al-Ouatan" a reproduit le 9 de ce mois (20 Septembre, 1880), des assertions précédemment publiées dans des journaux Anglais, desquelles il résulterait que dans la Mer Rouge et en Afrique la Traite s'exerce sur une plus grande échelle que du temps où Gourdon Pacha était Gouverneur-Général du Soudan.

Que le Gouvernorat de Souakin est visé dans cette reproduction et accusé de violence ainsi que de mauvais traitements.

J'ai pourtant donné, poursuivez-vous, des ordres réitérés et pressants, à l'effet de mettre fin à un Trafic aussi avilissant, ainsi que le prescrivent le Règlement et les Conventions *ad hoc*. Tous les Moudirs, toutes les autorités, y compris le Gouvernorat de Souakin, ont été invités à se conformer scrupuleusement à ces dispositions, et à prendre les mesures les plus efficaces pour en assurer l'exécution avec toute l'énergie et toute la vigilance voulues. Tout fonctionnaire, ajoutez-vous, convaincu de complaisance ou de négligence, sera mis en jugement et puni avec toute la sévérité de la loi. Cette mesure rigoureuse et commandée est justifiée par la nécessité aussi bien que par la ferme volonté de mettre fin à un Trafic considéré, à juste titre, comme un crime de lèse-humanité. Malgré des ordres aussi pressants, aussi sévères, il m'est signalé que l'exécution n'en est pas toujours et partout rigoureusement assurée.

En forme de conclusion, vous prescrivez à ce Gouvernorat de renouveler les instructions expresses à cet égard, et de les porter à la connaissance des autorités qui en relèvent, afin qu'elles n'épargnent aucune mesure efficace de nature à réprimer la Traite d'une manière sérieuse et définitive. Vous recommandez, en outre, à ce Gouvernorat, de faire une enquête relativement à ce qui est attribué au Gouvernorat de Souakin, de vous rendre compte de ce qui aura été fait à cet égard et de réfuter, s'il y a lieu, ce qui a été reproduit à ce sujet.

Pour tout ce qui précède, j'ai l'honneur de vous répondre ce qui suit :—

Toutes les instructions qui m'ont été données relativement à la Traite, je les ai, à diverses reprises et en y insistant énergiquement, portées à la connaissance de toutes les Administrations qui dépendent de ce Gouvernorat. Cependant, pour me conformer ponctuellement à ce que vous venez de me prescrire, je me suis empressé d'écrire de nouveau à cet égard aux autorités susdites.

Vous me permettez, maintenant, M. le Ministre, de vous exprimer tout mon étonnement à propos de ce que le journal "Al Ouatan" attribue aux côtes de la Mer Rouge. Cependant, depuis le 22 Juillet, date à laquelle j'ai quitté Suez, je n'ai épargné aucune des mesures les plus efficaces, qui sont de nature à extirper la Traite. En visitant chacun des centres des côtes j'ai dû examiner tous les points suspects, pouvant servir de passage aux marchands d'esclaves ; et des mesures en conséquence ont été prises pour en assurer efficacement la surveillance. Les personnes en relation avec ces marchands ont été tenues de donner des engagements à cet effet, et tout en laissant aux autorités locales les instructions voulues, j'ai pris dans ma tournée d'inspection les mesures suivantes :

A mon arrivée à El Cosseir j'ai appris que le nommé Mohamed Dakil-Allah, fondé de pouvoirs des Cheikhs des Bédouins dits El-Baida, préposés à la garde de cette localité, entretient des relations avec des marchands d'esclaves. Mandé et interrogé à cet égard, il nia formellement ; cependant, il a dû souscrire un engagement portant

qu'il ne participera jamais à ce Trafic, et qu'il s'engage en outre à surveiller tout mouvement de cette nature, et principalement toute caravane d'esclaves qui serait signalée, pour en aviser immédiatement le Gouverneur; et dans le cas où il manquerait à cet engagement, il serait passible de toutes les peines édictées par la loi à cet égard. Cette déclaration a été légalisée par le Gouverneur de Kousseir, qui a été invité à en faire surveiller le signataire. Cette mesure fut soumise à votre appréciation dans le Rapport sub No. 1 que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous adresser.

M'étant rendu à Souakin, j'ai donné de pressantes instructions au Sous-Gouverneur, dans une lettre que je lui ai adressée, le 24 Chaban, 1297 (1<sup>er</sup> Août, 1880), sub No. 5, l'invitant à exercer une active surveillance et à prendre toutes les mesures propres à mettre fin à la Traite.

Ayant ensuite appris qu'il existe plusieurs passages dans les montagnes d'Arkuite et de Sinkrat, ainsi qu'à Sinkat, Karnout, Tokkar, et dans quelques mouillages de la Mer Rouge dépendants de ces deux dernières Administrations, j'ai mandé les Cheikhs des dites localités; et leur ayant communiqué la teneur des instructions prohibant la Traite, ils se sont engagés d'arrêter toute bande d'esclaves qui passerait dans leur territoire, autrement ils seraient rigoureusement punis. Les fonctionnaires dont dépendent les mouillages susdits ont reçu les instructions les plus pressantes à cet égard; et pour mieux en assurer la garde et y exercer la surveillance la plus active, j'ai cru devoir y laisser un détachement pris parmi les soldats que j'ai demandés pour le Gouvernorat de Souakin, et fixer pour chaque station cinq dromadaires et des rations suffisantes. Ces diverses mesures portées à votre connaissance dans mon Rapport sub No. 3, ont eu pour résultat l'arrestation, dans les environs de Souakin, de cette grande caravane, s'élevant à quatre-vingts esclaves. Les marchands qui la conduisaient ayant réussi à se sauver, sont activement poursuivis; et il est à espérer qu'ils seront arrêtés à leur tour. Les esclaves dont il s'agit ont été traités conformément aux instructions émanées à cet effet.

Sur ces entrefaites, on m'a signalé l'arrivée de négociants et de pèlerins à Souakin, pour se rendre de là au Hedjaz, au Caire, ou dans d'autres destinations. J'ai également été avisé de l'arrivée à Souakin d'employés, dont les uns sont envoyés en mission, et les autres ayant été licenciés s'en retournaient chez eux. Tous ces gens étaient accompagnés de nègres des deux sexes qu'ils déclaraient être leurs domestiques. Parmi ces derniers, les uns étaient munis de laisser-passer, délivrés par les Moudirs du Soudan, et les autres, de leurs actes d'affranchissement. Ces gens sont autorisés à passer librement, et cette autorisation est basée sur un avis publié, à cet effet, par le Gouverneur-Général du Soudan, au mois de Zilcadé 1294 (Novembre 1877).

D'après les instructions qui m'avaient été données, je devais procéder de la manière suivante: incorporer dans l'armée les esclaves mâles qui sont bons pour le service, marier à des militaires les femmes qui sont propres au mariage, et placer en condition les jeunes nègres chez des employés et d'autres personnes recommandables, pour y être élevés et recevoir en même temps les actes de leur affranchissement. Mais pour ce dernier cas, j'avais à considérer, d'une part, le peu de développement d'intelligence chez les dits nègres, leur ignorance de la langue Arabe, ainsi que leur jeune âge. J'avais à craindre, d'autre part, que leurs patrons ne finissent par les considérer comme leurs propriétés et ne détruisissent alors leurs actes d'affranchissement, sans que les autorités pussent réprimer de tels abus, qui se seraient commis en dehors de la juridiction du Gouvernement. Pour tous ces motifs, aussi bien que pour ne pas donner prise aux correspondants des journaux, j'ai dû vous en référer, le 14 Ramadan de l'année courante (20 Août, 1880), sub No. 9.

A Souakin, il m'a été signalé que quelques-uns des habitants de la ville ayant abandonné les maisons qu'ils y possédaient, sont allés se fixer dans les localités dépendant de Sinkat, pour se livrer au Trafic d'Esclaves. Ayant pris note de leurs noms et des localités où ils s'étaient retirés, j'ai écrit en conséquence au Gouvernorat de Souakin, en l'invitant à les arrêter avec les esclaves qu'ils pourraient avoir et à les diriger vers la ville. Ceux d'entre eux qui n'auraient pas d'esclaves et qui refuseraient de s'établir dans cette ville, devront savoir qu'ils seront considérés comme récalcitrants aux ordres émanés du Gouvernement Khédivial; et comme tels, ils devront être renvoyés dans des contrées lointaines.

En un mot, les instructions les plus pressantes et les plus énergiques sont données, tantôt verbalement, tantôt par écrit, aux autorités relevant des Gouvernorats respectifs, ainsi qu'aux Cheikhs de diverses tribus de Bédouins.

Ainsi, ayant remarqué que les bateaux venant de Gedda à Souakin évitaient les mouillages ordinaires, y préférant des endroits d'où ils pourraient recevoir des esclaves à leur bord, j'ai dû, pour prévenir un tel inconvénient, écrire au Caimacam de Gedda,

pour défendre aux dits bâtiments de fréquenter les endroits suspects ; et je lui ai fait observer que tout bateaux qui contreviendrait à cette prescription serait arrêté par les autorités Khédiviales. Je lui ai, en outre, démontré qu'il y avait lieu d'exiger d'eux des engagements dans ce sens ; et ainsi des instructions à cet égard ont été données aux autorités préposées à la garde des côtes.

A mon arrivée à Massawa, malgré l'expédition des affaires courantes et tout le travail qu'exige l'Administration, je n'ai point cessé de m'occuper de tout ce qui concerne la Traite et d'y donner un soin particulier. Aussi bien, apprenant que des marchands venant d'Abyssinie se trouvaient dans une localité nommée Omm-Kalou, dans le territoire de Massawa, et que l'un d'eux avait vendu, dans cette dernière ville, cinq esclaves Abyssins, j'ai, à l'instant, écrit à ce sujet au Gouverneur. Le Vékil du Gouvernorat fut aussitôt désigné pour aller surprendre les dits marchands et arrêter les esclaves qu'ils pourraient avoir ainsi que ceux qui ont été vendus. En effet, les cinq esclaves précités ont été arrêtés avec cinq autres que les marchands prétendaient être leurs domestiques. Cette prétention n'ayant pas été admise, des actes d'affranchissement ont été donnés à ces malheureux, qui ont été traités avec toute l'humanité voulue, conformément aux dispositions sur la matière.

De tout ce qui précède, vous voudrez bien déduire, M. le Ministre, que les mesures prises pour couper court à la Traite sur les côtes de la Mer Rouge sont réellement efficaces et donnent des résultats bien plus satisfaisants que par le passé.

Ainsi, en dehors de ce que j'ai l'honneur de vous signaler, aucun cas de Traite n'a eu lieu ; et je puis affirmer que grâce à vos ordres et à l'autorité de votre nom, la Traite est aujourd'hui inconnue sur les côtes de la Mer Rouge.

Quant à ce que le journal précité a cru devoir attribuer au Gouvernorat de Souakin, je puis dire et affirmer solennellement que durant mon séjour dans cette ville je n'ai nullement entendu parler de maltraitement. Du reste, aucune plainte ne m'a été adressée à cet égard, d'autant plus que le Vékil du Gouvernorat, avec les sentiments et les principes dont il est doué, est loin d'être accusé et soupçonné de pareils faits, ainsi qu'il vous a été exposé sub No. 16. Il résulte, par conséquent de mon affirmation à cet égard, que la reproduction du journal est mal fondée, autrement les intéressés n'auraient pas manqué d'en porter plainte à qui de droit comme bien vous pensez, M. le Ministre.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

27 Cheval, 1297 (October 2, 1880.)

IN the letter which you did me the honour to address to me on the 19th instant (24th September, 1880), you say—

That the newspaper "Al-Ouatan" republished on the 9th of this month (20th September, 1880) some assertions, previously published in some English papers, from which it appears that in the Red Sea and Africa the Slave Trade is carried on on a larger scale than in the time when Gordon Pasha was Governor-General of the Soudan.

That the Government of Souakin is aimed at in this republication, and is accused of violence and ill-treatment.

I have, however, you continue, given repeated and strict orders to put an end to a Traffic so degrading, as is ordered by the Regulations and the Conventions *ad hoc*. All the Mudirs, all the authorities, including the Government of Souakin, have been directed to render strict obedience to these directions, and to take the most effective measures to insure their execution with the desired energy and care. Every functionary, you go on to say, convicted of connivance or negligence, will be brought to trial, and punished with the utmost rigour of the law. This stern measure is rendered necessary and justifiable, as well by necessity as by a stern resolve to put an end to a Traffic justly considered as a crime against humanity. In spite of orders thus strict and pressing, I have been informed that they are not carried out with stringency at all times and in all places.

In conclusion, you direct this Government to reissue express instructions on this head, and to make them known to the authorities of the district, so that no effort calculated to effectually and definitively suppress the Slave Trade may be spared. You recommend, besides, that this Government should institute an inquiry as to the facts alleged about the Government of Souakin, and should give you an account of what had been done in this matter, and should, if possible, refute what has been republished on this subject.

With regard to the above, I have the honour to reply as follows :—

I have repeatedly, and with strong insistence, acquainted all the Administrations which are within the district of this Government with every order that has been given

me with regard to the Slave Trade. Nevertheless, in order to conform punctually to the directions you lately gave me, I hastened to write once again on this subject to the above-mentioned authorities.

You will now, M. le Ministre, allow me to express to you my great astonishment with regard to what the newspaper "Al-Ouatan" says of the coast of the Red Sea. And yet since the 22nd July, when I left Suez, I have not neglected a single measure calculated to suppress the Slave Trade. While visiting every centre along the coast it has been my duty to examine every suspicious place which might serve slave-merchants for a passage, and in consequence measures have been taken for their careful guarding. Individuals connected with these merchants have been obliged to enter into engagements to this effect, and while leaving with the local authorities the desirable instructions during my tour of inspection, I took the following measures:—

On my arrival at El Cosseir, I learnt that a person of the name of Mohamed Dakil-Allah, an agent of the Sheikhs of the Bedouins called El Baida, who had been set to guard this neighbourhood, was keeping up relations with the slave-merchants. Called before me and questioned on the subject, he made a formal denial; however, I obliged him to subscribe an engagement to the effect that he would never take part in this Trade, and that he engages to watch every movement of this nature, and specially every slave caravan which may be announced for the purpose of immediately informing the Governor, and in the event of violating his undertaking he would become liable to all the penalties proclaimed by law for such a case. This declaration has been legalized by the Governor of Kousseir, who has been asked to keep a watch on the signatory. This measure was submitted for your approval in the Report sub-No. 1 that I had the honour of sending you.

On going to Souakin I gave strict orders to the Lieutenant-Governor, in a letter I wrote to him on the 24th Chaban, 1297 (1st August, 1880), sub-No. 5, directing him to keep a strict watch, and to omit no measure calculated to put a stop to the trade.

On learning afterwards that there were several passes in the mountains of Arkuite and Sinkrat, as well as at Sinkat, Karnout, Tokkar, and in some roadsteads of the Red Sea which are within the districts of the last Administrations, I summoned the Sheikhs of the said localities, and having communicated to them the tenour of the instructions prohibiting the Slave Trade, they promised to stop every band of slaves which should pass through their territories, and I assured them that if they failed to do so they would be severely punished. The officers within whose districts the above-mentioned roadsteads are included have received the most positive orders on this head; and in order to guard them better and keep up a closer watch, I considered it advisable to leave a detachment of the soldiers which I had asked for the government of Souakin, and to place at each station five dromedaries and the necessary supplies. These various measures, of which I informed you in my Report sub-No. 3, have resulted in the seizure, near Souakin, of eighty slaves belonging to this large caravan. The merchants who were conducting it having effected their escape were actively pursued, and it is to be hoped that they too will be seized in their turn. The slaves I refer to have been treated in accordance with the instructions given on that head.

In the meanwhile, I was informed of the arrival of some merchants and pilgrims at Souakin, for the purpose of going thence to the Hedjaz, to Cairo, and other places. I have also been informed of the arrival at Souakin of some employés, some of whom had been sent on service, and others, who had been dismissed, were going home. All these people were accompanied by negroes of both sexes, whom they asserted to be their servants. Among these latter some were furnished with passports given them by the Mudirs of the Soudan, and others with their certificates of enfranchisement. These people were authorized to pass freely, and this authorization is founded on a notice published to that effect by the Governor-General of the Soudan in the month of Zilcadé 1294 (November 1877).

In accordance with the instructions given me, I ought to act in the following manner: I ought to incorporate in the army the male slaves fit for service, to marry to soldiers the women fit for marriage, and to establish the young negroes with employés and other respectable persons for the purpose of being educated by them, and receiving, at the same time, their acts of enfranchisement. But in the latter case I had to consider, on the one hand, the small development of intelligence among the said negroes, their ignorance of Arabic, as well as their youth. I had to fear, on the other hand, lest their employers might end by considering them as their property, and might destroy their deeds of enfranchisement without the authorities being able to put a stop to such abuses which would be committed beyond the jurisdiction of the Government. For all these



reasons, as well as that no hold might be given to newspaper correspondents, I had to refer to you on the 14th Ramadan of this year (20th August, 1880), sub-No. 9.

At Souakin I was informed that some of the inhabitants, after abandoning the houses which they had in that town, had gone to reside in the district of Sinkat, for the purpose of participating in the Slave Trade. Having noted down their names, and the places to which they had gone, I wrote in consequence to the Government of Souakin, begging them to arrest these persons, with the slaves they might happen to have, and to send them on to the town. Those among them who should not have any slaves, and should refuse to establish themselves in the town, will be informed that they will be considered to have disobeyed the orders issued by the Government of the Khedive, and, in consequence, will be sent into exile in distant places.

In short, the most urgent and decisive orders have been given, partly verbally and partly in writing, to the authorities under the respective Governments, as well as to the Sheikhs of different Bedouin tribes.

In like manner, having observed that the boats coming from Jeddah to Souakin avoided the ordinary anchorages, and preferred places where they could take slaves on board, I found myself obliged, in order to obviate such irregularities, to write to the Kaïmakam of Jeddah to forbid the said boats frequenting suspicious places; and I observed to him that every boat which infringed these orders would be seized by the Khedive's officers. I showed him, besides, that there was occasion to exact from them engagements in the above sense; and so instructions have been given on this point to the authorities who guard the coasts.

On my arrival at Massowah, in spite of having to see to ordinary business and doing all the work of the Administration, I did not cease to occupy myself with everything which concerns the Slave Trade, and to pay particular attention to it. And, again, hearing that some merchants coming from Abyssinia were at a place called Omm-Kalou, in the district of Massowah, and that one of them had sold, at the latter town, five Abyssinian slaves, I wrote at once on the subject to the Governor. The Government Vekil was at once ordered to go and surprise the said merchants and seize the slaves they happened to have with them, as well as those that had been sold. As a matter of fact, the five slaves before mentioned were seized along with five others, whom the merchants asserted to be their servants. As this statement could not be supported, acts of enfranchisement were given to the poor fellows, who have been treated with all the humanity desired, in accordance with the orders given on this head.

From what has just been said you will see, M. le Ministre, that the measures taken to put a stop to this Traffic on the coasts of the Red Sea are really effectual, and give much more satisfactory results than formerly.

Thus, besides what I have had the honour to communicate to you, no case of slave-trading has occurred, and I venture to say that, thanks to your orders and the authority of your name, slave-trading is at present unknown on the coasts of the Red Sea.

As to what the before-mentioned newspaper affirmed of the Government of Souakin, I venture to say, and to solemnly affirm, that during my stay in this town I have never heard any mention of ill-treatment. At any rate, no complaints have been made to me on the subject, and the Vekil of the Government, with the feelings and principles which he has, is far from being accused and suspected of such things as I showed you in sub-No. 16. The result, then, of my affirmation on this matter is that the statements made in the newspapers are without foundation, for, if they were not, the persons interested would hardly have failed to complain to the proper officials, as, M. le Ministre, you may well imagine.

No. 82.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received November 17.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, November 10, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to Riaz Pasha by Count della Sala, Chief of the service for the suppression of the Slave Trade, stating the distribution which he intends to make of the forces under his command, and explaining the selection of the points to be occupied.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.



## Inclosure in No. 82.

*Count Sala to Riaz Pasha.*

M. le Président,

*Assiout, le 8 Novembre, 1880.*

J'AI l'honneur de vous annoncer que, immédiatement après le Baïram, j'occuperai les points suivants, afin d'empêcher l'entrée des esclaves en Egypte :—

*Haute-Egypte.*

Siout : un Commandant, avec une demi-compagnie et 12 dromadaires ; Oasis Khargueh : une demi-compagnie et 30 dromadaires ; Assouan : une demi-compagnie et 15 dromadaires ; Daraoui : une demi-compagnie et 15 dromadaires ; Fayoum : un demi-escadron.

*Basse-Egypte.*

Toura : une demi-compagnie et 15 dromadaires ; Wardan (près Lac Natron) : une demi-compagnie et 15 dromadaires ; Caire : un quart d'escadron ; Aboussir : (près Lac Mariout) : un quart d'escadron.

Si je n'ai pas occupé ces points jusqu'à présent, c'était pour deux raisons :—

1. A cause de l'inondation du Nil les dromadaires ne sont pas encore descendus dans la vallée.

2. Parce que, avant de placer mes troupes, j'ai bien voulu me rendre compte moi-même de tous ces endroits, non seulement comme importance stratégique, mais aussi encore pour la question de ravitaillement des troupes et dromadaires.

*Oasis Khargueh.*—L'occupation de l'Oasis Khargueh et Dakhélé est pour empêcher les caravanes provenant du Darfour et du Wadday, lesquelles, après une traversée de trente-cinq à quarante jours, épuisées, dépourvues d'eau et de nourriture, sont forcées de se jeter sur les oasis pour se ravitailler et se reposer.

L'occupation d'Assouan, limite de la frontière qui est destinée à ma surveillance, est destinée à surveiller les routes provenant du Berber à travers le désert de Nubie, ainsi que le départ des bateaux.

Vu la facilité avec laquelle les Mehkémés du Kordofan délivrait des cartes, soit d'affranchissement ou de mariage, j'ai donné ordre à ce que aucun Gellab ne lui soit permis de s'embarquer ni avec des femmes, ni avec des enfants nègres.

*Daraoui.*—L'occupation de Daraoui n'est pas moins importante. Ma dernière inspection l'a démontrée, le commerce de la Traite se fait sur une assez grande échelle, par la route directe de Berber, et par les routes venant de Souakin. Le détachement a en outre la mission de surveiller les routes qui longent la chaîne des montagnes à l'est du Nil.

*Siout.*—Par l'occupation des Oasis d'Assouan et de Daraoui l'occupation de Siout perd presque toute son importance. Néanmoins, j'ai cru prudent d'y laisser un détachement qui, tout en surveillant le désert et le Nil, formerait, pour ainsi dire, un petit centre d'opération pour les troupes de la Haute-Egypte.

*Toura.*—Par des expériences faites, je sais que les dahabiehs ayant des esclaves à bord, les débarquaient à Toura pendant la nuit pour ensuite les emmener dans le Mokkatan, pendant que ces malheureux campaient dans la montagne, les Gellabs venaient en ville conclure leurs ventes, et pendant la nuit on dirigeait la marchandise vendue par petits groupes sur le Caire.

C'est pour cela que j'ai cru prudent d'occuper aussi ce point ; le but du détachement est de visiter les dahabiehs des Gellabs, et de surveiller le désert à l'est.

*Fayoum.*—Au Fayoum il y a un demi-escadron de cavalerie. La province du Fayoum, assez grande et assez riche, offre déjà par elle-même un grand débouché à la marchandise humaine ; c'est donc pour surveiller l'entrée ainsi que la route de Siwa et de Bahnacé, que j'ai placé ce détachement qui observe sept points différents.

*Caire.*—Au Caire il y aura le siège de la mission ainsi que les bureaux et un quart d'escadron.

Je crois ce nombre suffisant vu, qu'en cas de besoin, il m'a été accordé le droit de réclamer des troupes.

La surveillance directe au Caire même il me semble une question assez importante ; capitale de l'Egypte, c'est là le grand centre du commerce. Aujourd'hui les Gellabs, apportant des gommes, plumes d'Autriche, correspondent directement avec le Caire.

*Wardan Aboussir.*—La raison-d'être des garnisons au Caire, de Wardan, et de Aboussir, c'est pour surveiller et arrêter les caravanes de provenance de Siwa, Tripoli,

Bengasi, et Bahnassé qui pourraient arriver, soit par Aboussir à Alexandrie, soit par les Lacs Natrons, soit par Kerdassé, près des Pyramides, au Caire.

Les points cardinaux pour empêcher la Traite provenant du sud sont :—

Les Oasis Khargueh et Dakhélé, Assouan et Daraoui. Pour le côté ouest, Fayoum, Caire, Wardan Aboussir.

Toutes les autres garnisons sont plutôt des mesures de précaution que des points stratégiques.

Malgré que plusieurs réclament l'occupation de l'Oasis de Siwa, je ne vois pas la nécessité, ni même j'aurais les moyens matériels pour le faire. L'occupation de Siwa entraînerait le Gouvernement dans des fortes dépenses superflues. Les Oasis suffisant à peine à leurs besoins, il nécessiterait donc un constant va-et-vient de chameaux pour ravitailler les troupes fort coûteux. Le pays est fiévreux, et vu l'importance de l'Oasis, il faudrait au moins une garnison de 150 soldats.

Si néanmoins on croirait indispensable l'occupation de Siwa, il faudrait augmenter le nombre de mes troupes, comme je le disais plus haut, de 150 soldats et 50 dromadaires. Comme j'ai eu l'honneur de vous le dire verbalement, M. le Ministre, je suis hostile, et pour cause, à l'occupation des points par trop éloignés qui, en s'échappant à ma surveillance directe, pourraient être la cause de beaucoup d'abus.

Grâce à la dahabieh et aux autres moyens de transport qui m'ont été accordés par son Excellence le Président du Conseil, je suis à même d'exercer une surveillance directe, la seule qui peut être efficace.

Après les expériences faites, il faut que le chef soit partout, et nulle part; ce n'est que par une surveillance non interrompue, et de plusieurs années, qu'on pourra espérer d'avoir mis fin à un tel Trafic.

Dans le cas que votre Excellence aurait quelques observations à faire, je les accueillerais toujours avec toute la déférence qu'il vous est due.

Agréez, &c.  
(Signé) DELLA SALA.

(Translation.)

M. le Président,

*Assiout, November 8, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, immediately after the Baïrem, I shall occupy the following points for the purpose of preventing the entry of slaves into Egypt :—

*Upper Egypt.*

Siout : a Commandant with half a company and 12 dromedaries. The Oasis of Khargueh : a half-company and 30 dromedaries. Assouan : a half-company and 15 dromedaries. Daraoui : a half-company and 15 dromedaries. Fayoum ; a half-squadron.

*Lower Egypt.*

Toura : a half-company and 15 dromedaries. Wardan, near Lake Natron : a half-company and 15 dromedaries. Cairo : a quarter-squadron. Aboussir, near Lake Mariout : a quarter-squadron.

I had two reasons for not having occupied these posts before :—

1. On account of the inundation of the Nile the dromedaries have not yet come down into the valley.

2. And because, before placing my troops, I was anxious to examine these places myself, not only with regard to their strategical importance, but still more with regard to the question of provisioning the troops and the dromedaries.

Oasis of Khargueh : the occupation of the Oases of Khargueh and Dakhélé is for the purpose of stopping the caravans coming from Darfour and Wadday, which, from exhaustion and want of water and provisions, after a passage which takes from 35 to 40 days, are obliged to seek the Oasis for the purpose of resting and revictualling.

The occupation of Assouan, the limit of the frontier confided to my care, is for the purpose of keeping a watch over the roads which lead from Berber across the Nubian desert as well as over the departure of boats.

In consideration of the facility with which the Mehkémés of Kordofan give papers either of enfranchisement or marriage, I have given orders that no Gellab be allowed to embark with women or with negro children.

*Daraoui.*—The occupation of Daraoui is not less important. My last inspection showed that the Slave Trade is carried on upon a considerable scale by the direct route of Berber and by the routes which lead from Souakin. The additional duty is imposed on

the detachment of watching the roads which run along the mountain chain to the east of the Nile.

*Siout*.—By the occupation of the Oases of Assouan and Daraoui the occupation of Siout loses almost all its importance. Notwithstanding, I thought it prudent to leave a detachment there which, while watching the Nile desert, would constitute, so to speak, a little centre of operations for the troops in Upper Egypt.

*Toura*.—I know from experience that dahabiehs with slaves on board used to unload at night at Toura; that the slaves were then taken into Mekkatan, and that while the poor wretches camped out in the mountains the Gellabs used to come into town to conclude their sales; then, at night, the goods sold were sent in small parties into Cairo.

For the above reasons I thought it prudent to occupy this point also: the duty of the detachment is to visit the Gellabs' dahabiehs and to watch the desert to the east.

*Fayoum*.—At Fayoum there is a half-squadron of cavalry. The Province of Fayoum, which is of considerable size and wealth, is, in itself, a great vent for human merchandize, so I have placed the detachment here for the purpose of watching the entrance as well as the Siwa and Bahnacé roads, and it thus has seven different points under its observation.

*Cairo*.—At Cairo there will be the head-quarters of the Mission as well as the offices and a quarter-squadron.

I consider this force sufficient, seeing that, in case of need, I possess the right of calling in the troops.

To keep direct watch at Cairo itself seems to me of considerable importance, as that town, being the Egyptian capital, is the great commercial centre of the country; and, at the present time, Gellabs bringing gums and ostrich feathers are in direct correspondence with Cairo.

*Wardan Aboussir*.—Garrisons are established at Cairo, Wardan, and Aboussir for the purpose of watching and stopping the caravans coming from Siwa, Tripoli, Bengazi, and Bahnassé which might come either through Aboussir to Alexandria, or by the Natron Lakes, or by Kerdassé, near the Pyramids, to Cairo.

The chief points at which garrisons are to be established for putting a stop to the slave-trading which comes from the south are:—

The Oases Khargueh and Dakhélé, Assouan and Daraoui. On the western side, Fayoum, Cairo, Wardan Aboussir.

All the other garrisons are rather by way of precaution than strategic points.

Although many advocate the occupation of the Oasis of Siwa, I do not see the necessity of it, nor indeed should I have the means of carrying it out. The occupation of Siwa would be a large and unnecessary expense to the Government. As the Oasis could not provide sufficient for the troops, there would have to be constant and expensive trains of camels going backwards and forwards for the purpose of victualling the troops. The country is unhealthy, and, considering the importance of the Oasis, the garrison would have to be at least 150 strong.

However, if the occupation of Siwa should be considered indispensable, the number of my troops ought to be increased by 150 soldiers and 50 dromedaries. As I have had the honour of telling you by word of mouth, M. le Ministre, I am opposed, and with good reason, to the occupation of points too far distant, which, not being beyond my direct supervision, might prove the cause of many abuses.

Thanks to the dahabieh and other means of transport given me by his Excellency the President of the Council, I can exercise direct supervision, the only kind that is of any use.

After the experience that has been gained, the Chief of the Service must be everywhere and nowhere; it is only by uninterrupted supervision for several years that the suppression of such a trade can be hoped for.

In case your Excellency should have any observations to make, I should always receive them with all the deference due to you.

Accept, &c.  
(Signed) DELLA SALA.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received November 17.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, November 10, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of two Reports addressed by Gessi Pasha to Colonel Gordon, dated the 21st January and the 24th February, relative to the Slave Trade. Colonel Gordon has been so good as to send me these documents. I have given copies of them to the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 83.

*Gessi Pasha to Gordon Pasha.*

Excellence,

*Djour Gattas, le 21 Janvier. 1880.*

QUAND j'arrivais à Rumbek pour soumettre Suleiman j'avais été informé qu'au Monbutto (le pays du Munza et du Sultan Ganga) qu'on pratiquait de faire des eunuques. Jussuf Bey m'assura que cette mutilation était dans l'usage des natifs, et que des eunuques on faisait chaque année pour le besoin des harems des Sultans. Quand nous étions au Dem Idris combattant contre Suleiman le Sultan de Monbutto appelé Gamberi vint nous faire une visite, et j'ouvris la conversation sur le sujet des eunuques. Gamberi me demanda comment je savais cette nouvelle et détourna la conversation. J'ai compris qu'il ne désirait pas me donner des éclaircissements. Gamberi devait retourner au Monbutto dans huit jours, et je le fis chercher le lendemain pour prendre d'autres informations sur le pays. Mais Gamberi avait disparu, et j'allais chez Jussuf Bey pour m'informer la cause du subit départ de Gamberi. Jussuf Bey me répondit que le Sultan Gamberi était parti très fâché, car j'ai touché à une question si délicate sur les eunuques, et que ces gens ne veulent pas qu'on s'en mêle de leurs habitudes séculières, et termina de me dire que j'avais eu un grand tort, mais que lui tâcherait d'arranger l'affaire en lui envoyant quelques cadeaux. Pour dire la vérité, je donnais peu de foi à ce que Jussuf Bey me disait, car je n'avais pas abordé la question de manière à pouvoir offenser la délicatesse de ce Chef. Nous avons parmi nos combattants beaucoup des Monbuttos, et un jeune garçon de 12 ans prit service chez moi. De ce garçon j'appris que la mutilation n'était pas du tout dans l'usage des natifs et que les Sultans Munza et Ganga se sont toujours opposés de livrer aux Arabes des garçons pour être eunuques. Ces informations me furent assurés par d'autres Monbuttos. Le moment n'étant pas propice de soulever une question, je laissais l'affaire à des meilleurs moments.

Les Sultans Munza et Ganga étaient depuis longtemps soumis au Gouvernement et tout l'ivoire était remis sans aucune indemnité. Dans toutes les guerres contre le Sultan Vandî, les Monbuttos combattirent avec les troupes, et au Dem Idris nous avions avec nous 400 combattants.

Or, voici ce qui arriva il y a trois ans. Les Sultans de ces pays ont l'habitude de marier leurs filles aux principaux Chefs qui ont démontré une valeur contre l'ennemi. Cette spéciale grâce souveraine était accompagné des grandes fêtes, et des cadeaux étaient envoyés en poules, chèvres, &c., aux Arabes. Munza et Ganga avait de nombreuses filles à exciter la convoitise des Arabes, mais tous les deux Sultans ont tenu ferme dans cette question, préférant la mort que de céder leurs filles de sang Royal à d'autres gens qui ne sont pas de leur nationalité.

La ténacité de ces Chefs Monbuttiens mit à bout de patience Jussuf Bey et son Nazir qu'il avait placé auprès de Munza. On décida de terminer cette question. Le Nazir Fadlalah se présenta chez Munza pendant qu'il dînait avec sa famille, et lui dit: "Veux-tu me donner ta fille ou non?" "Ainsi que je l'ai dit," riposta Munza, "Je préfère plutôt de mourir que de détruire une coutume héréditaire." "Ainsi meure," lui répondit Fadlalah, et lui déchargea ses deux coups de fusil sur la poitrine. Munza mourut sur le coup; les Arabes, qui étaient préparés, firent main-basse sur la famille de Munza. En même temps que Munza, son frère, le Sultan Ganza, fut assassiné de la propre main de Jussuf Bey, qui, de son côté, s'empara de la famille Ganza et la conduisit à Rumbek. Tant la famille de Munza que de Ganza fut divisé entre Fadlalah, Jussuf Bey, et Hassan Ibrahim. Le fils aîné de Munza Ingiria (or par les Arabes appelé Rehan) fut aussitôt eunuqué, et donné en cadeau au beau-père de

Jussuf Bey, nommé El Hag el Halil. Ce jeune homme, de 17 à 18 ans, se trouve actuellement au Bahr Gazall, où il arriva pour déposer plainte. Aussitôt que la guerre contre Suleiman fut terminée j'appris que le frère de Jussuf Bey appelé Ahmet, surnommé Buray, était arrivé à Madi du Monbutto, et avait conduit avec lui deux eunuques qu'il vendit ou fit cadeau à Taha, l'ex-Moudir de Latuka. J'écrivis aussitôt à Emin Bey, ayant appris que les eunuques se trouvaient à Lado.

Quelques jours plus tard deux autres eunuques se sauvèrent de Rumbek, et vinrent chez moi déposer leur plainte. Ces deux garçons m'informèrent en même temps que quatre eunuques avaient été dernièrement placés dans la maison de Jussuf Bey, deux chez Hassan Ibrahim, sans compter deux autres qui depuis longtemps se trouvent chez Jussuf Bey. Les investigations faites concordent sur tous les points, et il résulte qu'aussitôt que les assassinats sur Munza et Ganzu furent assouvis, on plaça comme Sultan un esclave Monbuttien élevé pendant des années dans la maison de Jussuf Bey. Cet esclave, appelé Gamberi, imposé par la force, eut le premier la mission de pourvoir des eunuques. Gamberi, obéissant aux désirs de son ex-maître, s'exerça à la mutilation, mais ses opérations furent suivies de peu de succès, car la plupart mourraient de hémorrhagie. Le seul cas qu'il fut fortuné c'était sur un jeune homme de Monfi, surnommé Besinger, qui se trouve actuellement chez moi, et qui avait été envoyé en cadeau à Hassan Ibrahim Bey.

Le peu de succès de Gamberi déterminèrent Jussuf Bey d'expédier comme opérateurs les frères Bechir, qui réussirent de fabriquer beaucoup d'eunuques avec moins de victimes.

J'ai dans ce moment mis la main sur onze eunuques, et il y a une autre partie dans les différents Mahata, qui sous peu seront aussi séquestrés. Une autre partie d'eunuques fut envoyée à Hartoum avec les trois expéditions d'esclaves que Jussuf Bey envoya à Hartoum pendant qu'il était Moudir de Rohl. La première expédition était dirigée par son frère Ahmet, surnommé Buray, la seconde par son homme d'affaires appelé Abu Dafira, la troisième par un de ses Hotterie, appelé Giaber. Toutes les trois caravanes avaient été dirigées sur Schiaka et Hartoum.

Lorsque Jussuf Bey retourna à Rohl il laissa à Monbutto pour recevoir les eunuques son oncle, nommé Haggi Halil. Ce dernier mourut, dans le pays de Garguro, le 25 Novembre, 1879, quand je me trouvais à Rumbek.

Voici la liste des eunuques :—

Un Monbuttien nommé Besinger, opéré par Gamberi.

”	”	Elmas, opéré par Bechir Saleh et frère.			
”	”	Gelinga, surnommé Surer, opéré par Bechir Saleh et frère.			
”	”	Karpa, surnommé Waderif,	”	”	”
”	”	Magoma, surnommé Datam,	”	”	”
”	”	Bakumboia Surur,	”	”	”
”	”	Ingheri, frère de Munza et Ganga,	”	”	”
”	”	Matuba, surnommé Surer,	”	”	”
”	”	Moubit, surnommé Gior,	”	”	”
”	”	Bokot, surnommé Murgian,	”	”	”
”	”	Karar.			
”	”	Elmas, laissé malade à Rumbek.			
”	”	Mutuba, présentement à Buffi.			
”	”	Murgian, mort d'hémorrhagie en route.			
”	”	Rehan se trouve en route pour ici.			
”	”	Sabah, laissé malade à Rumbek.			
”	”	Mudaka se trouve ici.			
”	”	Ghion se trouve encore à Rumbek.			

Des dix-huit, onze se trouvent chez moi. Les dix-sept opérations furent faites par les frères Bechir, une par le Sultan Gamberi, l'ex-esclave de Jussuf Bey.

Tous ces eunuques furent envoyés à Jussuf Bey, qui les distribua entre ses parents et lui. Quant au nombre des eunuques expédiés à Hartoum, je ne peux pas préciser combien.

J'ai pris les dispositions nécessaires pour l'arrestation des frères Bechirs.

J'ai, &c.

(Signé) R. GESSI.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

Djour Gattas, January 21, 1880.

WHEN I reached Rumbek on my way to subdue Suleiman I was informed that in Monbutto (the country of Munza and Sultan Ganga) they were in the habit of making eunuchs. Jussuf Bey assured me that this mutilation was according to the customs of the natives, and that a certain number of eunuchs were made every year for the harems

of the Sultans. When we were at Dem Idris fighting against Suleiman, the Sultan of Monbutto, Gambéri by name, came to pay us a visit, and I entered into conversation on the subject of eunuchs. Gambéri asked me how I knew about it and turned the conversation. I understood that he was unwilling to enlighten me. Gambéri was to return to Monbutto in a week, and on the following day I sent to seek him for the purpose of obtaining other information about his country. But Gambéri had disappeared, and I went to Jussuf Bey's to learn the reason of his sudden departure. Jussuf replied that Sultan Gambéri had gone off very angry because I had touched on a question so delicate as that of eunuchs, and that these people do not like any one meddling with their social habits, and he finished by saying that I had committed a great mistake, but that he would try to arrange matters by sending some presents. To speak truth, I believed but little in what Jussuf Bey had told me, for I had not entered on the question in a manner at all likely to offend the Chief's delicacy. We had among the combatants many Monbuttos, and a young boy of 12 took service with me. From him I learnt that this mutilation was far from being one of the native customs, and that the Sultans Munza and Ganga had always been opposed to giving up boys to the Arabs to make eunuchs of. This information was confirmed by other Monbuttos. As, however, the moment was not propitious for raising the question, I left it for a more favourable opportunity.

The Sultans Munza and Ganga had long since submitted to the Government, and all the ivory had been remitted without any indemnity. In all the wars against the Sultan Vandi, the Monbuttos fought with the troops, and at Dem Idris we had 400 combatants with us.

Now this is what happened three years ago: The Sultans of these countries are in the habit of marrying their daughters to the principal Chiefs who have shown their valour against the enemy. This special and sovereign grace is generally accompanied by grand *fêtes*, and presents of chickens, goats, &c., are sent to the Arabs. Munza and Ganga had many daughters who excited the desires of the Arabs, but both Sultans held firm on this point, preferring death to yielding their daughters of the Blood Royal to men who were not of their nationality.

The obstinacy of these Monbuttian Chiefs ended by exhausting the patience of Jussuf Bey and the Nazir whom he had put with Munza. It was decided that the question should be settled. The Nazir Fadlalah presented himself before Munza while he was dining with his family, and said to him: "Will you give me your daughter or no?" "As I have already said," answered Munza, "I would rather die than destroy an hereditary custom." "Then die," said Fadlalah, and discharged his gun twice at his breast. Munza fell back dead; the Arabs, who were prepared, made a raid on Munza's family. At the same time, the Sultan Ganza, Munza's brother, was murdered by Jussuf Bey himself, who on his side, seized Ganza's family, and carried them to Rumbek. The two families were divided between Fadlalah, Jussuf Bey, and Hassan Ibrahim. The eldest son of Munza Ingiria (called Rehan by the Arabs) was immediately made a eunuch, and presented to Jussuf Bey's father-in-law, El Hag el Halil. This young fellow, between 17 and 18, is at present at Bahr Gazell, where he went for the purpose of making complaint. Immediately on the termination of the war with Suleiman I learnt that one of Jussuf Bey's brothers called Ahmet, and surnamed Buray, had arrived at Madi from Monbutti and had brought with him two eunuchs whom he either sold or gave to Taha, the ex-Moudir of Latuka. Having heard that the eunuchs were at Lado, I at once wrote to Emin Bey.

A few days later two other eunuchs escaped from Rumbek and came to me to make complaint. These two lads told me at the same time that four eunuchs had lately been placed in Jussuf Bey's house, and two in Hassan Ibrahim's, without counting two others who had been for a long time with Jussuf Bey. The inquiries made agree on all points, and it appears that immediately after the murders of Munza and Ganza, a Monbuttian slave, who had been brought up for some years in Jussuf Bey's house, was made Sultan: the first duty of this slave, called Gambéri, imposed by force on his subjects was to provide eunuchs. Gambéri, obedient to the desires of his late master, proceeded to mutilate various people, but his operations were attended with but little success, for nearly all died of loss of blood. The only case in which he succeeded was that of a young man of the name of Monfi, surnamed Besinger, who is at present with me, and who was presented to Hassan Ibrahim Bey.

Gambéri's want of success determined Jussuf Bey to send the brothers Bechir as operators, who succeeded in making a large number of eunuchs with less loss of life.

I have at present seized eleven eunuchs, and there are others in the different Mahata who will be seized in a short time. Another body of eunuchs was sent to

Khartoum with the three slave expeditions that Jussuf Bey sent to Khartoum while he was Moudir of Rohl. The first expedition was under the charge of his brother Ahmet, surnamed Buray, the second under that of his business-man, called Abu Dafira, the third under that of one of his Hotterie, called Giaber. Each of these three caravans was sent to Schiaka and Khartoum.

When Jussuf Bey returned to Rohl he left his uncle Haggi Halil at Monbutto to receive the eunuchs. Haggi Halil died in the country of Garguro on the 25th November, 1879, while I was at Rumbek.

The following is a list of the eunuchs:—

A Moubuttian of the name of Besinger, operated on by Gambéri.			
"	"	Elmas, operated on by Bechir Saleh and his brother.	
"	"	Gelinga, surnamed Surer, operated on by Bechir Saleh and his brother.	
"	"	Karpa, surnamed Waderif	" " "
"	"	Magoma, surnamed Datam	" " "
"	"	Bakumboia Surur	" " "
"	"	Ingheri, brother of Munza and Ganza	" " "
"	"	Matuba, surnamed Surer	" " "
"	"	Moubit, surnamed Gior	" " "
"	"	Bokot, surnamed Murgian	" " "
"	"	Karar.	
"	"	Elmas, left ill at Rumbek.	
"	"	Mutuba, at present at Buffi.	
"	"	Murgian, died on the way from loss of blood.	
"	"	Rehan is at present on the way here.	
"	"	Sabah, left ill at Rumbek.	
"	"	Mudaka is at present here.	
"	"	Ghion is still at Rumbek.	

Out of eighteen, eleven are with me. Seventeen of the operations were performed by the brothers Bechir, one by Sultan Gambéri, the late slave of Jussuf Bey.

All these eunuchs were sent to Jussuf Bey, who kept some himself, and distributed the rest among his relations. As to the number of eunuchs sent to Khartoum, I cannot speak with certainty.

I have taken the measures necessary for arresting the brothers Bechir.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. GESSI.

### Inclosure 2 in No. 83.

#### *Gessi Pasha to Gordon Pasha.*

Excellence,

*Djour Gattas, le 24 Février, 1880.*

LA tranquillité de nos frontières a été dans les derniers temps troublée par quatre invasions de la part des Gelabba et Horbans, qui s'étaient portés sur différentes localités du Bahr Gazall dans le but de se procurer des esclaves. Toutes ces tentatives ont été repoussées et les résultats auraient été meilleurs si, dans un cas, l'officier chargé de la surveillance et les employés civils n'auraient pas fait cause commune, et si une entente n'aurait pas eu lieu entre les négriers et les employés.

La première tentative eut lieu du côté de Delgauna; nous ne pouvons pas préciser le nombre des Gelabba, car quatorze furent tués, et on a aperçu sept s'échapper. Toutes leurs marchandises consistant en cotonnades, baudets, taureaux, et fusils restèrent entre les mains des natifs et du Cheh Ianga.

La seconde eut lieu du côté de Lifi sous les conditions suivantes. Un Grec qui s'est fait Turc et habite Kalaka avant que le pays soit conquis par le Gouvernement, en compagnie de neuf Horbans et un Gelabba, se portèrent sur Lifi. Il résulte des investigations faites que les officiers commandant le poste le Jusbachi Ali Aga, de connivence, avec le Nazir nommé Drar, et un ex-Sandjiak de Suleiman, que j'avais fait prisonnier à Kara ou Gara, et grâcié étant un noir, que ces derniers s'associèrent pour pourvoir les esclaves et de prendre possession des cotonnades que Suleiman et les Horbans avaient apportés. Me trouvant alors à Dem Suleiman, j'avais expédié Sati Effendi à Kalaka au moment où Messrs. Felkin et Wilson se dirigeaient aussi pour là. À une journée de Lifi, Sati Effendi envoya un exprès pour préparer à leur arrivée des porteurs. Dès qu'on apprit l'arrivée de Sati Effendi, les Horbans, et Suleiman s'enfuirent se dirigeant sur une localité appelée Avet, et dont le Cheh porte le même nom. Le Cheh Avet réussit de faire toute la bande prisonnière, inclus quarante esclaves, enchaînés au cou, et de saisir le reste des cotonnades, baudets, &c. Le Cheh Avet

conduit liés toute la capture au poste militaire de Forogué, composé d'un Onbachi et de dix soldats. Après avoir fait la consignation on congédia le Cheh en lui promettant d'envoyer toute la caravane à la Muderia. Aussitôt que le Cheh était parti, l'Onbachi relâcha les esclaves en donnant à Sulciman cinq. Il lâcha aussi les Horbans après leur avoir pris tout ce qu'ils possédaient. Pour couvrir le mystère de leur conduite, ils prêtèrent du Cheh Rachid un Coran, et prêtèrent serment de ne rien me divulguer. En attendant parler les natifs Sati Effendi a pu puiser quelques informations. À son arrivée à Kalaka il fit chercher Suleiman, auquel il fit dire qu'il était très peiné de ce que les soldats l'avaient dévalisé, et qu'il avait donné des ordres pour qu'on lui restitue ses cotonnades. Suleiman alla à Forogué et fut aussitôt arrêté, et conduit au Dem Suleiman.

Suleiman avoua d'avoir reçu cinq esclaves, et il écrivit à Kalaka pour les faire venir.

Nous sommes parvenus à trouver les trente-cinq esclaves qui avaient été vendus et nous sommes occupés à trouver les vendeurs, qui en grande partie sont déjà arrêtés. Aussitôt que toute l'instruction a été faite, j'enverrai à votre Excellence un rapport détaillé.

Le troisième tentative était dirigé entre Delgauna et une Seriba appartenant à Ginan Bey. Sur ce point depuis longtemps nous avons mis un espion qui dernièrement vint nous informer de l'arrivée de trente et un Horbans et Gelabba. Quarante soldats partirent et on arrêta trois Horbans qui avaient enchaîné seize esclaves. Un quatrième Horban fut tué voulant opposer de la résistance. Les troupes poursuivent et sont à la recherche des autres. J'ai écrit à Ginan Bey d'user tous les moyens pour que tous les malfaiteurs soient arrêtés.

Un quatrième tentative eut lieu du côté de Dengo, près du Huffra Nahas, mais les envahisseurs se retirèrent ayant observé que les natifs étaient nombreux et armés.

Votre Excellence sera informé dès qu'on avait appris que Sciaka et Kalaka avait été incorporé à Dara, que de ce moment les Gelabba se sont de nouveau établis par milliers. Toutes les plaintes présumées des Horbans contre les employés que j'avais établi dans ces localités sont mensongères et n'avaient d'autre but que d'attirer de nouveau les Gelabba. Les Horbans en payant la "turba" l'effectue de préférence avec des "top," qu'ils se procurent des Gelabba par la vente des esclaves. Or, Afifi Effendi et Havaghiala Effendi, secondant mes ordres, empêchaient les razias dans le Djangey et dans le Bahr Gazall, et la meilleure preuve en est que pendant huit mois que Kalaka et Sciaka faisait partie du Bahr Gazall aucune razia n'a eu lieu et aucun Gelabba n'a pas approché Sciaka.

Mr. Slatin était arrivé à Kalaka et était désireux d'avoir une entrevue avec moi. Je ne pouvais pas quitter le sud ou Bahr Gazall tout de suite, voulant surveiller l'embarquement des passagers. Mais Slatin est parti en toute hâte, ayant été informé que Heroun aurait renouvelé une attaque contre trois villages.

J'ai doublé de surveillance sur la frontière de Sciaka-Kalaka, et les négriers ne seront à l'avenir plus heureux du passé.

J'ai, &c.  
(Signé) R. GESSI.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

*Djour Gattas, February 24, 1880.*

THE tranquillity of our frontiers has lately been disturbed by four incursions of the Gelabba and Horbans, who have attacked various districts of Bahr Gazell for the purpose of getting slaves. All these attempts have, however, been repulsed, and the results would have been better if in one case the officer charged with the superintendence and the civil servant had not made common cause, and if there had not been an understanding between the slave-dealers and the employés.

The first attempt was made near Delgauna; the number of the Gelabba cannot be precisely ascertained, but fourteen were killed and seven were seen to escape. All their goods, consisting of cotton stuffs, donkeys, bulls, and guns, fell into the hands of the natives and of the Cheh Ianga.

The second took place near Lifi under the following circumstances. A Greek who had become a Turk and had lived in Kalaka before the country had been conquered by the Government, together with nine Horbans and one Gelabba, marched on Lifi. It appears from the inquiries made that the officers in command of the fort, the Jusbachi Ali Aga, in connivance with the Nazir Drar and an ex-Sandjiak of Suleiman's, whom I had made prisoner at a place called Kara or Gara, and had pardoned in consideration of his being a black, banded together to get slaves, and to obtain the cotton stuffs brought



by Suleiman and the Horbans. As I was then at Dem Suleiman, I had sent Sati Effendi to Kalaka just at the time when Messrs. Felkin and Wilson were intending to go there. While still one day's journey from Lifi, Sati Effendi sent an express to prepare porters against their arrival. As soon as they learnt the arrival of Sati Effendi, the Hebrews and Suleiman fled towards the district called Avet, the Cheh of which bears the same name. The Cheh Avet succeeded in capturing the whole band, including forty slaves who had been chained by the neck, and in seizing the rest of their cotton goods, donkeys, &c. The Cheh Avet had all the prisoners bound and taken to the military port of Forogué, which is composed of an Onbachi and ten soldiers. After he had delivered them up the Cheh was dismissed with a promise that the whole caravan should be sent to the Muderia. No sooner was the Cheh gone than the Onbachi released the slaves and gave five to Suleiman. He released also the Horbans after having stripped them of everything they possessed. To conceal the mystery of their conduct they borrowed a Koran from the Cheh Rachid and swore to reveal nothing to me. From what the natives said, Sati Effendi was able to gather some information. On his arrival at Kalaka he gave orders to find Suleiman, and sent him a message to say how sorry he was that he had been robbed, and that he had given orders that his cotton goods should be restored. Suleiman went to Forogué and was at once arrested and sent to Dem Suleiman.

He confessed to having received five slaves, and wrote to Kalaka to have them sent on.

We have been successful in finding the thirty-five slaves who had been sold, and we have been trying to find those who sold them, and have indeed already arrested the greater part. As soon as the report has been made, I will send your Excellency a detailed account.

The third attempt was made between Delgauna and a Seriba belonging to Ginan Bey. We had long ago placed a spy at this point who a short time ago came to tell us of the arrival of thirty-one Horbans and Gelabbas. Forty soldiers set out and succeeded in capturing three Horbans who had got sixteen slaves in chains. A fourth Horban was killed while endeavouring to resist. The troops are pursuing the others. I have written to Ginan Bey to use every effort to arrest all the guilty.

A fourth attempt was made on the Dengo side, near Huffra Nahas, but the marauders retired on seeing that the natives were numerous and armed.

Your Excellency will have heard that news has been received that Sciaka and Kalaka have been incorporated at Dara, and that from that time the Gelabbas have established themselves in thousands. All the supposed complaints of the Horbans against the employés established by me in these places are without foundation, and their only object was to once more attract the Gelabbas. The Horbans prefer to pay the "turba" with "tops," which they get from the Gelabbas by the sale of slaves. However, Affi Effendi and Havaghiala Effendi, by carrying out my orders, have put a stop to the raids in Djaengey and Bahr Gazell, and the best proof of this is that during the eight months that Kalaka and Sciaka were part of Bahr Gazell no raid has been made and no Gelabba has come near Sciaka.

Mr. Slatin arrived at Kalaka and wished to have an interview with me. However, I could not leave the south or Bahr Gazell immediately as I wished to superintend the embarkation of passengers. But Slatin went off in great haste on hearing that Heroun had renewed an attack on three villages.

I have redoubled my watchfulness along the frontiers of Sciaka-Kalaka, and in future the slave-dealers will not be so fortunate as they used to be.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) R. GESSI.

No. 84.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received November 17.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, November 10, 1880.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th instant, I have the honour to inclose an extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of the 7th instant, containing the translation of a Circular to Governors, dated the 23rd September, transmitting to them copies of the Slave Trade Convention and the Regulations for its execution, and giving instruc-



No. 85.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 17, 1880.*  
 I HAVE had under my consideration Mr. Cookson's despatch, with its inclosures, dated the 19th ultimo, relative to the charges of connivance in the Slave Trade which have been brought against certain officials in the Soudan; and I have to instruct you to continue to press Riaz Pasha for the condign punishment of the offending parties in this matter.

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 86.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received November 24.)*

My Lord, *Cairo, November 17, 1880.*  
 I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a memorandum which I have given to Moustapha Pasha Fehmy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, concerning the Slave Trade on the coast of the Red Sea, founded on the inclosure in your Lordship's despatch of the 26th ultimo.

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

Inclosure in No. 86.

*Memorandum.*

MR. HUNTER, Her Majesty's Assistant Resident at Aden, has recently visited the Western Red Sea Coast, and the following intelligence regarding Slave Trade appears in his official Report:—

He went on the 10th September to Raheita, where he saw the Dankali Sultan, Budhan. Mr. Hunter calculated that there were about 100 slaves in the village, and suggested to the Sultan that they should be given up. On meeting with a refusal Mr. Hunter left the place. On the 15th, at Ras Doonairah he met the Sheikh Idris, who stated that he was the Naib of Aly Riza Pasha, the Governor of the Red Sea coast. Mr. Hunter urged him to search the village of Raheita for slaves, but the Sheikh replied that he had no authority to do so, and could only deal with slaves found on board boats. Within 10 yards of the Naib's boat lay a dhow, which Mr. Hunter was informed was manned and provisioned ready to run a cargo of thirty-four slaves to Mokha that very evening. Mr. Hunter is of opinion that the Slave Trade continues to flourish unrestrained from Zaila to Massowah. He states that consignments of slaves lay all along the coast between these places, awaiting the arrival of boats to take them away. He adds that he was informed at Hodeidah that the price of slaves has, in consequence of the increase in supply, diminished nearly 50 per cent. this season, which implies that the number of slaves for sale has doubled.

*Cairo, November 17, 1880.*

No. 87.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 24, 1880.*  
 I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch, with its inclosures, dated the 6th instant, relative to the steps which have been taken by the Government of the Khedive with a view of putting down the Slave Trade; and I have to instruct you, in conveying to the Egyptian Government the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the steps which have been taken in this direction, to express their hope that every effort will be used to carry the Decrees into execution.

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 30, 1880.*

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch dated the 10th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter addressed to you by Count della Sala respecting the intended distribution by him of the forces placed at his disposal for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and I have now to instruct you to convey to Count della Sala the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the above information.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 89.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received December 8.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, November 30, 1880.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th instant and to your Lordship's despatch of the 17th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note, dated the 28th instant, from Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and its inclosures, relating to the charges made of increase of the Slave Trade in the Soudan.

The defence of the Government, as communicated by the Government of the Soudan, is that the accusations for the most part refer to events which occurred in 1878, when Gordon Pasha was Governor; and this statement is confirmed by independent testimony coming to me from Colonel Macomb Mason, an American officer in the Egyptian service, who has been in the Soudan, and who states that he received the information concerning the functionaries named and their punishment from Colonel Gordon himself.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me on the subject by Colonel Mason, together with the extract from the "Times" referred to.

I understand from Dr. Schweinfurth that he transmitted the information to Mr. Allen, the Secretary of the Anti-Slave Trade Society, without the dates, and I do not know to whom their insertion is attributable; but I regret the incident, as it has given the Minister for Foreign Affairs an opportunity to speak with some appearance of justification of the accusations, as showing malevolence towards the Egyptian Administration.

I think it is right to mention that I have been assured that all the European functionaries appointed in the Soudan by Colonel Gordon have been retained in their posts by the present Governor-General.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 89.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. le Ministre,

*Caire, le 28 Novembre, 1880.*

VOUS m'avez fait l'honneur de porter à ma connaissance, par dépêche du 4 de ce mois, certaines informations relatives à la Traite des Esclaves sur les côtes de la Mer Rouge, informations à l'appui desquelles paraissent venir une correspondance de M. le Comte Louis Pennazzi, jointe en copie à votre dépêche, et une lettre insérée dans le "Times" du 27 Octobre dernier, sous la signature du Secrétaire de la "British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society," sur laquelle vous avez bien voulu appeler mon attention.

De ces divers documents et informations semblait ressortir le fait que la Traite était florissante dans le Soudan, et que les Agents du Gouvernement Egyptien n'exécutaient pas les instructions qui leur ont été transmises.

Désireux de savoir ce qui avait pu motiver les accusations dont l'Administration Egyptienne était l'objet, je me suis empressé de transmettre copie de votre dépêche et des documents précités à son Excellence le Ministre de l'Intérieur; et je suis heureux de pouvoir vous faire connaître dès aujourd'hui, M. le Ministre, les résultats de l'enquête que

son Excellence Riaz Pasha avait immédiatement, et par télégramme, ordonné d'ouvrir sur tous les faits reprochés aux fonctionnaires du Gouvernement de Son Altesse.

En vous transmettant ci-joint en copie ce télégramme et le Rapport du Gouverneur-Général du Soudan, j'ai l'espoir que vous voudrez bien reconnaître, M. le Ministre, que les allégations des correspondants du "Times" étaient dénuées de tout fondement, que les informations et renseignements parvenus au Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères ne reposaient sur aucun fait sérieux, et dont la vérité ait pu être établie; qu'enfin les mesures prises pour l'abolition de ce honteux Trafic scrupuleusement mises à exécution, ont et auront toute l'efficacité qu'on est en droit d'en attendre.

Je ne veux même pas, à ce propos, faire ressortir la malveillance qui a pu inspirer certaines attaques contre l'Administration Egyptienne. J'ai l'intime conviction qu'il suffit de mettre sous vos yeux, M. le Ministre, l'exposé simple et véridique des faits pour que ces accusations tombent d'elles-mêmes, et pour que vous soyez persuadé du sincère désir du Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive de détruire complètement la Traite, et de sa ferme résolution d'user énergiquement de tous les moyens qui pourront l'aider à arriver au but qu'il tient à honneur d'atteindre.

Veillez, &c.

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

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

*Cairo, November 28, 1880.*

BY your despatch of the 4th of this month you did me the honour to give me certain information on the subject of the Slave Trade on the coast of the Red Sea, in support of which, apparently, you added to your despatch a copy of a correspondence of Count Louis Pennazzi, and a letter inserted in the "Times" of the 27th October last, signed by the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Savery Society, to which you were good enough to call my attention.

From these various documents it seemed apparent that the Slave Trade was still flourishing in the Soudan, and that the agents of the Egyptian Government were not executing the orders given them.

As I was anxious to know what had occasioned the accusation brought against the Egyptian Government, I hastened to send a copy of your despatch and the aforementioned documents to his Excellency the Minister of the Interior; and I am happy to be able to inform you, M. le Ministre, from to-day of the results of the inquiry which his Excellency Riaz Pasha had immediately ordered by telegram to be opened as to the truth of the facts alleged against the officers of His Highness' Government.

By transmitting to you herewith copies of this telegram and of the Report of the Governor-General of the Soudan, I trust, M. le Ministre, that you will be convinced that the assertions made by the correspondent of the "Times" were absolutely unfounded, that the information and particulars given to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs were not based on any real facts, the truth of which might be ascertained, and that, lastly, the measures taken for the suppression of this disgraceful Traffic, if scrupulously carried out, have, and will continue to have, all the effect that can be expected from them.

When on this subject, I do not wish to make manifest the ill-will that has inspired these attacks on the Egyptian Government. I am quite convinced that it is amply sufficient to submit to you, M. le Ministre, a simple and truthful account of the facts to cause these accusations to fall of themselves, and to persuade you of the sincere desire of the Government of His Highness the Khedive to completely suppress the Slave Trade, and of their firm resolve to employ energetically every means which will enable him to reach this end, to the attaining of which they hold their honour pledged.

I am, &c.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 89.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of November 26, 1880.*

SUITE des documents officiels relatifs à la suppression de la Traite :—

*Traduction d'un Télégramme du Ministère de l'Intérieur au Gouverneur-Général du Soudan, à la date du 8 Zilheggé, 1297 (11 Novembre, 1880), No. 305.*

Le "Times," dans son numéro du 27 Octobre dernier, publie un article de Mr. Charles Allen, Secrétaire de la Société de l'Abolition de la Traite. Cet article rédigé sur l'attestation du Dr. Schweinfurth, accuse les fonctionnaires Egyptiens, Moudirs et Gouverneurs, de se livrer à la Traite. Ainsi Ahmed Bey, Moudir de Makako, Hassan Bey Ibrahim, Mamour de Roha, Youssouf Pacha, Moudir de Senaar, et Mohamed Tah, Moudir de Lauoukad, possèderaient de vastes établissements ou dépôts d'esclaves, tant à Bahr-el-Ghazal que dans le Haut-Nil, et les entretiendraient aux dépens des Notables de la population de ces contrées.

Ces fonctionnaires dirigeraient, en outre, les nègres sur Khartoum, à bord des bateaux de l'Etat. Pour en autoriser l'embarquement, Saleh Bey, Moudir de Fachoudah, aurait, au mois d'avril dernier, exigé deux talaris par tête.

Ibrahim Bey Fausi, Gouverneur des provinces de l'Equateur, et Tias Bey prêteraient un concours actif à la Traite ainsi qu'à la chasse faite aux nègres et aux ruses employées à cet effet.

Il en serait de même des Commandants et des équipages des bateaux de l'Etat se trouvant dans les régions du Nil Blanc. Ces marins se livreraient à ce commerce et travailleraient à son développement. Avant l'arrivée des bateaux à Khartoum, les esclaves seraient débarqués clandestinement, soit à Klakla, soit à Kéné. De Khartoum ils reprendraient au grand jour les bateaux, qui les conduiraient jusqu'à Berber.

Le docteur précité déclare avoir à deux reprises constaté par lui-même le fait qu'il rapporte ainsi que les ruses employées dans la délivrance des laisser-passer accordés par le Gouvernorat-Général du Soudan et portant votre cachet.

Ces laisser-passer déclarent que les nègres dont les noms y figurent sont employés comme domestiques et que c'est en cette qualité qu'ils accompagnent leurs patrons.

M. le Consul-Général d'Angleterre déclare, dans une lettre adressée au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, que Abou-Bekre Pacha se livre à ce Trafic en vendant directement des nègres. Cette lettre est accompagnée d'une missive de M. le Comte Luisi Letianzi, explorateur, qui se trouve actuellement à El-Kadaref; il en résulte que les fonctionnaires se font les complices de ce Trafic, et qu'une entente à cet effet existe entre Aly Bey, Moudir de Kadaref, ses employés, et les marchands d'esclaves.

Tel est l'ensemble des faits si graves qui sont signalés à l'attention du Gouvernement.

Des instructions aussi catégoriques que précises, des ordres clairs et énergiques vous ont été cependant adressés à diverses reprises, en vue de prendre les mesures les plus sévères, pour mettre définitivement fin à un tel Trafic, et assurer, ainsi, l'exécution de la Convention, des Ordonnances et des Circulaires qui ont été plusieurs fois publiées. Malgré tant de pressantes recommandations, on persiste néanmoins à signaler des faits dont la gravité ne saurait vous échapper.

Aussitôt donc que cette dépêche vous sera parvenue, vous voudrez bien procéder immédiatement et personnellement à une enquête, qui devra être faite d'une manière sérieuse et avec toute l'énergie voulue. Par cette mesure, vous pourrez vous rendre exactement compte de tout ce qui se passe à cet égard, dans les diverses localités soumises à votre administration. Vous agirez en sorte de pouvoir connaître la vérité la plus complète, et à constater si réellement il existe des fonctionnaires et des employés assez osés pour enfreindre aussi audacieusement les ordres péremptoirs du Gouvernement, et assez oublieux de leurs devoirs et de leur dignité pour se permettre un tel Trafic, soit en s'y livrant directement, soit en s'en rendant complice, de quelque manière que ce soit. Aussitôt donc que l'enquête sera terminée, vous aurez à adresser, sans délai, à ce Ministère, un Rapport sur tout ce que vous aurez constaté.

Quoi qu'il semble superflu de réitérer les recommandations qui vous ont déjà été souvent faites, je tiens, néanmoins, à vous inviter encore une fois, avec toute l'insistance possible, à consacrer des soins particuliers à la surveillance active de tout ce qui pourrait avoir rapport à la Traite, à l'effet d'en assurer la répression pour toujours. Ainsi, vous ne devez donc rien épargner pour atteindre ce but; et aucune mesure ne devra être négligée, pour y arriver sûrement, ainsi que pour assurer efficacement l'exécution des ordres qui ont été tant de fois répétés à cet effet. Les moyens à

employer à cet égard devront être continués jusqu'à ce que nous ayons complètement et définitivement obtenu le résultat désiré, auquel le Gouvernement attache une importance de premier ordre.

J'ai lieu de croire que vous appliquerez tous vos efforts ainsi que votre intelligence et votre énergie, pour parvenir à abolir radicalement cet indigne Trafic qu'on ne saurait assez réprouver, ni suffisamment réprimer.

Une copie de la correspondance adressée, à ce sujet, à ce Ministère, vous sera bientôt communiquée, pour que vous soyez plus amplement informé et agir en conséquence.

Inclosure 3 in No. 89.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of November 20, 1880.*

*Traduction d'un Télégramme du Gouverneur-Général du Soudan, au Ministère de l'Intérieur, en date du 20 Novembre, 1880.*

J'AI reçu la dépêche de votre Excellence du 11 courant, No. 305, relative à l'article publié par le "Times" sur la Traite.

L'auteur de cet article, animé d'intentions hostiles, aurait dû savoir néanmoins que les faits qu'il mentionne se sont passés du temps où Gordon Pacha était Gouverneur du Soudan, et que ceux qui faisaient ce honteux Trafic, tels que Mohamed Bey, Hussein Bey, et Mohamed Tah, avaient été nommés par lui, Gouverneurs des provinces de Makraka, Naoual et Ellatouka, après avoir été promu à des grades supérieurs.

Ces Gouverneurs ont été révoqués et quelques-uns d'entre eux sont décédés.

Ibrahim Fausi Bey et El-Taïb Bey ont été également licenciés pour les mêmes motifs : le premier, à qui Gordon Pacha avait confié le poste de Gouverneur-Général de Bahr-el-Ghazal, a été renvoyé du Service et est allé se fixer au Caire; El-Taïb Bey est mort hors du Service.

Plus de deux ans ont passé sur les faits que le "Times" vient de rappeler aujourd'hui, et personne ne se trouvait alors pour en informer les journaux; on en profite maintenant pour attaquer les autorités actuelles du Soudan.

Quant à l'accusation formulée contre Aly Bey, Mamour de Kadaref, elle est complètement dénuée de fondement. Ainsi, il y a quelque temps, une caravane de Gellabs m'a été signalée; venant d'Abyssinie; elle se dirigeait sur Kadaref par des routes détournées. J'ai alors immédiatement désigné Aly Bey et un négociant Grec pour procéder à l'arrestation de la susdite caravane. Le négociant précité m'a écrit qu'Aly Bey avait négligé d'arrêter la caravane dont il s'agit; mais à mon arrivée à Kadaref j'ai constaté que cette accusation était gratuite.

Saleh Bey, Moudir de Fachouda, est uniquement chargé de l'administration de cette province, tandis que la répression de la Traite y est confiée à M. Madeuoi. Je n'ai pas besoin d'en dire davantage à ce propos.

En outre, depuis mon arrivée, un seul bateau a descendu le Nil Blanc; il avait à bord soixante soldats malades, accompagnés de leur femmes et de leurs enfants. L'officier qui les conduisait était porteur d'une lettre du Gouverneur des provinces de l'Equateur, dans laquelle figuraient les noms de tous les passagers. Le bateau fut cependant soumis à une scrupuleuse inspection, qui a démontré qu'il n'y avait à bord rien de prohibé.

Ce qui précède prouve que les assertions publiées sont inspirées par la malveillance, dans le but de tromper le public et de porter, par une accusation gratuite, atteinte à l'honneur des autorités actuelles du Soudan. Je puis, cependant, assurer à votre Excellence que ses ordres relatifs à la répression de l'esclavage sont scrupuleusement observés, et que les mesures les plus énergiques sont prises par les autorités locales contre cette plaie qui, existant du temps de mes prédécesseurs, tend maintenant à disparaître complètement.

Inclosure 4 in No. 89.

*Mr. Mason to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Medinet-el-Fayoum, November 21, 1880.*  
THE inclosed letter, published in the "Soudan Mail" of the 27th October, from the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, has attracted my attention,

and has somewhat astonished me. The letter in question is attributed to the renowned African traveller, Dr. Schweinfurth, who transmits the evidence of an impartial witness. It must be borne in mind that Dr. Schweinfurth has not visited the Soudan for some years.

I do not propose to discuss the impartiality of the witness; I will refer to two matters of which I have direct knowledge:—

1. The shipping of slaves to Khartoum from the Equatorial and Bahr-el-Gazelle provinces.

The only navigation allowed on the Upper Nile is carried on by the Government steamers to the Equatorial and Bahr-el-Gazelle stations.

Now these steamers offer very slight accommodation, and cannot, by any possibility, carry more than 100 passengers, of whom the larger portion must necessarily be officers and men travelling on service or on leave. As these steamers rarely make more than one trip per month, they cannot assist very materially in transporting the large “depôts of slaves” said to be held by the officials in those districts.

I cannot imagine that the said officials would keep up large depôts of slaves for the pleasure of incurring great trouble and expense in feeding them, for grain is very scarce in those countries; the means of transporting the slaves to Khartoum are almost *nil*; the steam-ship people would eat up all the profits in the matter of baksheesh.

2. The charge against Ibrahim Bey Fousi and Tiab Bey. Saleh Bey is evidently a mistake.

Tiab Bey was Moudir of Fashoda, and was punished by Gordon Pasha for the very offence cited—that of passing slaves. He and Ibrahim Bey Fousi were implicated in the same affair, and both were punished by Gordon Pasha about August 1878. Dr. Lowe will be able to give you the particulars.

In August 1877, when I returned from the Lake Albert Nyanza, Tiab Bey was Moudir of Fashoda. In February 1878 Ibrahim Bey Fousi was appointed Governor of the Equatorial provinces. In August 1878 Captain Gessi was appointed Governor-General of the Equatorial and Bahr-el-Gazal provinces, with Emin Bey (Dr. Shitzler) as his Wekil at the Equator. Emin Bey continued at this post, and has recently been made Governor of the Equatorial provinces. I have a letter from him dated the 30th August, 1880.

Colonel Gordon reached Cairo in the month of August 1879, and gave me the information cited above as to the punishment of the men in question.

As to what has become of Tiab Bey I cannot say. Ibrahim Bey Fousi is probably still in Cairo. You may hear of him at the War Office.

The principal charge falls to the ground, as the men in question were punished during the summer of 1878, and were not in office in April 1880.

Hoping that this may set your mind at rest as to the value of the charges laid against the Soudan officials, believe me, &c.

(Signed) A. MACOMB MASON.

Inclosure 5 in No. 89.

*Extract from the “Times” of October 27, 1880.*

To the Editor.

Sir,

I REGRET to trouble you again, but the subject is of much importance, since for a long time past the Egyptian officials have continued to send statements to England that the Slave Trade has not increased since Colonel Gordon left the Soudan. That this is not the case can be shown by a mass of correspondence that has arrived at this office from persons of the highest credit in Egypt, most of which will shortly be published in the “Anti-Slavery Reporter.”

Meanwhile, it would greatly serve the cause of humanity if you would kindly afford space in your columns for the following important evidence from an independent witness, lately transmitted to us by the renowned African traveller, Dr. Schweinfurth. The fact should be duly noted that Colonel Gordon’s successor grants the passes which enable slaves to be smuggled across the Red Sea.

(Signed) CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

*British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,  
55, New Broad Street, E.C.,  
October 26.*



“The Egyptian Government, officers, Mudirs, and Governors are still deeply implicated in the Slave Trade. Ahmed Bey Atrouch, Mudir of Makako; Hassan Bey Ibrahim, Commissioner in Rohl; Jussef Pasha, present Mudir in Sennaar (the murderer of King Munza, who so largely figures in Dr. Schweinfurth's great work, ‘The Heart of Africa’); Mohammed Taha, Mudir of Latuka, possess in the lands on the Bahr Gazelle and on the Upper Nile large depôts of slaves, which they continually replenish by oppression of the native sheikhs, and they also continually ship slaves in the Government steam-ships to Khartoum. The Mudir of Fashoda, Saleb Bey, in April 1880 exacted for a through ticket 2 thalers per head for all slaves shipped. Ibrahim Bey Fousi, present Governor of the Equatorial provinces, as well as Tiab Bey, carry on the Slave Trade and slave hunting in every possible way by direct oppression of the negro races, and as baksheesh from all their under officers, &c. Captains, as well as crews of the Government steamers on the White Nile, are constantly implicated in the Slave Trade, and assist in every way in its development.

“In order to avoid detection, the ships usually discharge their slaves before arrival at Khartoum, somewhere about Kalakla, or, if that is too dangerous, even at Kaua.

“The price of a negro boy in Khartoum varies from 30 to 40 thalers; girls, according to age and bodily development, 50 to 80 thalers. On the other hand, in the Equatorial provinces boys and girls can be bought for less than half that price. In Khartoum itself Abyssinian girls are eagerly sought and freely brought there. They fetch a price of 200 thalers and over.

“The further transport from Khartoum is carried on along the Nile, as I myself saw on the left shore, in June 1880, near Metemma, where I met a caravan of more than 100 head of slaves by night. The poor creatures were all of tender age, bound by their hands to each other with chains. On the other side of the Nile, however, slaves are more openly conveyed in numerous noggors (barges) which carry on the trade between Khartoum and Berber, and by means of which they are conveyed to the latter port. Never does it seem to occur to the Government to inspect these vessels, although they must have a very good knowledge of the state of things.

In June 1880, as I was travelling from Khartoum to Berber, the vessel became suddenly filled with a cargo of blacks during the night, the greater part of whom were destined for Jeddah. When I asked the masters of these blacks (pious Hadjis, who, from morning till night, are incessantly calling out, ‘Allah-hu-Akbar,’ and murmuring prayers) to let me see the passage-tickets of these slaves the same were immediately produced, and I found that these slave children were all entered as servants of their masters, and as such received passage. These passage-tickets were granted at the Hokumdarieh Government office, in Khartoum, and sealed with the seal of Raouf Pasha.\*

No. 90.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received December 23.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, December 10, 1880.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 25th June last, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note, dated the 6th instant, addressed to me by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, recapitulating the sentences pronounced against the authorities of Siout and the slave-traders implicated in the arrival of a caravan with slaves in that town in the month of April last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 90.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. le Ministre,

*Caire, le 6 Décembre, 1880.*

APRÈS la capture, opérée à Assiout, au mois d'Avril dernier, d'une caravane d'esclaves, à la suite d'une mesure dont j'ai eu l'honneur de vous faire part à cette époque, une enquête fut ordonnée par son Excellence le Ministre de l'Intérieur, afin

\* This was the officer appointed by the Egyptian Government to succeed Colonel Gordon, and to continue Gordon's excellent labours for the suppression of the Slave Trade!

de connaître la part de responsabilité de chacune des personnes comprises dans cette affaire, en même temps qu'il donnait des instructions pour l'exécution de certaines autres mesures exigées par les circonstances, telles que l'envoi des esclaves capturés à la Préfecture de Police du Caire, conformément aux prescriptions réglementaires, la recherche des esclaves, faisant partie de la caravane, qui auraient pu être vendus, avant l'arrestation des Djellabs, enfin, la réunion, autant que faire se peut, dans la situation nouvelle qui serait faite aux esclaves libérés, de ceux unis par des liens de parenté.

Tous ces ordres ont reçu leur exécution, et, après l'enquête, au cours de laquelle il a été procédé à l'interrogatoire des fonctionnaires et des Notables de la ville, des Djellabs et de tous les esclaves conduits par eux, les condamnations, suivant culpabilité, ont été prononcées par le Conseil de Guerre institué à cette effet et confirmées par décision supérieure de Son Altesse le Khédive.

Ce sont les résultats de cette enquête et les condamnations qui en ont été la conséquence que j'ai l'honneur, M. le Ministre, de porter aujourd'hui à votre connaissance.

Les trente-quatre Djellabs, convaincus de s'être livrés au commerce des esclaves, ont été punis de trois années de travaux forcés, les fers aux pieds, au Fazoglou.

Quant aux fonctionnaires et aux autres personnes, auxquels on avait à reprocher soit leur négligence, soit leur complicité, ils ont été frappés des peines suivantes :

Le Moudir, destitué et vingt et un jours de prison ; le Vékil de la Moudirieh, le Préfet de Police de la ville, relevés de leurs fonctions ; le Directeur du Bureau pour la Suppression de la Traite, destitué ; le fils du principal négociant de la ville, un des Notables et quatre Cheikhs, deux mois de prison, avec destitution pour les derniers ; le gardien chef et quatre sous-chefs, destitués et trois mois de prison ; onze gardiens, destitués et six mois de prison ; trois autres individus, dont deux conducteurs de chameaux, ont été condamnés par contumace à un an de détention, les fers aux pieds.

Enfin, un autre Djellab, arrêté depuis ces événements, a été condamné par le même Conseil de Guerre à trois ans de travaux forcés.

La sévérité avec laquelle le Gouvernement Egyptien a frappé tous les coupables, les mesures humanitaires qu'il a prises pour que la condition des esclaves libérés soit la plus douce possible, vous paraîtront, je l'espère, M. le Ministre, la meilleure réponse à faire aux accusations portées contre lui et à en démontrer, mieux que toute argumentation, la légèreté ou la malveillance.

Veillez, &c.

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

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, December 6, 1880.

AFTER the seizure at Assiout in the month of April last of a caravan of slaves, which was effected in consequence of certain measures of which I informed you at the time, an inquiry was ordered to be held by his Excellency the Minister of the Interior for the purpose of finding out the responsibility of each of the various persons involved in the affair. At the same time, he gave orders that certain other measures which the circumstances rendered necessary should be carried out, such as the dispatch in accordance with rules of the captured slave to the Prefecture of Police at Cairo, the search for any slaves who had belonged to the caravan and who might have been sold before the arrest of the Djellabs, and, lastly, the uniting, as far as might be possible in the new position of the liberated slaves, of those bound together by family ties.

All these orders were carried out, and, after the inquiry, in the course of which the functionaries and Notables of the town, the Djellabs and all their slaves, were interrogated, sentences in accordance with the guilt of each person were pronounced by the Council of War, which had been specially constituted, and afterwards confirmed by the approbation of His Highness the Khedive.

I have now the honour, M. le Ministre, of informing you of the results of this inquiry, and the sentences which have been pronounced in consequence.

The thirty-four Djellabs proved guilty of having carried on a trade in slaves have been punished with three years' penal servitude with their legs in irons at Fazoglou.

As to the officers and other persons who have been convicted either of negligence or complicity, these have received the following sentences :—

The Moudir is dismissed and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment ; the Vekil of the Moudirieh and the Prefect of the Town Police have been dismissed ; the Director of

the Office for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, dismissed; the son of the principal merchant of the town, one of the Notables, and four Sheikhs have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the latter to dismissal; the Captain of the guard and four of his Lieutenants have been dismissed and sentenced to three months' imprisonment; eleven of the guards have been dismissed and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; three other persons, of whom two are camel-drivers, have been condemned for contempt of Court to one year's imprisonment with their legs in irons.

Lastly, another Djellab, arrested since these events took place, has been sentenced by the same Council of War to three years' penal servitude.

The severity with which the Egyptian Government has punished all the guilty, the humane measures it has taken for the purpose of making the condition of the liberated slaves as easy as possible, will be, I trust, for you, M. le Ministre, the best answer to the accusations brought against it, and will prove better than anything else their frivolity or their evil intentions.

I am, &c.  
The Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

No. 91.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received December 23.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, December 10, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note to the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressing the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the orders given by the Egyptian Government in regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade, which I have addressed to his Excellency in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 24th ultimo.

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

Inclosure in No. 91.

*Mr. Malet to Moustapha Fehmy Pasha.*

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, December 10, 1880.

I DID not fail to transmit to Her Majesty's Government the series of documents which have lately appeared in the "Moniteur Egyptien" in connection with the Slave Trade, showing the orders given by the Government of His Highness with the view to its suppression.

I am now desired by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to convey to the Government of His Highness, through your Excellency, the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the steps which have been taken in this direction, and to express their hope that every effort will be made to carry the orders into execution.

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

No. 92.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received December 23.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, December 13, 1880.

PRINCE JOHN BORGHESE, who has just returned from a journey in the Soudan, which has extended over six months, called upon me a few days ago on his passage through Cairo. He had been the companion of Signor Matteucci, the Italian explorer, who is at present engaged in penetrating from the Wadai to the Northern Coast through the Libyan Desert. I questioned Prince John on the subject which had the greatest interest for me with reference to the Soudan, that is, the manner in which the orders of the Egyptian Government with regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade are being executed there. The Prince stated to me that the energy and activity

displayed by the Egyptian officials in this matter was worthy of the highest praise, that the orders of the Government were known in the remotest villages, and that a sort of panic existed in the country with regard to their severity, that he knew of many instances of their being put in execution, and that he had himself witnessed the execution of two natives who had been sentenced to death. I asked the Prince if he would be so good as to give me a memorandum in writing relating what he had seen, and he promised to do so, but, unfortunately, he was so occupied on the following day, which was the last of his stay at Cairo, that he had not time to carry out his intention; he said, however, that he would write to me from Italy. In the meantime, I think it right to place upon record what I had from him orally, as it varies entirely from the reports which have come from other sources, and because the Prince is a person whose independence and impartiality entitle his testimony to be received with confidence. I had formerly known the Prince at Rome, and he called upon me as an old acquaintance, and not for the special purpose of speaking to me about the Slave Trade. He travelled from Souakin to Khartoum, and from thence returned to Cairo by the Nile.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 93.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received December 23.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, December 15, 1880.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 13th instant, acknowledging my note of the 10th instant relating to the steps taken by the Egyptian Government for the suppression of the Slave Trade. His Excellency states that he has transmitted the note to the Khedive, and he thanks me for communicating to your Lordship the documents which "prove the sincerity with which the Egyptian Government pursues the execution of the engagements which it has contracted."

I have &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 93.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. le Ministre,

Caire, le 13 Décembre, 1880.

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre dépêche du 10 courant contenant l'expression des sentiments de satisfaction du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté au sujet des mesures récentes adoptées par les autorités Egyptiennes contre le Trafic des Esclaves.

Connaissant l'intérêt tout particulier que Son Altesse le Khédive attache à voir le Gouvernement Britannique reconnaître les efforts faits par son Gouvernement pour supprimer la Traite, je me suis empressé d'adresser à Son Altesse copie de votre communication.

Permettez-moi à cette occasion, M. le Ministre, de vous remercier de l'initiative que, dans votre esprit de haute loyauté, vous avez prise de signaler ces nouvelles mesures à votre Gouvernement, et d'éclairer ainsi sa religion sur la sincérité avec laquelle le Gouvernement Egyptien poursuit l'exécution des engagements qu'il a contractés.

Veillez, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

(Signé) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, December 13, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 10th instant, expressing the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government as to the recent measures taken by the Egyptian authorities for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Knowing the great anxiety which the Khedive has to see the efforts of his Govern-

ment in this direction appreciated by that of Her Britannic Majesty, I hastened to send His Highness a copy of your communication.

You will, I trust, M. le Ministre, allow me to avail myself of the opportunity of thanking you for the initiative which you have taken in obedience to your good feeling of informing your Government of these matters, and of thus enlightening their religion as to the sincerity with which the Egyptian Government are carrying out the engagements into which they have entered.

I am, &c.  
The Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

No. 94.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received December 29.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, December 20, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, extracted from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of the 16th instant, a report, dated the 19th ultimo, from Count Sala, Head of the Service for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, to Riaz Pasha.

Count Sala made this report because it was clear that it was supposed by many that he was responsible for the suppression of the Traffic in the Soudan and on the Red Sea coast as well as in Egypt proper, the fact being that his authority only extends from Alexandria to Assouan on the Nile.

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

Inclosure in No. 94.

*Extract from the "Moniteur Egyptien" of December 16, 1880.*

*Chef du Service pour la Répression de la Traite à Son Excellence Riaz Pacha, Président du Conseil des Ministres.*

M. le Ministre,

LES appréciations les plus erronées se sont récemment fait jour dans plusieurs journaux Anglais, et notamment dans "l'Anti-Slavery Reporter," au sujet des mesures que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive a cru devoir prendre pour assurer la répression de la Traite des Esclaves dans toute l'étendue des possessions Egyptiennes.

Le soin de cette répression, depuis Assouan jusqu'à Alexandrie, m'a été confié par le Gouvernement Khédivial, et votre Excellence, dans son désir de poursuivre sérieusement les agissements des marchands d'esclaves, a bien voulu mettre à ma disposition tous les moyens auxquels j'ai fait appel dans ce but, au fur et à mesure que la nécessité m'en a été démontrée par les reconnaissances et les inspections que j'ai faites dans plusieurs districts de la Haute- et Basse-Egypte.

"L'Anti-Slavery Reporter," qui me reproche de ne pas coopérer à la répression de la Traite à Zeïla, oublie complètement que d'après les instructions qui m'ont été données lors de l'organisation du Service à la Direction duquel j'ai été appelé, la sphère de mes opérations est limitée entre Alexandrie et Assouan.

Sur toute l'étendue du territoire j'ai pris les mesures qui m'ont paru les plus efficaces pour empêcher la continuation de la Traite des Esclaves.

Le Rapport ci-joint, ainsi que mes Rapports antérieurs, prouveront aux esprits les plus prévenus, et les plus défiants, que j'ai fait tout ce qui était matériellement et moralement possible pour assurer la répression de la Traite.

Ma mission m'a été facilitée par les instructions de votre Excellence, et par la façon dont les ont interprétées les fonctionnaires de la Haute- et Basse-Egypte.

Une heureuse circonstance est venue m'aider dans ma tâche, c'est l'interprétation donnée à la Convention, et mis en vigueur par votre Excellence, interprétation en vertu de laquelle acheteurs et vendeurs d'esclaves sont désormais passibles des mêmes peines.

Cette mesure plus que logique et sévère a obtenu les meilleurs résultats.

Je soumets volontiers toutes les mesures que j'ai cru devoir prendre à l'examen des esprits impartiaux, estimant que pour la réussite de la répression il est de mon

strict devoir d'examiner tous les moyens proposés par des conseillers de bonne foi; mais je m'élève énergiquement contre toute tendance au dénigrement systématique des dispositions que j'ai prises. Loin de craindre les appréciations des voyageurs qui visitent la Haute-Egypte, je les sollicite, et je les provoquerai dans la mesure du possible, persuadé que je suis de l'approbation qui en résultera, tant pour la sincérité du Gouvernement Egyptien, que pour l'efficacité des moyens mis par moi en œuvre.

Votre Excellence s'est émue des faits si blâmables que je lui ai signalés dans la Moudirieh d'Esneh et a ordonné une enquête sévère.

Pour remédier à l'abus qui se faisait dans les Méhkémés du Kordofan des cartes de libertés, d'affranchissement, et de mariage, votre Excellence a récemment défendu qu'on laissât désormais les Djellabs descendre le Nil avec des femmes et des enfants.

Pas une seule caravane d'esclaves n'est arrivée dans la Haute- ou dans la Basse-Egypte depuis que je dirige le Service de la répression; les esclaves que j'ai eu l'occasion de délivrer dans mes excursions provenaient d'anciennes caravanes.

Je ne crois pas possible, en présence des dispositions que j'ai prises, et dont une surveillance sévère et incessante de ma part assure l'exécution, qu'une caravane d'esclaves, petite ou grande, ose encore tenter de pénétrer dans le territoire qui a été confié à ma vigilance.

Je dois encore relever auprès de votre Excellence une inexactitude contenue dans le dernier numéro de "l'Anti-Slavery Reporter" (Vol. 22, No. 5, Novembre 1880). Ce journal insinue que ce serait à la suite de dissentiments portant sur le siège et l'organisation du Service à Siout, que M. le Docteur Dutrieux, qui a fait pour quelque temps partie de la mission en qualité de Secrétaire du Service, aurait renoncé à ses fonctions.

Le voyageur Belge, avec qui je suis lié d'amitié depuis de longues années, a approuvé, au contraire, toutes les mesures que j'ai prises, et pas l'ombre d'un désaccord ne s'est jamais produit entre nous.

C'est pour des raisons toutes personnelles, étrangères à l'organisation du Service, que M. le Docteur Dutrieux a quitté Siout. J'ai pensé devoir appeler l'attention de votre Excellence sur les attaques injustes dont je suis l'objet. Elles ne me feront pas faiblir dans l'accomplissement de mon devoir. Quelles que soient les critiques, je poursuivrai avec toute l'énergie dont je suis capable l'œuvre de la répression de la Traite qui préoccupe si vivement votre Excellence, et dont elle assurera, j'en suis sûr, la réussite par la sincérité et l'efficacité des mesures qu'elles a ordonnées et dont elle ne cesse de surveiller l'application.

Veillez, &c.

(Signé)

COMTE DELLA SÀLA, Colonel,  
*Chef du Service pour l'Abolition de la Traite.*

Caire, le 19 Novembre, 1880.

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FRANCE.

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No. 95.

*Lord Lyons to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 3.)*

My Lord,

*Paris, March 2, 1880.*

THERE is in the "Journal Officiel" of this day an authentic Report of a discussion which took place in the Senate yesterday on an interpellation by M. Schœlcher respecting the existence of slavery in Senegal.

Admiral Jauréguiberry, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, gave long explanations on the subject.

M. Schœlcher moved an order of the day to the effect that the Senate desired that the Law of the 27th April, 1848, abolishing slavery, should be applied to the French Colony of Senegal.

He subsequently moved, in lieu of it, the order of the day pure and simple; but this was rejected, and an order of the day was passed in the following terms:—

"Le Sénat, satisfait des explications de M. le Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, passe à l'ordre du jour."

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LYONS.

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No. 96.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, March 10, 1880.*

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar,\* reporting the death of Abbé Debaize, at the London Missionary Society's Station at Ujiji, on the 12th December last, having previously placed the management of his property in the hands of Mr. Hore.

I have to request your Excellency to communicate to the French Government the substance of Dr. Kirk's despatch.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 97.

*Lord Lyons to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 24.)*

My Lord,

*Paris, March 23, 1880.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note from M. de Freycinet, requesting that the expression of the gratitude of the French Government for the assistance given to the late Abbé Debaize at the London Missionary Society's Station at Ujiji may be conveyed to the members of that Society.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LYONS.

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Inclosure in No. 97.

*M. de Freycinet to Lord Lyons.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, le 22 Mars, 1880.*

J'AI reçu la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire, le 16 de ce mois, pour me communiquer les renseignements que le Consul-Général de Sa Majesté Britannique à Zanzibar a adressés au Foreign Office, au sujet de la mort de M. l'Abbé Debaize.

Je m'empresse de remercier votre Excellence de cette communication, qui confirme malheureusement les informations que notre Consul à Zanzibar m'avait fait parvenir, et je vous serais obligé, M. l'Ambassadeur, de transmettre aux membres de la London Missionary Society à Ujiji l'expression de la gratitude du Gouvernement Français pour l'assistance qu'ils ont bien voulu prêter à M. l'Abbé Debaize dans ces tristes circonstances.

Agréer, &amp;c.

(Signé)

C. DE FREYCINET.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, March 22, 1880.*

I RECEIVED the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me on the 16th of this month, to communicate to me the information received at the Foreign Office from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar respecting the death of the Abbé Debaize.

I hasten to thank your Excellency for this communication, which, unfortunately, confirms the information I have received from our Consul at Zanzibar, and I should be obliged if you would convey to the members of the London Missionary Society at Ujiji the expression of the gratitude of the French Government for the assistance which they were good enough to afford the Abbé Debaize in his sad position.

Accept, &amp;c.

(Signed)

C. DE FREYCINET.

No. 98.

*Earl Granville to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, October 6, 1880.*

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith copies of despatches and inclosures from Dr. Kirk reporting the circumstances attending the seizure by the Sultan of Zanzibar of a French slave dhow, with ninety-four slaves on board, and containing remarks on the Traffic in slaves which is carried on under the French flag.\*

I have to request your Excellency to ask the French Government if they would like to have the information we have received on the subject, and, if so, to communicate to them suitable extracts from Dr. Kirk's despatches.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed)

GRANVILLE.

No. 99.

*Lord Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received October 16.)*

My Lord,

*Paris, October 14, 1880.*

IN obedience to the instruction conveyed to me by your Lordship's despatch of the 6th instant, I asked M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire yesterday whether he would like to be made acquainted with information which had been received by Her Majesty's Government respecting the seizure of a French vessel with slaves on board by the authorities at Zanzibar.

M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire observed that the Slave Trade was utterly repugnant to the feelings of the French Government and the French nation, and that it concerned the honour of France to repress vigorously such an abuse of the French flag as appeared

\* Nos. 293 and 294.



to have occurred. He added that he should be very much obliged if I would communicate to him the information to which I had referred.

I have accordingly sent to his Excellency to-day suitable extracts from Dr. Kirk's despatches to your Lordship of the 17th and 20th August last.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LYONS.

## No. 100.

*Lord Lyons to Earl Granville.-- (Received November 29.)*

My Lord,

Paris, November 27, 1880.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 6th ultimo, and to my despatch of the 14th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a *note verbale* on the subject of the seizure of a French dhow with ninety-four slaves on board at Zanzibar.

This *note verbale* was put into my hand this morning by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LYONS.

## Inclosure in No. 100.

*Note Verbale.*

PAR une note verbale du 14 Octobre dernier, l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique à Paris avait bien voulu communiquer au Département des Affaires Etrangères des renseignements transmis par le Consulat Anglais à Zanzibar relativement à la saisie dans ces parages d'un navire négrier sous pavillon Français. Les informations dont il s'agit ont complété les indications contenues dans les Rapports de notre Agent sur cette affaire, qui se trouve aujourd'hui définitivement réglée. Le bâtiment saisi a été incendié sur place, par ordre du Commandant de notre station navale, et les prévenus ont été dirigés sur la Réunion pour y être mis en jugement. Des instructions ont, d'ailleurs, été adressées à Mayotte et à Nossi Bé, pour qu'une surveillance rigoureuse ne cessât d'être exercé sur les navires admis à porter le pavillon Français.

M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire saisit, &c.

Paris, le 18 Novembre, 1880.

(Translation.)

IN a *note verbale* of the 14th October last Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Paris was good enough to communicate to the Department for Foreign Affairs certain information received from the English Consulate at Zanzibar respecting the seizure in those waters of a negro vessel under the French flag. That information completed the Reports of our Agent on this affair, which is now finally settled. The vessel seized was burnt on the spot, by order of the Commander of our naval station, and the accused were sent for trial to Réunion. Instructions were, moreover, sent to Mayotte and Nossi Bé to keep up an unremitting and strict watch over the vessels which are permitted to carry the French flag.

M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire seizes, &c.

Paris, November 18, 1880.

## ITALY.

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No. 101.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. Paget.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 13, 1880.*

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith copies of a despatch, and of its inclosure, from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, calling attention to alleged slave-dealing on the part of Italian subjects in that country;\* and I have to request your Excellency to make known to the Italian Minister the purport of Sir J. D. Hay's despatch, and request that such steps may be taken as his Government may deem proper with a view to putting a stop to the practices which are said to prevail.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

MOROCCO.

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No. 102.

*Sir J. D. Hay to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 6, 1880.)*

My Lord,

*Tangier, December 29, 1879.*

CID MAHOMMED BARGASH having informed me that the Sultan has directed him to inquire how it came to pass that slaves were embarked on board British steamers at Mazagan, contrary to the repeated orders His Majesty had given, I instructed the British Vice-Consul at that port to report upon this allegation.

I have the honour to inclose an extract from Mr. Redman's despatch, in which he assures me that slaves have not been embarked on board British steamers, but that they have been embarked on board French steamers by Spanish and Italian subjects.

On making further inquiries how it came to pass that Italian and Spanish subjects were in possession of slaves, I am informed that Europeans frequently purchase slaves in this country through their Mahomedan agents, in whose names the title-deeds are made out. The Europeans employ these slaves as domestic servants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

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Inclosure in No. 102.

*Vice-Consul Redman to Sir J. D. Hay.*

(Extract.)

*Mazagan, December 12, 1879.*

RELATIVE to the embarkation of slaves at this port, it has never come to my knowledge that any have been shipped off by British subjects or on board of British steamers, and no complaint has ever been made to me by the Moorish authorities to this effect. I am, however, informed that some time back two small female slaves, the domestic servants of the Spanish Recaudador, were forcibly embarked on board a French steamer, when the Spanish interpreter of the custom-house (whose name is Pepe) assisted, with several Spanish subjects, to convey them on board the steamer, and shortly after another slave, the servant of an Italian subject, was similarly embarked on board a French steamer.

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## PORTUGAL.

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No. 103.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 24, 1880.*

I TRANSMIT herewith copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, reporting on the present state of the Mozambique Slave Trade;\* and I have to request you to avail yourself of the information it contains to urge upon the Portuguese Government the necessity for joint operations in Portuguese waters as the only means likely to be successful in rooting out Slave Traffic from Portuguese territories.

I likewise transmit, for your information, an extract of a further despatch from Mr. O'Neill, inclosing and commenting upon the official Report of the Mozambique authorities on the recent joint British and Portuguese expedition to the Umfussi for the suppression of the Slave Trade.†

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 104.

*Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 24.)*

(Extract.)

*Lisbon, February 16, 1880.*

WITH reference to Mr. Consul O'Neill's despatches respecting the Slave Trade on the Mozambique coast, transmitted to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 24th January, I shall not fail to call Senhor Braamcamp's attention to the official Report of the Mozambique authorities on the recent joint British and Portuguese expedition to the Umfussi.

As regards urging upon them the necessity for joint operations in Portuguese waters as the only means likely to be successful in rooting out Slave Traffic from Portuguese territories, I need not give the assurance that I do not cease, at all seasons, to urge this necessity on the Portuguese Government.

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No. 105.

*Mr. Morier to Earl Granville.—(Received May 20.)*

(Telegraphic.)

*Lisbon, May 20, 1880, 1:35 P.M.*

TELEGRAMS received from Acting Governor at Mozambique announce capture of four slave dhows by Portuguese forces, and probable capture of more.

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No. 106.

*Mr. Morier to Earl Granville.—(Received May 31.)*

(Extract.)

*Lisbon, May 20, 1880, 1:30 P.M.*

I RECEIVED yesterday from Senhor Braamcamp the note of which I have the honour to transmit a translation herewith, forwarding the copy of the telegram, likewise inclosed, from the Acting Governor-General of Mozambique, to the effect that two slave

\* No. 127.

† No. 129.

dhows had been captured, one at Cape Delgado, the other at Chiconia, in the Bay of Conducia.

I called on his Excellency to-day to congratulate him, when he informed me that a second telegram had been received acquainting him with the seizure of two additional dhows, with the prospect of several more captures.

Inclosure 1 in No. 106.

*Senhor Braamcamp to Mr. Morier.*

(Translation.)

Your Excellency,

*Lisbon, May 17, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency, for your information and for the proper purposes, the inclosed copy of a telegram which the Minister of Marine has just received from the Governor of Mozambique relative to the capture of two dhows with slaves on board.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ANSELMO JOZÉ BRAAMCAMP.

Inclosure 2 in No. 106.

*Governor-General Sarmento to the Minister of Marine, Lisbon.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Mozambique, May 14, 1880.*

TWENTY-ONE Majojos of a slave dhow were arrested at Cape Delgado. To-day, another slave dhow was seized at Chicoma, in the Bay of Conducia, where slaves were detained for embarkation. I have not rested a moment.

No. 107.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Vansittart.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 30, 1880.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of letters from the Royal Geographical Society and Captain Temple Wybrants, relative to the latter's projected journey of exploration into the interior of South-eastern Africa, and I have to instruct you to apply to the Portuguese Government with a view to the requisite facilities being afforded by their authorities in Africa in order to assist Captain Wybrants in his journey.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 107.

*Lord Aberdare to Earl Granville.*

My Lord,

*1, Savile Row, Burlington Gardens, W., June 16, 1880.*

I AM charged by my colleagues of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society to solicit the favour of a letter of introduction to Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, on behalf of Captain Temple P. Wybrants, who is about to leave England on a journey of exploration into the interior of South Eastern Africa.

It is Captain Wybrant's intention to land at Sofala, a sea-port in Portuguese territory, and to advance from that place towards the interior, with a view to examine a large tract of country of which at present we have little or no knowledge. But his men will be hired in Zanzibar, and he judges that a letter from the Consul-General at that place to the Portuguese authorities at Sofala will be necessary in order to explain the objects of his expedition.

The expedition is equipped at the private cost of Captain Wybrants, but supported by a grant of instruments by the Council of the Society, under whose auspices he has received the necessary scientific training. The Council, therefore, take much interest in

the expedition, and trust that your Lordship may see fit to grant him the letter of introduction he requires.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) **ABERDARE, President,**  
*Royal Geographical Society.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 107.

*Captain Wybrants to Earl Granville.*

My Lord, 34, Bloomfield Street, Bayswater, London, W., June 24, 1880.  
UPON the 1st July I purpose proceeding to Eastern Africa to explore scientifically the country south of the Zambesi as far as the Sabia River, and known of old as "the supposed realm of the Queen of Sheba." The expenses of the expedition are entirely defrayed by myself and a friend, but it is to a certain extent under the ægis of the Royal Geographical Society, of which I have the honour to be a Fellow. It has made me a grant of scientific instruments and watches, and the geographical results I obtain will from time to time appear in the proceedings of the Society. Mr. Mackinnon, Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company, has been most kind in his interest, and the Vicomte Duprat, Consul-General for Portugal, has given me letters of introduction to the Governors of Mozambique and Sofala, at which latter port I hope to land.

For a closer investigation of the rivers I have brought with me a small steam-launch, and I trust to fill up a blank in all existing maps of this interesting country.

The natives I shall meet are chiefly Zulus, under a Chief named Umzila, and since the breaking up of Cetywayo's power he, in common with all the independent Chiefs, is now most respectful to British subjects.

May I ask if your Lordship would so far help me as to give me a letter or letters to the authorities at Zanzibar and the Portuguese Governors. Such assistance would be invaluable, and materially lessen the burden of an already onerous undertaking.

I trust your Lordship will not deem my request as beyond what you would care to grant, but please allow the difficulties I have had, and shall have yet, to encounter to plead in my favour.

Pray pardon my thus occupying your valuable time, and permit me, my Lord, to have the honour to remain, &c.

(Signed) **TEMPLE WYBRANTS.**

No. 108.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Vansittart.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 7, 1880.*  
WITH reference to Mr. Morier's despatch dated the 20th May last, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, reporting the steps taken by the Portuguese authorities with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade;\* and I have to instruct you, in conveying to the Portuguese Government the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have become aware of the steps already taken in this matter, to express the hope that adequate resources will be placed at the disposal of the Portuguese officers in Africa for the more effectual extermination of the Slave Traffic.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) **GRANVILLE.**

No. 109.

*Mr. Vansittart to Earl Granville.—(Received July 20.)*

My Lord, *Lisbon, July 14, 1880.*  
WITH reference to Mr. Morier's despatch of the 20th May last, I have now the honour to inclose a translation of a note which I received yesterday from Senhor

Braamcamp, wherein his Excellency informs me that he has received notice from the Marine and Colonial Department of the capture, at the beginning of last month, of the principal slave dealer in Mozambique, Meuchuse, and of three dhows, with 200 slaves on board, who have all been set free.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. G. VANSITTART.

Inclosure in No. 109.

*Senhor Braamcamp to Mr. Vansittart.*

(Translation.)

Sir, *Foreign Department, Lisbon, July 6, 1880.*  
IN addition to the note which I addressed to Mr. Morier on the 17th May last, inclosing copy of a telegram received from the Governor-General, relative to the capture of two dhows with slaves on board, I have the honour to inform you, for your information and for that of your Government, that I have received a communication from the Marine and Colonial Department to the effect that, at the beginning of last month, Meuchuse, the principal slave dealer in the neighbourhood of the Province of that Province [*sic*], against whom a criminal indictment was made out two years ago, had been arrested. After his apprehension had been effected, three other dhows had been captured, with 200 slaves on board, who were set free.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) ANSELMO JOZÉ BRAAMCAMP.

No. 110.

*Mr. Vansittart to Earl Granville.—(Received July 21.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, July 14, 1880.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 30th ultimo, which reached me yesterday, instructing me to apply to the Portuguese Government for facilities on the part of their authorities in the Province of Mozambique to Captain Temple Wybrants, in order to assist him in carrying out his proposed journey of exploration in the interior of South-eastern Africa, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have lost no time in complying with the instructions as contained in the above-mentioned despatch.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. G. VANSITTART.

No. 111.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Vansittart.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 28, 1880.*

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch of the 14th instant,\* and its inclosure, and I have now to instruct you to express to the Portuguese Government the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received the intelligence of the capture of the principal slave dealer in Mozambique, and of three slave dhows, as reported in the above despatch.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 112.

*Mr. Vansittart to Earl Granville.—(Received August 14.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, August 5, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of the note which I have this day addressed to Senhor Braamcamp, in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 7th July last, which reached me yesterday.

\* No. 109.

As instructed, I have expressed the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the steps taken for the suppression of the Slave Trade in Mozambique by the Portuguese authorities, and their hope that the same line of policy for the effectual extermination of this Traffic will be persevered in.

Senhor Braamcamp has, on several occasions, spoken to me about the valuable services rendered by Senhor Sarmiento, the present Acting Governor-General of Mozambique, and the great activity and zeal shown by this gentleman in his efforts to put down the Slave Traffic.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. G. VANSITTART.

Inclosure in No. 112.

*Mr. Vansittart to Senhor Braamcamp.*

M. le Ministre,

*Lisbon, August 5, 1880.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's note to Mr. Morier of the 17th May last, transmitting the telegraphic intelligence received from Senhor Sarmiento, the Acting Governor-General of Mozambique, relative to the capture of two slave dhows on that coast, I have now been instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to convey to the Portuguese Government the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have become aware of the steps already taken by the Portuguese authorities for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and at the same time to express the earnest hope that adequate resources will be placed at the disposal of the Portuguese officers in Africa for the more effectual extermination of the Slave Traffic.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) A. G. VANSITTART.

No. 113.

*Mr. Vansittart to Earl Granville.—(Received August 17.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, August 12, 1880.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 14th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, on the 28th July, the Minister of Marine sent out instructions to the Governor-General of Mozambique in order that the Portuguese authorities in that province may render every assistance which Captain Wybrants may require for the success of his expedition.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. G. VANSITTART.

No. 114.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 21, 1880.*

I HAVE received Mr. Vansittart's despatch of the 12th instant, stating that instructions had been sent to the Portuguese authorities at Mozambique to render every assistance to Captain Wybrants.

I have to request you to convey to the Portuguese Government the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for their courtesy in this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.



## No. 115.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Morier.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 16, 1880.*  
 I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Loanda, reporting on the manner in which the so-called free negro labourers are procured to serve under contract in St. Thomé and other places.\*

I have to request you to call the attention of the Portuguese Government to the system in force, which is, in fact, Slave Trade under another name, although the labourers appear to be well treated.

You will also have the goodness to call the attention of the Portuguese Government to the alleged infraction of Article 65 of the Royal Decree of 1868, which prohibits children under 15 years of age being contracted unless accompanied by father, mother, or near relative.

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 116.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Morier.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 18, 1880.*  
 I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of two despatches, and of their inclosures, from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, reporting the energetic and successful action of the Governor-General of that Colony, and the forces at his disposal, against the slave-traders in the Kivolani and Umfussi districts, and the establishment of Portuguese authority in the latter district;† and I have to request you to express to the Portuguese Government the great satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the successful results of the action of the Portuguese authorities on the occasion referred to.

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 117.

*Mr. Morier to Earl Granville.—(Received October 16.)*

My Lord, *Lisbon, October 6, 1880.*  
 IN reply to your Lordship's despatch of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a note which I addressed to Senhor Braamcamp, expressing the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the successful issue of the operations by the Portuguese authorities against the slave-traders in the Kivolani and Umfussi districts.

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

Inclosure in No. 117.

*Mr. Morier to Senhor Braamcamp.*

M. le Ministre, *Lisbon, October 5, 1880.*  
 DESPATCHES from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, received by Her Majesty's Government, report the energetic and successful action of the Governor-General of that Colony, and of the forces at his disposal, against the slave-traders in the Kivolani and Umfussi districts, the capture of the Chief, Macusse Omar, the most noted powerful slave-dealer in the neighbourhood, and the establishment of Portuguese authorities in the district of Umfussi.

\* No. 125.

† Nos. 153 and 155.

In transmitting to me copies of these Reports, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has instructed me to express to your Excellency the very great satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the successful results of the action of the Portuguese authorities on the occasion referred to, and their appreciation of the thoroughly practical methods adopted by the Acting Governor-General, as well as of the able and energetic manner in which his Excellency's orders have been carried out by Captain Braga, in command of the land forces, and Captain Vidal de Souza, in command of the naval forces of His Most Faithful Majesty.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

No. 118.

*Mr. Morier to Earl Granville.—(Received October 16.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, October 6, 1880.*

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of the note which I addressed to Senhor Braamcamp, and in which I called the attention of the Portuguese Government to the system in force respecting the so-called free-negro labourers who are procured to serve under contract in San Thomé and other places, and also to the alleged infraction of Article 65 of the Royal Decree of 1863, which prohibits children under 15 years of age being contracted unless accompanied by father, mother, or near relative.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

Inclosure in No. 118.

*Mr. Morier to Senhor Braamcamp.*

M. le Ministre,

*Lisbon, October 5, 1880.*

FROM a Report received by Her Majesty's Government it would appear that, at Dondo, on the West Coast of Africa, a system has grown up of obtaining negroes from the interior for the purpose of contracting them as labourers in the coffee plantations at Cazengo and elsewhere in Western Africa, as well as of transporting them to the Islands of San Thomé and Principe, which, in some of its features, bears a resemblance to the Slave Trade. It is stated, namely, that three trading merchants have been appointed at Dondo by the Government as agents for the registering of contracts of labourers and domestic servants, in conformity with the Decree of the 27th March last, and that the persons obtained for these purposes are, in large proportion, furnished by the Heads and Chiefs of villages, especially from the neighbouring Libolos, who, in return for such articles as cloth, rum, and powder, in proportion to the value of age and sex, consign their more youthful subjects to certain recruiters who reside in the interior of the country, amongst the native tribes, and whose special avocation it is to procure the required number applied for on receiving the necessary supplies.

When brought to Dondo the agent of the employer at once proceeds to have their heads shaved and their bodies washed, and provides them with food and accommodation. They are then taken before the Government Agent, and registered as free contract-labourers.

It appears that the labourers thus disposed of in the coffee plantations at Cazengo are well treated; that they are provided with huts such as they are accustomed to; that their earnings are regularly paid to them, and that their weekly amount of labour is only five days, of nine hours each. They appear happy and contented, but knowing that they have been removed from their homes against their will, they do not look forward to any other position or future than that of bondsmen to their employers.

An important feature of this system consists in the youth of the labourers obtained under it, the majority of the recently contracted people ranging from 12 to 25 years. Moreover, these plantations are remarkable for the number of very young children, as young as 7, present on them, who do not apparently belong to any families of negroes in the plantations—children which, the Report says, seemed very happy, and were only employed in lighter work about the buildings and houses. Nevertheless, this state of

things is in contravention to the humane intentions of Article 65 of the Royal Decree of 1868, which stipulates that, "No minor under 15 years of age will be admitted in contract unless going with father and mother, or relative not beyond the second degree." As nearly all these children are without relatives of any kind, it is obvious that in their case this Article cannot have been complied with, nor Article 57 either, which stipulates, "That in the registering of the contracts the parties shall be asked if they contract of their own free will and accord."

In instructing me to invite your Excellency's attention to this Report, Her Majesty's Government, whilst gladly recognizing the humane treatment which appears to be the rule in these plantations, cannot but point out the abuses which may arise under a system which practically allows native Africans to be removed from their homes without their consent, and this in a manner not far different from actually purchasing them. Her Majesty's Government are aware that there is a Portuguese law, according to which it is lawful to purchase slaves for the purpose of setting them at liberty, and they have on previous occasions pointed out that this law, though undoubtedly having a humane object in view, is capable of being dangerously abused. In the present instance, however, it does not seem that what is done is done in virtue of that law, because the negroes brought to Dondo do not appear to be slaves released by purchase from a state of slavery, but the young and defenceless members of the black communities in the interior, who have been handed over, without their consent, by the Chiefs and Headmen of those villages in return for stated quantities of cloth, powder, rum, and other articles, and that on a regularly established system, through the instrumentality of well-known agents established in the interior for that purpose. This, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, does amount to a system not very different from one of disguised Slave Trade; for it must be borne in mind, that though the fate of the negroes when they get within reach of the humane system in force in the Portuguese Colony is apparently a happy one, it is impossible for the Portuguese authorities to know or to control what goes on in the interior for the purpose of obtaining possession of these labourers.

Well acquainted with your Excellency's desire to put down everything connected with the Slave Trade, I am convinced that these considerations will receive at your Excellency's hands the attention which this important subject deserves.

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

## No. 119.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

I APPROVE the note addressed by you to the Portuguese Government, a copy of which is inclosed in your despatch dated the 6th instant, with respect to the engagement under contract of so-called free negro labourers at San Thomé and other places, and the alleged infraction of Article 65 of the Royal Decree of 1868, concerning the employment of children under 15 years of age.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 120.

*Mr. Morier to Earl Granville.—(Received November 2.)*

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th instant, in which I had the honour to forward to your Lordship the copy of my note expressing to the Portuguese Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the successful operations carried out against the Slave Trade in the Kivolani and Umfussi districts, in the Province of Mozambique, I beg leave now to transmit to your Lordship a translation of Senhor Braamcamp's reply.

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

Inclosure in No. 120.

*Senhor Braamcamp to Mr. Morier.*

(Translation.)

Your Excellency,

*Lisbon, October 12, 1880.*

I HAD the honour to receive the note which your Excellency addressed to me on the 5th instant, expressing the satisfaction with which Her Britannic Majesty's Government had learnt the news not only of the energetic and effectual steps adopted by the Acting Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique against the slave-dealers in the Quivolane and Umfussi districts, but also of the capture of the famous Chief, Moccusse Omar, and of the establishment of the Portuguese authority in the last-named district, as well as of the assistance rendered to the said Governor both by Captain Braga, who commanded the land forces, and by Captain Vidal de Souza, who was in command of the Portuguese naval forces.

I am about to communicate to the Minister of Marine the contents of your Excellency's note in question for the proper purpose, but His Majesty's Government feels highly gratified at the manner in which the proceedings of the Acting Governor-General of that province, as well as of the Portuguese authorities there, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, have been appreciated by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

I renew, &amp;c.

(Signed) ANSELMO JOZÉ BRAAMCAMP.

No. 121.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 9, 1880.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Mr. Consul O'Neill, reporting the arrival at Mozambique and the subsequent proceedings of the expeditionary party under Captain Wybrants;\* and I have to request that you will convey, through the Portuguese Government, the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Governor-General for the assistance rendered by his Excellency to the expedition in question.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Loanda*.

No. 122.

*Consul Cohen to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 10.)*

My Lord,

*Loanda, March 20, 1880.*

DURING a short stay at the Island of San Thomé, on my way hither in the Portuguese mail-steamer from Lisbon, I was enabled to visit one of the estates there, affording me the opportunity of ascertaining the position and condition of the contracted labourers, and I have the honour to submit, for your Lordship's information, the following remarks:—

The number of indentured labourers in that Colony is estimated at a little over 5,000.

Prior to the present year they were bound for a period of three years, but fresh engagements are extended to five years, to work six days in the week and nine hours and

\* No. 160.

a half a-day, at a minimum wage of 1\$500 (6s. 9d.) a-month, rations three times a-day, and two suits of clothing a-year, to be provided with suitable dwelling and medical attendance. On any estate which employs over fifty contracted labourers an hospital must be provided and duly qualified medical men engaged to visit the hospitals at least once a-week, or oftener if required. The practitioners are paid by the proprietors an annual stipend, according to agreement. The hospitals and inmates—the males and females having separate wards—are generally attended to by a former confidential slave, a man for the male ward and a woman for the female ward.

A Government officer is appointed as “Curador,” or Protector, whose duty it is to see that the labourers are properly treated and their wages regularly paid by visiting the estates as often as he may deem necessary, and to whom the right of complaint is accorded to the labourers. In what manner, however, any infringement of the contract is dealt with was not clearly explained, but the impression left on my mind was that the officer above mentioned decided all cases of dispute between the employer and employed.

On the expiration of the agreement the labourer, should he elect to return to the port of embarkation, is provided with a free return passage, or, should he remain in the island can obtain a plot of land from the Government, on condition that it be cultivated, or show some visible means of subsistence.

The foregoing is a summary of the conditions laid down, I have been informed, by law for the employment of contracted field labourers under Government supervision.

The mode of treatment is in this wise: At 6 o'clock in the morning they are mustered in gangs of twenty, each gang having a “head-man” or “head-woman,” and inspected; should any appear sick and ailing they are sent to the hospital. The morning meal is handed to each individual, and the driver proceeds with his or her gang to the field, who stands over them and watches that they do not neglect their work or run away. At noon the second meal is taken to the field and distributed to them.

On their return in the evening a more substantial cooked meal is served out, and they are left to their own resources until 9 o'clock, when the ringing of a bell summons them to rest. The men are lodged *en masse* in a spacious wooden-floored room, under lock and key, and the women in like manner in the upper floor of the same building.

It is the intention of the Government, I was told, to require employers to provide married couples, or those who wish to live as man and wife, and families, should any be imported, with separate huts, which at the present time are only granted voluntarily to those who ask for this privilege, and only when their conduct has been exemplary or express their intention to remain permanently in the Colony.

There arrived by the Portuguese mail-boat from the south about 180 contracted labourers, men and women. On landing they were taken to the office of the Protector to have their contracts registered, and were interrogated as to the manner of their treatment during the voyage and whether they understood the nature of the agreement they had entered into. I did not, however, observe any children.

They were exceedingly well dressed. The men wore a frock jacket, trowsers, and cap; the women a jacket, skirt, and head-handkerchief; but from their cleanly appearance and neatness I am of opinion were put on prior to disembarkation.

I left San Thomé with the impression that the labourers, although kept under strict discipline, are not harshly treated by their employers, and, I am inclined to believe, carefully protected by the local authorities.

The districts from whence they are brought are the Quanza, Novo Redondo, and Benguela; and I shall, as soon as the opportunity offers, proceed south to ascertain the mode of recruitment, and report to your Lordship.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. COHEN.

No. 123.

*Consul Cohen to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 7.)*

My Lord,

Loanda, April 19, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a translation of the Regulations special to this province, published in the “Loanda Boletim Oficial” of the 27th March last, for the contracting of labourers and domestic servants conformably with the general Regulations approved by the Royal Decree of the 21st November.

I beg to defer submitting to your Lordship any remarks on the operation of these

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Regulations until I have acquired a more intimate knowledge of the inhabitants and general condition of the Colony.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. COHEN.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 123.

*Extract from the "Official Gazette of Angola" of March 27, 1880.*

(Translation.)

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*Regulations Special to the Province of Angola for the Contracting of Labourers and Domestic Servants.*

Decree No. 123.

WHEREAS the special Regulations for this province, referred to in the 32nd Article of the new Regulations for contracting servants and labourers, confirmed by the Decree of the 28th November, 1878, being concluded, I hereby, with the unanimous vote of the Provincial Council, order that the said Regulations, signed by me, be duly published and executed.

Be it known to the competent authorities, and to whomsoever these may come.

Given under my hand and seal at the Government Palace of Loanda, on the 27th March, 1880.

(Signed) VASCO GUEDES DE CARVALHO MENEZES,  
*Governor-General.*

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*Special Regulations for the Board of Director for Contracting Servants and Labourers in the Province of Angola, agreeably with the General Regulations approved by the Decree of the 21st November, 1878.*

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CHAPTER I.—*Of the General Director and his Delegates.*

Article 1. The interposition of the General Director in the formation of contracts agreeably with the 8th Article of the General Regulation of the 21st November, 1878, will be carried out in the following manner:—

The contracts will be made out in the presence of the General Director, and written by one of the employés of the Department, with all the formalities prescribed in the annexed form.

§ 1. In those localities where the General Director cannot be found, the contracts will be made out in the presence of the Civil Governor (Administrador de Concelho) or the Delegate for the Crown, duly authorized by the said General Director, and written by the respective public clerks of the Court or Crown Officers. When, however, the Delegate of the Director should likewise be the same for the Crown, the deed can be written by the clerks at the Registrar's Office.

§ 2. The General Director, or the functionaries duly authorized by him, shall, in all contracts, expressly declare that they give it their full approval.

§ 3. These contracts will be made according to the forms annexed.

Art. 2. In those localities where the General Director cannot be found, his delegates will prepare the documents specified in the 11th Article of the General Regulations, after which they will be sent to the General Director for judgment.

§. All witnesses required for examination in the cases of the aforesaid Article will be subpoenaed by the order of the Civil Governor.

Art. 3. The application provided in the paragraph of the aforesaid 11th Article of the Regulations, must be made in a petition to the General Governor, when desired by a master, and in like manner, or by verbal complaint, when by a labourer; and in this case it will be written out in regular form.

§ 1. After the Governor's writing his decision on the brief or petition, the General Director will be petitioned for the documents, from which recourse can be had to the superior judgment or decision of the Provisional Government.

§ 2. After this appeal, the case will in like manner return to the General Director to be duly executed, and then placed in the archives.

Art. 4. The powers awarded to the General Director by the 13th Article of the said

General Regulations, and which he can either use himself or delegate to the Crown Officers of the different circuits, will be carried out in the districts where the respective Chief is charged with judicial powers, by some person vested with them by the General Director.

§. These powers are the same as those vested in the General Director or Guardian of the Orphans by the Attorney-General for the Crown.

Art. 5. The General Director, when on inspection, as recommended in the 16th Article of the General Regulations, will exercise all acts pertaining to the public officers delegated in the different localities.

§ 1. The General Director, when on inspection, may be accompanied by an employé of his Department, who will receive a gratification similar to that received by the public clerks when accompanying the Judges on inspection.

§ 2. The General Director must, with all due anticipation, request of the General Government the necessary means of conveyance for himself and the accompanying clerk and servants, authorizing them to be billeted through all the different localities of their inspection.

CHAPTER II.—*On Contracts and their Conditions.—Rights and Duties of the Masters, Servants, and Planters.—Grants of Lands.*

Section 1.—*Contracts, their Requisites and Especialities.—On their Ratification and Register on renewal.*

Art. 6. No delegate of the General Director shall engage or contract for domestic service, nor register for the renewal of those rights of service, more than five labourers for each master, without the permission of the General Director, and this permission can alone be granted to the interested parties who may show good and just motives to the General Director for demanding them.

Art. 7. The renewal of the rights of these contracts, agreeably with the 41st Article of the General Regulations, can be secured by subjoining to the contract and to the register the following note:—"Through disease of the master on the      of      , 18      , this contract transferred to Mr.      , his heir;" the interested party having duly certified to the Director the death of the master and his succession to the property.

With regard to domestic services, the renewal, in case of co-heirs, will be regulated, as much as possible, by mutual agreement between masters and servants.

Art. 8. The Delegates of the General Director shall not sign any contracts in which agents appear for the proper parties, except when these are duly qualified by powers of attorney, endorsed by the General Director.

Art. 9. The powers of attorney can alone be endorsed when legal and ample, after the parties interested having certified their rights agreeably with this Regulation.

Art. 10. Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding Article the delegates of the General Director may, at the petition of the agents, sign the contracts without the endorsement of their powers of attorney, which, however, will be sent on at once to the General Director, together with all the requisite documents of the masters; but in this case the agents will become responsible for all damages that may arise to the contracted parties from the nullity of their contracts.

Section 2.—*Salaries, Food, Dress, Place of Abode, and Medical treatment of the contracted Servants.*

Art. 11. The minimum salaries to the contracted servants is that stipulated in Schedule A, annexed to these Regulations.

Art. 12. The master, when food is stipulated, is obliged to supply to the labourers a wholesome and abundant ration, agreeably with the habits and customs of the natives, allowing them at least two meals per day, and as varied as possible.

§. The General Director and his delegates will repeatedly inspect as to the abundance of the ration, and receive all complaints regarding it from the contracted servants.

Art. 13. The dress or clothing that the master is bound to supply to the labourers is specified in Schedule A already alluded to.

Art. 14. All salaries or wages stipulated in the contracts made agreeably with the conditions of these Regulations will be paid in monthly instalments.

Art. 15. The master is bound to supply habitations or residence to the labourers in the following manner:—

1. All labourers without any family can live together, the sexes, however, separated.

2. All labourers having families are entitled to a hut.

§ 1. The general residences, as well as the huts, shall be built in line on a dry and well-ventilated locality, having an elevation of, at least, 3 metres, with windows and doors sufficiently large, so that each bed can enjoy 15 cubic metres of air.

§ 2. These conditions are not applicable to servants contracted for domestic work.

Art. 16. The master shall supply every year to each labourer a mat and rug for the bed, and a bedstead or platform to sleep upon, elevated at least half a metre from the ground.

Art. 17. All masters employing more than twenty labourers shall be obliged to have a dispensary for their use, and an infirmary constructed agreeably with the 1st section of the 15th Article, together with a competent attendant, supplied with everything requisite for his situation.

§. In manufacturing establishments situated within 10 kilom. of any Settlement having a hospital the construction of infirmaries can be dispensed, the masters being obliged to send the sick to the hospital, and there pay the expenses incurred.

Art. 18. Masters will not be obliged to pay any salary to labourers during illness, but are bound to pay attendance during the same.

Art. 19. Servants or labourers not vaccinated will not be permitted to enter or leave the province.

§. On arriving at or departing from a port infected with the small-pox every labourer must show that the vaccination was efficacious.

### Section 3.—*Variety of Labour and its Distribution.—Working Hours.*

Art. 20. All men, women, and minors between the ages of 15 and 21, engaged for agricultural or other employment, will be obliged to work according to their strength, aptitude, and ability, according to the choice of the proprietor.

Art. 21. Minors between the ages of 11 and 15 will be obliged to do the same work, excepting what may require great muscular strength, such as felling trees, sawing timber, &c.

Art. 22. Minors between the ages of 7 and 11 can only be employed in domestic work, collecting fruit, tending cattle, and always bearing in mind their age and want of strength.

Art. 23. Minors between the ages of 7 and 15 can only be forced to work six hours, with an interval of two; and all labourers over 15 years of age are obliged to work nine hours with the same interval.

§. On holidays they will all be obliged to work only as specified in the 2nd section of the 12nd Article of the general Regulations.

### Section 4.—*On Contracts, including Grants of Land.*

Art. 24. The granting of land will be stipulated as follows:—

1. To each male adult shall be granted no less than a hectare of land, when the settlement of land is contracted together with personal labour.

2. To each single labourer contracting without the condition of personal labour, not less than 2 hectares of land will be granted.

§ 1. When the labourer has a family the minimum quantity of land granted under the first and second paragraph of this Article will be increased in both cases by an addition of 30 per cent. for every available member of the family.

§ 2. The labourers contracting for grants of land together with personal labour shall not be forced to work for their masters more than three days in every week.

§ 3. The Governor in Council, upon the information of the General Director, can modify the stipulations of the first and second paragraphs of this Article, in view of any especial circumstances pertaining to localities or cultivation.

### CHAPTER III.—*The Contracting Agents.*

Art. 25. Any person desirous of becoming a contracting agent must petition the Governor-General, designating the locality where he would wish to celebrate the



contracts, and to what purpose the labour of the contracted parties would be applied, promising to furnish the guarantee that may be required of him, and producing certificate of good conduct agreeably with Article 51 and its paragraphs of the General Regulations of the 21st November, 1878.

Art. 26. The General Director must always be consulted on the selection of agents, the absolute necessity of their appointment, and the amount of security or guarantee they must furnish.

Art. 27. The candidates petition, bearing the opinion of the General Director, must be presented to the Government Council for their decision.

Art. 28. The appointment will be made by provincial Decree, designating the amount stipulated as security, and declaring that its validity depends on this circumstance.

Art. 29. The guarantee or security can be realised by making a deposit in the financial Department in due legal form, or a declaration to that effect, made and signed at the Treasury or its branches, as is commonly practised in such cases of security.

#### CHAPTER IV.—*Manner of embarking Labourers and Servants.*

Art. 30. All vessels intended for the conveyance of planters or labourers will be, and are, subject to the restrictions of the General Regulations of the 21st November, 1878, and to the conditions mentioned in these Regulations.

Art. 31. All contracted parties will be considered as third-class passengers, accommodated between decks, and entitled to a mat and bed rug or blanket, the men and women being separate.

Art. 32. All vessels intended for the conveyance of contracted labourers will not be allowed iron gratings on the hatches leading to the sleeping quarters, nor chains nor pinions, nor any instrument for the purpose of punishing passengers.

§. They may, however, have ten pairs of hand-cuffs for every hundred passengers, for the purpose alone of securing dangerous delinquents.

Art. 33. All vessels intended for the conveyance of planters and labourers will be inspected by the captain of the port and by an officer of the Board of Health; these functionaries taking into consideration the accommodation of the vessel, the probable duration of the voyage, the health conditions of the sleeping arrangements, without which they cannot be received.

§ 1. The number of passengers shall never exceed that of one passenger to every 2 cubic metres of the ship's tonnage when bound on a voyage out of the province.

§ 2. Steam-ships conveying these passengers from one port of the province to another, or sailing-vessels in similar circumstances, bound to a port to leeward, may admit one passenger for every metre of her tonnage.

§ 3. It will not be permitted in these vessels to carry any cargo, provisions, or extras in the place destined for the accommodation of passengers.

Art. 34. All vessels conveying more than fifty passengers, except on voyages not exceeding twenty-four hours' duration, must have on board an ambulance and attendant.

Art. 35. All launches, not decked, intended for conveying passengers between the ports of the province, from Ambriz to Benguella, may receive as many as ten passengers when their tonnage is above 10 cubic metres, and the maritime authorities of the port to which the vessel belongs should consider it in no way inconvenient to the said passengers.

Art. 36. The passengers shall not be received on board without each one showing two shirts, two trousers, and a hat, to every man; and two shifts, two skirts, and two handkerchiefs to every female.

§. These articles must accompany the planter when he lands, and form part of the dress the master is obliged to supply them.

Art. 37. Every contracted labourer will be permitted to take 15 kilog. weight of luggage.

Art. 38. The vessel must be supplied with sufficient water to allow 5 litres per day to each person for cooking and drinking.

Art. 39. The daily ration on board must consist of 1 litre of flour (mandioca), or of (fuba) fine flour, 350 grammes of fish or meat, 250 grammes of rice, or 25 centilitres of vegetables, and 2 of oil, salt, and seasoning.

Art. 40. The accommodations for passengers, even for the shortest voyages, must be well washed and dried; the ceiling, sides, and bulk-heads well white-washed.

Art. 41. The accommodations shall not be washed while the passengers are on board,

but only cleaned with a wet cloth and brush when requisite, this operation beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning, and retaining the passengers on deck till sunset, with the hatches open and the wind-sails or ventilators hoisted.

Art. 42. Vessels conveying labourers or planters must have two water-closets, at least, on deck.

Art 43. The accommodations must be swept out at least twice a-day, taking good care to keep them perfectly clean.

Art. 44. Whenever the weather will permit the passengers going on deck, the accommodations between decks shall be fumigated every day with the following mixture :—

Sawdust from pine wood..	..	..	..	..	1,000 grammes
Carbolic acid (unrefined)..	..	..	..	..	30 „
Or—					
Chlorate of lime	..	..	..	..	100 grammes
Water	..	..	..	..	5 litres

Art. 45. The contracted parties must be on board three hours before the time announced for sailing, and will be examined by the health officer, who must point out to the naval authorities all those that may not be in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage.

§. The naval authorities shall order these to be landed and handed over to the master, agent, or his representative on board, and in his absence to the Civil Governor, and notice of the occurrence given to the General Director.

Art. 46. Immediately after the examination made by the health officer, the captain of the port, or his substitute, will see that all the legal conditions requisite for conveying passengers have been fulfilled.

Art. 47. The captain of the ports of the province, as well as his delegates, must adopt the most rigorous and severe fiscalization on vessels conveying labourers, so that the laws in vigour may not be avoided.

§. Should the naval authorities, on their visit before sailing, discover any transgression of the laws or respective Regulations, it must be at once notified to the General Director, and, without his decision, the labourers or servants with whom the fault occurs shall not undertake the voyage.

Art. 48. Whatever the General Director may order or resolve in consequence of the Report from the health officer or the captain of the port, on his visits agreeably with these Regulations, no appeal can be made except to the Governor in Council.

Art. 49. The guarantee or security specified in the 73rd Article of the General Regulations must be given in the presence of the Secretary-General in due form in a book especially kept for the purpose.

Art. 50. Whenever the General Director should consider that a breach or violation has been committed of any general or special order, with regard to the conveyance in vessels of the labourers or servants, he must forward before the Government Council the confirmation of the 75th Article of the General Regulations and those pertaining to it in these Regulations.

#### CHAPTER V.—*On Perquisites.*

Art. 51. The perquisites derived from necessary acts and measures of the Board and the Civil Government are specified in Schedule (B), hereinafter subjoined.

§. These perquisites shall be paid by the masters of the workmen or servants.

Art 52. No more shall be paid for every contract made than the amount stipulated in the aforesaid Schedule (B), which embraces the amount to be paid to the Board for the making of the contract, as well as that belonging to the Administration for the register.

Art. 53. To collect the perquisites due for making or ratifying each contract, together with the register at the Administration, an order will be made out at the Board which will be presented by the interested parties at the respective Collector's office, together with the payment, for which a receipt will be given, annexed to the contract, and all delivered to the interested party, who can at once have it registered without further expense at the Civil Government's office.

Art. 54. Three-fifths of the perquisites thus collected will belong to the General Board, and the remaining two-fifths to the Civil Government.

Art. 55. The expenses of books and otherwise will be calculated separately for the Board and for the Administration or Civil Government, and will be paid respectively out of each one's perquisites as per the above Article.

Art. 56. The net amount of perquisites coming to the Board monthly shall be

divided in the beginning of the following month between its employés, one half going to the General Director, and the other half to the clerks, in proportion to their salaries.

Art. 57. The net amount of perquisites coming to the Civil Administration will be distributed in the same manner as all other emoluments.

Art. 58. The perquisites belonging exclusively to the Board will be collected there and divided together with the other, agreeably with Article 56.

CHAPTER VI.—*The Accounting Department of the Board and its Branches.*

Art 59. The General Board and its branches must have besides the letter book for registering the official correspondence, the following:—

1st. A book to register all the engaged servants, their contracts, and fines, written according to the subjoined model.

2nd. A book to register the fines.

3rd. Blank forms for the fees belonging to the Board and to the Civil Court.

Art. 60. These books will be registered by the General Director or by his delegates, and by them commenced and likewise closed.

Art. 61. The Treasury Department will supply the books, which must be paid by instalments from the fees.

CHAPTER VII.—*Special Measure with regard to Vagrants.*

Vagrants employed at the forts or public works will receive rations equally with the prisoners, and salary according to paragraph 16 of Schedule (A).

Given at the Government Palace on the 27th day of March, 1880.

(Signed) VASCO GUEDES DE CARVALHO E MENEZES,  
*Governor-General.*

SCHEDULE (A).

*Salary, Food, and Dress for Servants and Planters under Contract.*

	Reis.
Contracts stipulating salary alone, monthly—	
1. Men and women .. .. .	3\$000
2. Minors between 11 and 15 years .. .. .	1\$950
3. Minors between 15 and 21 years .. .. .	2\$550
Contracts granting land and personal labour—	
4. Monthly salary to men and women .. .. .	500
5. Rations, agreeably with the 39th Article of the proposed Regulations. The ration is due only on the days they work for the master.	
Contracts with salary, food, and dress; monthly salaries—	
6. Men and women .. .. .	1\$250
7. Minors between 11 and 15 years .. .. .	200
8. Minors between 15 and 21 years .. .. .	800
9. At Mossamedes, Ambriz, Cazengo, and Golungo-Alto, to men ..	600
10. " " " " " to women ..	400
11. Rations as per the 39th Article aforesaid.	
Contracts with only food and dress—	
12. Minors under 11 inclusive, rations as the aforesaid 39th Article.	
Dress, when stipulated in contracts—	
13. For the male sex of whatever age, 4 pairs of trousers and 4 overshirts annually, from materials adapted to the season, and 2 hats.	
14. For the females of all ages, 4 skirts and 4 shifts annually, from materials adapted to the season, and 4 handkerchiefs for the head.	
15. Those contracted to serve out of the province will be dressed as per Article 36.h of the proposed Regulations.	
Salary to vagrants—	
16. The vagrants referred to in the 8th Chapter of the General Regulations shall receive, when engaged as per Articles 90th, 91st, and 92nd, according to their capability and behaviour, from 660 to 1\$200 reis per month.	

## SCHEDULE (B).

*The Fees payable at the General Board for the following Acts :—*

	Reis.
1. For making each contract referred to in the 45th Article, or for ratifying those of Article 56th of the General Regulations of 1878, and for the register at the Administration, and when made at the General Board or its branches, where the delegate is not the Civil Governor (Administrador de Concelho)	500
2. Ditto, when the delegate is the Civil Governor	300
3. For revising each contract according to the 63rd Article of the said General Regulations, and for the inspection of the dispositions of the 54th, 65th, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 76th, and 78th Articles of the said Regulations	1\$000
4. For revising each contract for servants within the province in case of their embarking	100
5. For registering each contract in the Civil Administration of the district where the servants are employed when the contract has been made or ratified elsewhere	200
6. For every certificate not exceeding two pages, with 25 lines of 30 letters	500
7. For every extra page	200
8. For the seal of the Department on each certificate	120
9. Certificate of justification in case of the deficiency of documents, as per Article 40th, the regular legal fees as per Court schedule in vigour.	
10. The pass referred to in the 56th Article, section 2, of the General Regulations, containing as many as 10 names	50
11. For every 10 names more	30
12. To indorse the right of succession to contracts agreeably with Article 41 of the General Regulations and the draft of the Special Regulation	300
13. For registering the above contract in the Court of Administration	200
14. For the revision of each power of attorney agreeably with the 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles of the above draft of Regulations]	500

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Inclosure 2 in No. 123.

*Extract from the "Official Gazette of Angola" of April 3, 1880.*

(Translation.)

*Forms referred to in the Regulations for Servants and Labourers pertaining to the Decree No. 123.*

*Form No. 1.—General Board of Guardians of the Province of Angola. Contract for Colonizing by granting Lands.*

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the month of \_\_\_\_\_ of 18 \_\_\_\_\_ in this \_\_\_\_\_ and before \_\_\_\_\_ and the witnesses hereinafter mentioned and undersigned, appeared \_\_\_\_\_, and by him was said that he came of his own free will to contract with the first-mentioned party, and agrees to colonize by grant of land agreeably with the terms and forms prescribed in the Portuguese Civil Code Law of the 29th April, 1875, the General Regulations of the 21st November, 1878, and the Special Regulations of this province, with the following conditions :—

By the General Director \_\_\_\_\_ was said that he approved all the conditions of the present contract as being in harmony with the provisions of the law, and ordered that it should be registered at the Civil Administration within thirty days of the present date to become duly legal.

Duly signed (and sealed) in the presence of the witnesses \_\_\_\_\_ and of myself \_\_\_\_\_ who wrote it \_\_\_\_\_ and sign it together with \_\_\_\_\_

*General Board of Guardians of the Province of Angola.*

Fees paid \_\_\_\_\_

*Form No. 2.—General Board of Guardians of the Province of Angola. Contract for Services rendered.*

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the month of \_\_\_\_\_, 18 \_\_\_\_\_, in this \_\_\_\_\_ and before \_\_\_\_\_ and the witnesses hereinafter mentioned and undersigned, appeared \_\_\_\_\_, and by him was said that he came of his own free will to contract with the first-mentioned party his services and labour according to the terms and stipulations \_\_\_\_\_

of the Law of the 29th April, 1875, the Regulations of the 21st November, 1878, the Special Regulations of this province and under the following conditions:—

1. That he, as labourer, contracts and obliges himself to do all work.
2. And furthermore binds himself to work      hours per day, excepting holidays.
3. That this contract shall be good and binding during the term of      months, beginning from the
4. And by      was said that during the existence of this contract he binds himself

By the General Director      was said that he approved of all the conditions of the present contract as being in harmony with the provisions of the law and ordered that it should be registered at the Civil Administration within thirty days of the present date to become duly legal.

Duly signed (and sealed) in the presence of the witnesses      and of myself      who wrote it      and signed it together with

*General Board of Guardians of the Province of Angola.*

Fees paid

No. 124.

*Consul Cohen to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 29.)*

My Lord,

*Loanda, May 22, 1880.*

A GENTLEMAN of Loanda, who returned from the Congo two days ago, gave me the following information regarding Mr. Stanley, which I have the honour to report to your Lordship.

That intrepid and enterprising traveller, since his arrival at the foot of the last Falls of Yallala in August of last year, has cut a road to a distance of nearly 200 miles, and has since transported in sections two steam-launches, and a third is now on its way. If this is correct Mr. Stanley must now be encamped at the Livingstone Falls, where the river becomes uninterrupted.

He has erected at Bibbi five wooden houses, two iron frame stores, and a number of huts. His second depôt will be at the end of the land route.

My informant states, however, that Mr. Stanley has great difficulty in retaining his labourers and carriers, and that he has now with him but three Europeans (one of whom is a Portuguese engineer engaged at Banana), the greater number of those who arrived by the ship "Barga" having returned to Europe, and others have succumbed to the effects of the climate.

Much mystery still prevails as to the object of the expedition by the reticence Mr. Stanley observed to all those who have conversed with him, and the consequence is that rumours are circulated which remove the belief that his mission is purely that of a humane and philanthropic character.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. COHEN.

No. 125.

*Consul Cohen to Earl Granville.—(Received September 6.)*

My Lord,

*Loanda, July 20, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that on the 27th May I left Loanda on an official visit to Dondo, on the River Quanza, and from thence travelled by land to Cazengo, the principal coffee-producing district of this province, and returned on the 20th of last month.

The connection that Dondo has with the series of this despatch is that it is the place of residence of three trading merchants appointed by this Government as Agents for the registering of contracts of labourers and domestic servants, in conformity with the Decree of the 27th March last, a translation of which was transmitted in my despatch of the 19th April.

The people obtained as labourers and domestic servants are from the independent

tribe known as Libolos, whose country is not more than five days' journey from Dondo. With these people the largest trade in palm oil is done, and their intercourse, not in units but in hundreds, with the merchants of Dondo an every-day occurrence; but I could not ascertain that those bringing produce either abstained from returning to their homes or offering voluntarily their services. Yet, the heads or chiefs of villages will consign to recruiters their more youthful subjects for such articles as cloth, rum, and powder in proportion to value of age and sex. It is well known that in the country itself three or four colonial-born subjects reside whose special avocation is that of procuring the required number asked for on receiving the necessary supplies. When brought to Dondo the agent of the employer at once proceeds to have their heads closely shaven, their bodies washed, and provides food and accommodation; they are then taken before the Government Agent, exhibited and registered as free contracted labourers, and in course of time dispatched to their destination.

I visited several of the coffee estates in Cazengo. The contracted labourers were fairly treated; those who have been on the estate for some little time are provided with huts, such as they are accustomed to, and their earnings regularly paid by the week—half in cash, half in supplies, but the latter optional. Those recently arrived are lodged *en masse* within the premises—the sexes being separated—and supplied with food until they become accustomed to field work and able to earn more than the estimated cost of the rations; they are made to work five days in the week and nine hours a-day. In general, they appeared happy and contented; but, knowing they were bought, they do not look forward to any other position or future than being bondspeople of their employers.

There is no resident doctor in this district, and the people are left without any medical attendance, and with the exception of one estate, "Prototype," which is well organized, and a resident medical dispenser employed to attend to the sick, for whom a well-fitted hospital is provided, the estates have no hospitals.

There is no Government supervision, never any inquiries made into the condition of the labourers, nor any returns obtained of births and deaths, and if any are missing, it would be a useless formality to report the fact to the Government official, so it is assumed either that they have escaped and gone back to their country or that they have died and been buried by their countrymen.

I called the attention of the Governor-General to this unsatisfactory state of things, and his Excellency gave me the assurance that a medical officer would be at once appointed to that district, and that Government supervision would be effectively and properly made.

I must also mention that from Dondo many have been, and are still, exported to the Islands of San Thomé and Príncipe. By the steamer I returned to Loanda there were twenty-two male contracted labourers on board who were ultimately shipped to San Thomé. There was not one above the age of 23 or 25. Stopping at a station on the river and these people were walking about the ship, the Captain was asked the very significant question by a passenger, "Is there no fear that they will run away?"

I observed that the majority of the recently-contracted people on the estates varied from 12 to 25 years of age, and a number of children as young as 7 who are principally employed in lighter work about the buildings and in the house, and appeared certainly very happy, but the question arises, is Article 65 of the Royal Decree of 1868 strictly carried out, which is as follows:—

"No minor under 15 years of age will be admitted in contract unless going with father, mother, or relative not beyond the second degree." As nearly all are without relatives of any kind, it is obvious that neither is Article 57 adhered to, which stipulates that "on the registering of the contracts the parties shall be asked if they contract of their own free will and accord," &c.

The children and adults are obtained by barter, and this practice which, if not an actual traffic in, is tantamount to, slavery, will ever continue so long as the Government sanction the system of freeing alleged slaves by "ransom," which is a misnomer, as no slaves are brought by the native Chiefs for sale, except upon application.

I am certainly unable to say that I saw any money or kind paid, but there is no attempt made to conceal the only method in practice by which the labourers are procured, and it would be somewhat invidious to mention the names of parties from whom my information has been obtained, both in general conversation and in the course of their hospitable attentions.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. COHEN.

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Mozambique.*

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No. 126.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 8, 1880.*  
 I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 6th November, having reference to the joint British and Portuguese expedition for the suppression of Slave Trade south of Mozambique.

I am to convey to you Lord Salisbury's approval of your proceedings as reported in your despatch, and of the letter, a copy of which was inclosed therein, which you addressed to the Governor-General; and I am to instruct you to take an opportunity of expressing to his Excellency the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received the intelligence of the joint operations of the British and Portuguese forces for the suppression of Slave Traffic in Portuguese waters, and their earnest hope that now that he has a sufficient force at his disposal, his Excellency will be enabled to make such dispositions as will put an effectual stop to the export of slaves from Portuguese territories.

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

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No. 127.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 12, 1880.)*

(Extract.) *Mozambique, December 2, 1879.*

AS the mail leaving here on the 5th will be last of the closing year, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship the following remarks upon the extent and present condition of the Mozambique Slave Trade.

The imperfect means of communication between the few and scattered points upon the coast occupied by Europeans, the uncertain nature of native report, and the framing of evidence obtainable by men-of-war cruising in the channel, combine to make an exact calculation of the extent of this trade one of great difficulty.

The fact that few dhows have been captured lately, might be taken by some as fair proof that it was comparatively extinct, but those who know how completely the odds in this game are in favour of the slave dealer, are well aware that it may mean nothing more than that they exercise more caution, and that the watchers are being outwitted by them. And, on the other hand, the abundant rumours that circulate in the markets indicating a lively trade, must be received with the greatest caution, and can rarely, indeed, be admitted into such a calculation unless they have been independently and circumstantially corroborated.

Four years ago the late Consul Elton reported an export trade of between 7,000 and 8,000 slaves per annum from this coast, basing his calculation upon the number of dhows captured, which he estimated at 25 per cent the number actually run.

This percentage of captures strikes one at first sight as largely in excess of the proportion usually estimated by other authorities upon the East Coast Slave Trade, which has, I think, never exceeded 10 per cent., but it should be noticed that twelve out of the sixteen dhows were seized in harbour upon the Mozambique Coast (a fact of considerable importance when judging the relative value of sea cruising and direct action upon the coast of supply), so that the percentage captured by Her Majesty's ships in their ordinary work of sea cruising, does not really exceed the usual estimate.

Although the strictest vigilance is maintained by the British men-of-war, which are constantly cruising in the Mozambique Channel, it is only necessary to glance at the area which includes slaving operations, and compare that with the number of vessels

employed in the service of their suppression, to see how small the chances are of capture if the least caution is exercised by the slave dealers.

Taking a point little south of the Primeira Islands as the southernmost limit of supply, we have from this to Cape Delgado 540 miles of coast, from which, at any of the numerous rivers and points, unoccupied by the Portuguese, slaves may be shipped. Upon the Madagascar side, from Nos Bè to south of Majinterano, there is an equal extent of coast upon which slaves may be, and are landed, and, in addition, there are the Comoros and other islands all requiring, in one form or another, negro labour. So that the total length of coast from which slaving operations are carried on may be said to be over 1,000 miles, and the sea area upon which Her Majesty's cruisers are employed as over 500 square miles.

When to this is added the fact that the greatest number of ships we are able to furnish for service in these waters has hitherto been three, and that the Portuguese effective force averages two vessels, neither of which has been able, for various reasons, to operate much in this work, some idea may also be formed of the difficulty in the way of obtaining satisfactory data for this calculation. Proceeding then upon evidence that may be relied upon of slave cargoes that have left this coast during the past year, which have numbered 11, viz., from the Umfussi, 4; from the neighbourhood of Ibo, 3; from Niji Kwale, 1; and from the Kisungo river, 3; and allowing that for every one of which we are able to obtain reliable information, two are run of which we hear nothing, a very moderate calculation when our imperfect means of gaining intelligence are considered, I estimate an export of between 3,000 and 4,000 slaves per annum from the Mozambique coast. This number would be run in between thirty and forty different ventures, as the average number in each cargo, may be taken as a little over 100, which would give us under three cargoes per month, from the whole 500 miles of coast, a calculation, I believe, to be moderate, and as nearly correct as it is possible to make.

Too much cannot be said of the advantages of co-operation between the British and Portuguese naval forces, the Portuguese force being quite insufficient to thoroughly examine and guard by itself the suspected points upon this coast. And a certain number of these points being known, if vigorous descents were made upon them, a general feeling of alarm and insecurity would be created amongst the slaving communities, which would prevent capital being invested in their ventures and operate most effectually towards the total extinction of the traffic.

Upon one occasion, during the past year, permission to co-operate has been granted, and a combined expedition was undertaken against the slave-traders of the Kivolani and Umfussi delta, but the unfavourable state of the weather prevented the boats from crossing the river bars, and therefore the examination of the creeks and lagoons, in which the dhows were before found concealed, could not be carried out. And as news of their coming had preceded the land force engaged, the suspected villages were deserted of their inhabitants, and no traces of slaves found.

It is, however, a matter for congratulation that a line of action has again been commenced, which, if frequently repeated, will go far towards suppressing this traffic, that the Portuguese higher officials, there is no doubt, feel as keenly as any to be a disgraceful slur on the province. The estimate I have made shows a considerable decrease upon the number calculated by Consul Elton, and although it has been chiefly based upon direct evidence respecting the shipment of slaves, yet there are other reasons also which have led me up to the belief that the traffic is gradually, though slowly, diminishing.

The decrease in the ivory trade, which, as it is usually conducted, may be said to be hand in glove with the Slave Trade, is one of the chief of these.

The slave and ivory dealers were generally fellow travellers, if not actually one and the same; the routes taken by them inland were the same, for the Chiefs that supplied the one were usually well able to obtain the other; their stock in trade consisted of the same articles, viz., cottons, lead, guns, and powder, for both were given in barter for them, and whether they returned with ivory or slaves, depended merely upon the state of the supply; if ivory was plentiful, then ivory, with slaves sufficient to carry the tusks, if ivory was difficult to obtain and expensive, then with slaves only, but more often with both. But the great decrease in the supply of ivory has reduced the number of caravans that started for the interior with this double object in view, and an increase in the settled industries of the coast, have together, I believe, had the effect of diverting much of the capital that used to support these ventures.

The industries which have chiefly shown this increase are the collection of india-rubber and the growth of oil-seeds, but especially the former, the exports of which, through the Mozambique Custom-house, will show its rapid expansion. In 1873 the total value of the



rubber exported amounted to 446*l.*, in 1876 to 22,300*l.*, and in the past year to over 60,000*l.*, whilst, on the other hand, the ivory exported in 1873, which was valued at 78,109*l.* in 1876, fell to 47,286*l.*, and in the past year to about 35,000*l.*

Another cause, I believe, to be the gradual operation of the law extinguishing the status of slavery in Portuguese dominions, which has been in force now over eighteen months, and one of the chief effects of which has been to convince the slaving communities of the genuineness of the Portuguese anti-slavery policy, regarding which, amongst the slave dealers, a not unnatural incredulity existed, whilst slavery remained a recognized and legal institution in the land.

The influence exerted by the Mission stations upon the Nyassa and Upper Shire cannot pass unnoticed in a review of the forces which are acting for the suppression of this traffic, and although as yet their operations are too limited to affect materially a trade which covers an immense field, it must be remembered that they are working at the seat of the evil, and are thus in the best position to counteract, with limited means, the operations of the slave-dealer.

The plan adopted by the Livingstonia of combining trading with their mission work is specially deserving of notice, as one which, if properly regulated, is likely to be very effectual in checking the trade in slaves. For of all the blows we are endeavouring to deal from every direction at this desolating traffic, I believe, short of closing the markets, which, for obvious reasons, it is next to impossible in the East to do, that of underselling the slave-dealer in the field of his supply would be the heaviest. Could the native obtain from other sources the cottons and other articles he covets so much, hitherto only procurable in exchange for slaves and ivory, and the desire to obtain which was a main motive for warring upon his neighbour, a great prop of the Slave Trade would at once fall to the ground, and a more peaceable condition of things induced by a reduction in the number of those wars that devastate and depopulate a great portion of the interior. It would always be necessary to restrain the sale of guns and powder, but that might easily be dealt with by heavy restrictive duties at the coast ports.

It is to the increase of legitimate trade in all parts of the coast, as well as in the interior, that we must chiefly look for the means of stifling the trade in slaves, and I must repeat my conviction that were a small steamer placed upon the coast by one of the great Steam Navigation Companies now running the British and Portuguese mails, a development of trade would follow, which would not only check, to an important extent, the Slave Trade, but which would repay the cost of such a vessel. For the trade of this province is carried on chiefly by the collection of produce at a number of small harbours untouched by the mail-steamers, a collection made at present by the slow and uncertain dhow and pangao of the coast, but to the extent of some 150 vessels, representing a gross tonnage of between 6,000 and 8,000 tons.

It is in the working of this local trade that the owners of such a vessel must look to their profits, but there can be no doubt that the employment of such a craft would be a powerful means of checking the illegitimate Slave Traffic.

To insure success it would be necessary that a suitable vessel should be sent out, of light draught, short and handy for turning in rivers and narrow channels, for which reason it would be an advantage if she were fitted out with a double screw, and not exceeding 400 tons.

The cost of maintaining such a vessel would not, I believe, exceed 7,000*l.* a-year, which should be more than repaid, whilst the expenditure upon three such vessels as the "Ruby," "Vestal," and "Dragon" is barely met by ten times that sum.

With regard to other means employed in Slave Trade suppression, such as Conventions with native Chiefs, I confess I have no confidence in their value, where no opportunities exist for watching their execution, or force for punishing their neglect, as upon the Portuguese East African coast. But upon the other side of the channel and at the Comoro Islands, where Consular visits could be made and their performance watched, and where our naval forces being permitted to work, a failure in their proper execution might be followed by a show of force, or perhaps in an aggravated case by a temporary blockade.

In conclusion, whilst urging co-operative action within Portuguese waters as the most direct and immediate method of dealing a heavy blow at the Mozambique Slave Trade, I must also point out that it will be utterly useless to expect any efficient action on the part of the Portuguese force, if the Colonial Government are to bear the expense, as, I am informed, they are expected to do when orders are given by the Governor-General to the naval force.

I venture respectfully to hope that your Lordship will approve my suggestion; that pressure be also exerted upon the Western Madagascar coast, as a means of checking the

demand, in addition to the efforts that are being made upon this side, with a view to decrease the supply.

## No. 128.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 12, 1880.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, December 2, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the Governor-General of this province has been requested by Sir Bartle Frere to authorize the renewal of free emigration of Amatonga and other native labourers from Delagoa Bay to the Cape, under the conditions agreed to by his Excellency's predecessor, General Menzes (set forth in Portaria No. 173 of the 2nd August, 1875), and that his Excellency has, in reply, telegraphed to the Governor of Lorengo Marques to allow such immigration to take place, recognizing at the same time Mr. Just Decortez as Emigration Agent, appointed by the Cape Government at that port.

The following are the conditions to be observed:—

Each labourer to sign an agreement, the nature of which is to be clearly explained to him, before the Agent and a Portuguese official (to be named by the Governor of the district), binding himself to serve for a period of either two or three years at the Cape, for which he receives a wage of between 15 fr. to 25 fr. per month, according to age, and a suit of clothes upon arrival at the Colony; free passage to be granted him.

The Agent receives a capitation grant of 6*l.*, which is to include all expenses, such as passport fees, passage money, and maintenance until the labourer is landed at the Cape

Although permission was only granted, by telegram, ten days before the last mail for the Cape arrived at Delagoa Bay, I am informed that it is eagerly being taken advantage of, and that over 100 labourers left in that steamer for the Cape Colony.

I regret to have to report the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Vice-Consul Thompson saying that, in consequence of illness, he has been obliged suddenly to leave Delagoa Bay for Natal, so that I am in want of official information respecting this and other matters from that port.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

## No. 129.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 12, 1880.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, December 4, 1879.*

I HAVE this day received the "Boletim Official" of the 1st December, in which is published the official account of the late combined expedition, a translation of which is herewith inclosed.

The account given of the actual work done by the expedition is meagre, and contained within six lines. Nothing is said of the failure of the naval portion, no particulars entered into of the doings of the land force, no mention made of the desertion of the villages, or a word of the fact that an armed body of men (computed by Major d'Almeida as 500 in number) was met with—a fact of considerable importance, although, as no active measures were taken by the expeditionary force, no hostilities were provoked.

And it is impossible not to notice the prominence and strength given to the single point that "no vestiges whatever of slave-trading were met with in the march of the land force, or to pass over the remark that this was in confirmation of the intelligence before obtained."

As, my Lord, in my letters of the 6th and 14th ultimo respectively, I strove, as will be seen, to do full justice to the spirit in which the expedition was organized and conducted, 'so now I feel compelled to combat the impression conveyed, with all the weight of official authority, by the wording of this document, that no slave-trading is carried on from that locality.

I have already given a few of the rumours that have reached me from that quarter, which, having been fairly corroborated, I have been compelled to credit. I will now mention a few more that have increased and strengthened the suspicion we entertain against that district.

Six weeks ago I was informed by a Chief named Usufn-bin-Abdullah (a trustworthy witness, and one spoken highly of by Captain Elton), living a little distance from the Mohamba, and within easy reach of the Umfussi, that three dhows had left there during the Ramadan month, and that two had sailed the month previous to that, each with a full cargo of slaves, naming the places to which they had been bound. When the expedition was absent, I again saw the Chief in Mozambique, and was told by him that, a week previous to its sailing, two dhows had successfully cleared from the same quarter, and that there were at that time four others in the creeks of the Umfussi delta awaiting slaves. Officially I noticed none of these reports, wishing to confine myself simply to what had received independent corroboration. But the last received partial confirmation in a curious manner. The day before the expedition returned I called on the Governor-General, to learn, if possible, the latest intelligence of it, and was informed by his Excellency that he had received, unofficially, news that four dhows had been seized by the boats. This, I must say, was when the boats were believed to have surrendered in entering the Umfussi, and, although I said nothing of the information I had received that four dhows were at that time in the delta, I was struck by the coincidence in the two reports, and could not help feeling the partial confirmation it gave me of the truth of what I had heard.

With regard to the other reports I have mentioned, I cannot vouch for their accuracy, for I have not been able to substantiate them by separate testimony, but they have themselves served in a measure to corroborate vague reports of the same nature, and it is difficult, therefore, utterly to disbelieve them. I have, however, until now made no official mention of them, and I only report them here, for I feel that it may be necessary for me to show fully my reasons for still suspecting a locality that has been declared, in the accompanying document, to have passed an ordeal of inspection without stain or reproach of slave dealing. I cannot help hoping also that our cruisers may be more successful than they have lately been, and that a capture may be shortly made, and incontestable evidence gained which will place us beyond the necessity of listening to native report. I am encouraged in this hope by the arrival of the "Dragon" in these waters—a most suitable ship for this work, and the expectation that before long the "Ruby" will also strengthen the Mozambique squadron, giving us three effective ships.

It is difficult, my Lord, to give a correct idea of the strength of local feeling, in the matter of the Slave Trade, amongst the mass of residents who are all still wedded, in feeling, to the old condition of things, and who have more or less suffered from the abolition of slavery.

This feeling has not been weakened, but rather strengthened, by the Act of Abolition, for even with higher officials, and respectable merchants throughout the Colony, a strong reactionary spirit at present exists, produced by difficulty in obtaining labour, and increase of wages, not unnatural, I think, but similar to that which passed over us subsequent to the Act of Emancipation, when pamphlets could be written and meet with strong approval, such as the famous one by Carlyle upon the "Nigger Question."

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Inclosure in No. 129.

*Extract from the "Boletim Official" of December 1, 1879.*

(Translation.)

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*Portaria No. 223.*

THE Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique determines the following:—

Having ordered an expedition to the delta of the Kivolane and estuaries of the Umfussi River, in order to carefully examine that region for any traces of the clandestine embarkation of slaves that may have taken place, in spite of the diligence of the naval authorities and the vigilance of the authorities subordinate to our Captains on shore, and to study the points which may facilitate such embarkations, as well as the best means of repressing such attempts, if they should be made; a project I have executed, not because any competent authorities have received complaints or information of the existence of this nefarious practice, but because I wish to gain official information to help me in weighing rumours ("apprehensões") that reach me of this nature.

Having conferred with the Chief of the naval station, who has always shown himself willing promptly to co-operate with me in measures in which his assistance is required,

and judging it convenient to take advantage of the presence in port of the British corvette "Vestal," and to accept the offer made by the British Consul and by Commanders of Her Majesty's ships, to co-operate in enterprises of this nature, I ordered the following force to be organized for this expedition:—

The transport "Príncipe Don Carlos," commanded by Lieutenant Captain ("Capitão-tenente") Eduardo Henrique de Lima Metzener, with Sub-Lieutenants Carlos Augusto Pinheiro and Emegdio Augusto Caceres Frontiera; two boats of the "Rainha de Portugal," and twenty-three men, commanded by Second Lieutenant Guilherme Augusto de Carvalho Queiros, and Sub-Lieutenant Eugenio d'Oliveira Soares Andrea, accompanied by Surgeon José Maria Calleya, and three boats of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Vestal," with twenty-six men, commanded by Lieutenant Frederick George Stopford and Sub-Lieutenants Woodham Arthur Connop and Theophilus Burnand, accompanied by Surgeon James Kellard. On board the transport were also 200 soldiers, commanded by Major José d'Almeida, Captain José Ribeiro, and Subalterns João Carneiro de Sousa Canavarro, and João Antonia Vaz; also Captain Antonia Candido Vidal de Sousa, Captain of the Port, who was acquainted with the entrances to the Umfussi and ports of disembarkation, and the Capitão de Mar, Sancul Ananc Mamade, to make the necessary explanations to local authority.

The work of the said expedition having been thoroughly carried out, they having marched over a considerable extent of country, and examined most carefully that between Mohambo and Uyard Umfussi, without meeting with any traces whatsoever of the Slave Trade in that locality, which confirms the information before obtained; having made myself acquainted with the official Reports presented to me, from which I see that all have discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner, I hold it convenient to thank Mr. Henry G. O'Neill, the British Consul in this city, for the promptitude with which he obtained from the Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Vestal," Dashwood Tandy, R.N., the co-operation which has been so well carried out by Second Lieutenant Frederick G. Stopford, and Sub-Lieutenants W. A. Connop and Theophilus Burnand, as well as the medical services given to the expedition by Surgeon Kellard, all of which I shall duly acknowledge to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, and it is my duty also to thank the Chief of the naval station, Lieutenant-Captain Fernando Augusto da Costa Cabral, for the zeal and promptitude with which he organized this expedition; Lieutenant-Captain Eduardo Henrique de Lima Metzener, for the manner in which he has carried out the instructions given to him; Major José Fernandes d'Almeida, for the activity and skill with which he carried out, with the force under his command, the examination he had to make; the Surgeon José Maria Calleya, for the zeal with which he discharged the duties of his office; and all the other officers above mentioned; and, generally, the members of the whole force for the manner in which they performed the several duties assigned to them.

To the authorities and all to whom they may concern, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO MARIA DA CUNHA,  
*Governor-General of Mozambique.*

*The Palace, November 22, 1879.*

(Translation.)

GENERAL OFFICE.

The following is published by superior order: .

CORVETTE "QUEEN OF PORTUGAL."

(No. 15.)

*On board the corvette "Queen of Portugal," at anchor in the*

Sir,

*Port of Mozambique, November 21, 1879.*

I have the honour of forwarding to you, for the favour of presentation to his Excellency the Governor-General of the province, the report just now received from the Commander of the transport "Prince D. Carlos," on the commission discharged in accordance with the instructions of the 5th instant, issued by the General Government of the province, and transmitted by me to the said Commander.

To save time I send you the original, with the intention of having a copy made hereafter for the archives, when it may suit his Excellency's convenience.

God preserve, &c.

The Commander of the Naval Station,

(Signed)

FERNANDO AUGUSTO DA COSTA CABRAL,

*Lieutenant.*

To the Secretary-General of the Provincial Government.

(No. 295.)

*On board the Transport "Prince D. Carlos," anchored in the Port of Mozambique, November 13, 1879.*

Sir, The very excellent Councillor, Governor-General of this province, having been pleased to charge me with the direction of the expedition which has just been accomplished to the delta of Quivolane and River Infusse, in accordance with the instructions given by the said Governor and sent to me by you on the 5th instant, I issued the requisite orders for the preparation of the ship under my command to leave this port on the following day at 10 A.M., of which I had the honour of informing you.

On the 6th at 7:30 A.M. the garrison forces of this province embarked, consisting of 200 coloured soldiers, Captain José Ribeiro, Ensigns João de Sousa Carneiro Canavarro, and João Antonio Vaz, with Major José Fernandez d'Almeida in command of the force.

At 9 o'clock arrived the steam barge from the corvette "Queen of Portugal," with twenty-three men at arms, two stokers, Midshipman Eugenio d'Oliveira Soares d'Andrea, Surgeon José Maria Calleya, and Second Lieutenant of the Fleet, Guilherme Augusto de Carvalho Queiroz, and three barges from the English corvette "Vestal," manned by twenty-six marines, Midshipmen Woodham Arthur Connop, Theophilus Burnand, Surgeon James Kellard, under the command of Lieutenant Frederick George Stopford. The Captain of the port, Ensign Antonio Candido Vidal de Sousa, was also present, on account of his knowledge of the entrance and disembarking places of the River Infusse, and Captain Major de Sancul to give such information as might be thought necessary.

As soon as the said forces were embarked and the barges above mentioned, as well as two great launches for landing the troops, were properly attached to the stern of the ship, we proceeded to clear the ship and prepare for weighing, which was done by 10 A.M.; then getting outside the bar, I directed my course for the Bay of Mocambo, where I could not anchor before 3:45 P.M., because we had to go at less than half steam power, in order not to risk the craft in tow.

When we had anchored I assembled in the cabin of this ship the Commander, Almeida, Captain Ribeiro, Lieutenant Queiroz, and Ensign Vidal, as well as British Lieutenant Stopford, R.N., and after I had apprised them of the instructions by which we were to be guided in executing the commission entrusted to us, it was unanimously resolved that the forces which were to operate ashore should be landed in the Mocambo and make for Quivolane, while the ship should go on for the Infusse, in order to effect the landing of the said force there, or to render any assistance that it might happen to require.

At daybreak on the 7th, after serving out breakfast, the disembarkation of the troops began, with assistance from the English barges, and at 7:30 A.M. the force marched for its destination in the best order and with good-will; every soldier had sixty cartridges, a quantity of biscuit, and his flask full of wine, all in accordance with the requisition of his respective Commander. Returning on board, I gave orders for the fire to be made up and to weigh anchor, then directing my course for the Infusse. I had to cast anchor to the west of Bajona, in consequence of the very high wind blowing from the north-east quarter, making a rough sea and endangering the craft belayed to the stern, so that they could not keep afloat without suffering great damage, and at the request of Lieutenant Stopford I gave orders to loose the barges, in order that they might take shelter in the Bay of Mocambo.

The same weather continued during the day and night, and it was not until 5 P.M. of the following day, when the wind slackened a little, that I could make for the Infusse, and was able to anchor in front of the river at 5:30 A.M.; the weather was still the same, very high wind from the north-east; sea high and chopping. From the position of the ship it was quite clear that there was no possibility of communicating with the land; nevertheless I thought it right to send a barge nearer to the mouth of the River Infusse to ascertain whether an entrance could be found; the steam barge was therefore prepared, and this service was entrusted to Midshipmen Fronteira and Andrea, Ensign Vidal, and, at my invitation, Lieutenant Stopford; the barge came back two hours afterwards, and the officers who had been sent to look for the entrance and to sound the river with Lieutenant Stopford told me that in the then state of the weather it was utterly impossible to communicate with the Infusse on account of the heavy breakers all along its mouth.

As there was every likelihood that the same weather would continue, the barometer keeping low and stationary, I resolved to return to the Bay of Mocambo, so that I might receive news from the force which had started thence, and give it assistance if necessary; I kept at anchor, however, til 5:30 P.M., hoping the weather would clear up,

but as it still remained the same I weighed, and made for Mocambo as leisurely as possible during the night, both on account of the craft which I was towing, which were assailed by the sea, and because of the constant diminution of the soundings and the occurrence of breakers not marked on the charts; at last, after a harassing night, I was able to anchor in the Mocambo at 7 o'clock of the 9th. I then went ashore, and meeting the Sheikh of the village received the most favourable news of the force commanded by Major Almeida, some Moors having arrived from a village near the Infusse, which they left the night before; they told me that the said force was encamped there, and was not in want of provisions. As, however, there was no hope of effecting the embarkation of the troops in the Infusse or on the neighbouring coasts, I sent a despatch to Major Almeida, directing him to return to Mocambo; for want of a messenger this despatch could not be sent till early in the morning of the 10th; on the 11th at 5 P.M. I got the answer from the said officer, telling me that at 5.30 A.M. of the same day he had set out for Mocambo, after having fully completed the service required of him; he requested me to send him provisions on the road and some hammocks to convey the sick soldiers.

On the same day we sent four casks of biscuits, two barrels of wine, and one of spirits, and on the 12th full stores for three days were landed, accompanied by a force of twenty marines, Midshipman Andrea, Ensign Vidal, two English midshipmen, and a Surgeon, and Second Lieutenant Quieroz, to whom I gave suitable instructions and the command of this little expedition, which, setting out at once, met the force commanded by Major Almeida, on the road, after a quarter of an hour's march, and all arrived on the shores of the Mocambo at 8 in the morning. The whole of the expeditionary force, as well as the provisions that had been sent to it were then embarked immediately, and this service was completed at 1 P.M.

I can assure you that with the exception of two soldiers who suffered from intermittent fever, and eight who had sore feet from having marched back without shoes, the rest of the force came in in the best possible condition, including its officers.

From the Report presented to me by Major Almeida, Commander of the expeditionary force disembarked, I have seen that this officer performed the service entrusted to him with the greatest zeal and intelligence, traversing an area of ground not less than 20 leagues; he was able to examine all the villages near the Quivolane, the branches and on the Infusse, and found not the least vestige of clandestine embarkation of negroes having taken place there for delivery to the slave markets; he saw but a small launch ashore in a workshop, the papers of which were in perfect order.

Wherefore, considering that the commission entrusted to me had been accomplished in accordance with the principal points of my instructions, and especially with the prevailing idea of the Governor-General when he organized this expedition, I resolved to return to Mozambique, which I did on the 15th at 7 A.M., when I anchored in this port.

In conclusion, it is my duty to tell you that the officers of the English corvette "Vestal" are worthy of the highest praise for the promptitude and good-will with which they co-operated with us throughout; so also are the officers of the corvette "Queen of Portugal," and those of the company of the ship under my command, whilst the distinguished Major Almeida and his officers are worthy of special mention, for to them is due the success of this expedition.

The medical men, Calleya and Kellard, who were very assiduous in the treatment of the sick, are likewise worthy of every consideration, as well as the Captain of the port, Ensign Vidal, for the aid which he always afforded me from his knowledge of the southern coast.

The behaviour of the men has been most exemplary in attending with alacrity to all that was required of them.

God preserve, &c.

The Chief of the Naval Station of Mozambique,

(Signed)

EDUARDO HENRIQUE METZENER,

Commander.

True copy:

The Secretary-General,

(Signed)

AUGUSTO CESAR RODRIGUES SARMENTO,

Office of the General Government of the Province of Mozambique,

November 22, 1879.

No. 130.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 12, 1880.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, December 5, 1879.*

WITH reference to the subject of my despatch of the 6th November, reporting attacks upon the members of the Blantyre Mission, I regret to state that I am in receipt of further intelligence from Quillimane, partly verifying the fear I expressed in that letter, in opposition to the opinion of the Chief of that Mission, that more trouble would ensue, from the fact that the Ajawas were a powerful tribe and that blood had been spilt in resisting their attacks.

I have received also fuller particulars of the cause of the dispute, which proves to be the case of a refugee slave—a difficult case to deal with at first, and now rendered unfortunately more difficult by the hostilities that have arisen from it. My informant, Mr. Fred Moir, manager of the Livingstonia Central African Trading Company, writes: "Since then there has been further trouble. About the beginning of this month (November) a party of Ajawas from Chiradzuleo, not very far from Misichi [apparently another petty Chief of the Ajawa tribe] attacked a small new Blantyre village, about a mile distant from the main station. A man was shot at and a woman and two children carried off. The day I left Blantyre information arrived as to the attackers. We were also told that the captives would be taken to Quillimane and sold unless a woman who is living with her husband at Blantyre was given up to them. This man and woman were married (native fashion) many years ago in Shiré Valley, but during a slave war they were separated; the man came to Blantyre and the woman eventually to Mhanda's country, to one of his sub-Chiefs. Being at Blantyre with things for sale, she recognized her husband, and, soon after her return home, she ran away and arrived at Blantyre. This is one of the women that are now wanted by the Ajawas. What was done by the Mission I cannot say, as I had to leave to come down here. . . . Most of the disturbances at Blantyre have arisen one way or another from slavery, although the Mission is careful in its dealings with would-be refugees."

It is easy to see this is a case which presented to the Mission some difficulty; the husband apparently had a right to the wife, torn from him in a slaving raid, and all the circumstances made it exceedingly hard to refuse the shelter asked. But, looked at from a pure practical point, it is unfortunate that the woman was admitted and protection given her, for it is idle to talk of moral right in a country where might is the main force, and the unfortunate experience of Bishop Mackenzie's Mission in that same locality has shown the danger of interfering, in any active manner whatever, with the still cherished institution of slavery or the Slave Trade.

I trust however yet that this dispute will not extend further, or assume dangerous dimensions, and I am glad to report my informant adds, "I do not think the Mission will be attacked, although we have further raids made upon goods in transit."

I regret to have to report the accidental death of Mr. Herbert Rhodes, a fellow-traveller of Captain Elton's upon his last Nyassa journey, at Ramahahan's village in the Shiré Valley. It appears that a large wickered demijohn of spirits had been placed so near to the fire by one of his attendants that the wicker-work caught alight, and, when stooping over it to extinguish it, the spirit took fire and exploded, burning Mr. Rhodes so badly about the chest, stomach, and legs that he died in a few hours, and long before any medical assistance could arrive from the Blantyre Mission. He was much liked by all who knew him, and was engaged in elephant hunting and trading upon his own account.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 131.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 26.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, December 13, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that I have just received the following interesting intelligence regarding the Slave Trade in the Nyassa region, from Dr. Laws, of the Livingstonia Mission, to whom I had written requesting any information he could give me on the subject.

I extract from his letter the portion referring to the Slave Trade:—



"I am sorry to say with regard to the Slave Trade that it still flourishes. Some Arabs or perhaps more probably some Swahili Agents of theirs were recently at Mponda's making up a slave gang, and on all such occasions we are sure to have some escaping to us for refuge. From Mponda's slaves are crossed to the east side of the Lake Nyassa, but their destination on the coast I have always been baffled to find out. Further up the lake stands Kota-Kota, and though Jumbe repudiates having a hand in the Slave Trade, the reports we have heard from the other tribes strongly indicate that such is not the case. Not far from the mouth of the Lucia we have a station, and we have found that slave-trading is carried on between the tribes on the coast of the lake and those inland. Slaves collected in that quarter are then ferried across to Chitesi's district, on the east coast of the lake, near the Isle of Dikomo. Hence they are taken to Mataka's town, but their further destination upon leaving that place is unknown to me."

The three routes spoken of here, are :—

1. From Mponda's, an influential Chief to the south of Livingstonia, whence they cross the lake to the eastward and probably proceed in a south-easterly direction, their nearest route to the coast, arriving then at some point between Mozambique and Quillimane.

2. Kota-Kota Island, and adjacent village on the mainland, about one-third the distance up the lake, ruled over by Jumbe, an Arab, who has always borne the name of a great slave-dealer, and whose assertion to the contrary has been too often upset by evidence to admit of being accepted.

From this the slaves are taken across to Losewa on the east side of the lake, whence they probably proceed to Mataka's town.

3. From Lucia, a river about the centre of the western shore of the lake, it appears they are ferried to Chitesi's, about five days' journey from Mataka's, to which place they also proceed.

The further progress of the slave gang arriving at Mataka's would probably be upon the caravan route, leading down the valley of the Rovuma, turning, upon nearing the coast northwards to Lindy, Kilwa, &c., or southwards to the vicinity of Ibo. Enough has been said by Mr. Laws, whose letter is dated the 8th ultimo, to show that the Slave Trade is going on still actively in the interior, and it is quite impossible to disconnect this from the coast Slave Trade, for it is by means of these Arab and Swahili agents that collections are made upon the coast, thence, in the case of Mozambique, to pass into the hands of Sakalava or Comoro dealers, who run them to their destination.

This interior Slave Trade, or rather the interior phase of the coast Slave Trade, is at the same time the most important and the most difficult to deal with, both on account of the remoteness of the locality in which it is carried on, and the strong interests that are bound up with it.

As I have recently said, in my despatch of the 4th December, the possession of slaves and ivory is a necessity to these interior tribes for by these only can they procure those articles of commerce upon which not only their prosperity but their power amongst their fellow tribes depend. And although on account of the difficulty in obtaining ivory there has been a diminution in the number of caravans leaving for the interior and a decrease in the number of slaves brought to the coast, yet there is great reason to fear that as those difficulties increase and the supply of slaves gets, comparatively with the supply of ivory, easier, the dealers may be tempted to devote themselves solely to the trade in slaves, where before they were content with a return of part ivory, part slaves. In fact, that where before payments were made both in ivory and slaves, they may be made now only in the latter, and if this change should take place, I fear, that though the dealers be fewer and number of caravans less, no great decrease in the total number of slaves brought down can be expected; and the question, "how then is this new difficulty to be met," is not an easy one to answer. By every means to detect those influential Chiefs, to whose towns and villages the dealers are accustomed to go, and without whose support their trade would be crippled, would appear to be the first step to be attained. But, it must be confessed, an examination of the means at our disposal to gain this step is not encouraging, for they are few, and the most effective, difficult of application.

In the value of Conventions with native Chiefs I cannot have much belief, when I know they may generally be completed for a few pounds of powder and lead, and where no material advantages offer themselves to induce their execution, but on the contrary, self interest points to their evasion without risk. Missionary effort, though most valuable and thorough acting where it takes root, is of so slow a growth that it cannot cope with an extended evil of this nature, and can only be looked upon as one of the minor powers operating in its suppression.



And as far as I am able to see, it is and will be impossible to successfully meet this interior Slave Traffic by any other means than the encouragement and development of legitimate trade in that region, which, by bringing with it the comforts and other advantages of civilization, to many of which the African is keenly alive, will turn the scale against the slave-dealers, and drive them out of the field.

The geographical features of the country would facilitate the working of any commercial scheme of this character, and greatly add to the strength of its effects upon the Slave Traffic.

In the present condition of the Slave Trade the Nyassa interposes itself as a gulf of considerable extent, between the demand on the part of the Chiefs who await the arrival of the coast agents, and the main field of supply. Were a trading Company to establish itself upon this lake, using its waterway and that of the Shiré to the rapids, as a base for their operations, there can be no doubt population would rapidly increase upon its shores, and legitimate trade radiating in every direction would deal peaceably, but none the less heavy blows at the trade in slaves, compared to which all other efforts for its suppression would be feeble.

I am not unaware, my Lord, of the numerous difficulties that attend the establishment of such a company, the time that must elapse before it could mature and effect the changes I have spoken of, and the discouragement, perhaps failures, that would accompany its progress; neither am I forgetful of the teachings of experience that the advent of trading Companies in primitive countries has not proved an unmixed good, but I venture this opinion notwithstanding, in the strong conviction that no other means will be found of much avail in overthrowing an evil that has taken too deep root and spread itself far too widely to be dealt with by any half measures.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 132.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 26.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, December 14, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 4th instant the British steam-ship "Chamois" arrived at this port, having on board, besides 500 tons of coal, the sections of two steamers for the Mozambique Colonial Government, and intended for use upon the Zambezi.

These steamers, which replace upon that river the "Senna" and "Tete" gun-boats, both now condemned as unseaworthy, are each fitted with a mitrailleuse, and are well suited for river service. They are also intended to carry passengers and cargo, one of them being fitted with cabins and passenger accommodation, and the other arranged as a tug and cargo boat. Both are paddle steamers, constructed of steel; their dimensions are 90 feet in length by 16 feet beam, and their cost, I am informed, has been 500,000 fr.

The limited means at the disposal of the Mozambique arsenal and the setting in of the rains, will however delay the putting together of these sections, and it is not probable that they will be ready for service before next May or June.

Their presence on the Zambezi should have the effect of preventing the interruptions of communication which have been so detrimental to the trade of that river, and they will also facilitate the scheme of Captain Paiva d'Andrade, for the opening up of that district. I should say, I have been informed, that the vessels were constructed for the Company of Paiva d'Andrade and that the funds for their payment are provided by that Company, but they have arrived here consigned to the Governor-General, and whatever the arrangements between the Portuguese Government and the Company may be, they are at present entirely in the hands of the local authorities.

Also, by last mail a detachment of 108 officers and men went down to Quillimane, destined for Tete, which place will be now garrisoned in a more effective manner than it has been for many years past, and it is hoped that these naval and military forces, together with an augmentation that is to be made of the garrisons of Quillimane and Senna, will be sufficient to secure the safe navigation of the Zambezi, and to promote the trade of that region.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 133.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 27, 1880.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd December last, reporting on the state of the Mozambique Slave Trade, and I am to inform you that his Lordship has read your report with interest, and that the recommendations it contains will be duly considered by Her Majesty's Government.

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

No. 134.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 5, 1880.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, December 15, 1879.*

IN my despatch of the 4th instant I spoke of a "reactionary spirit" which I stated existed in this Colony, following the fulfilment of the law abolishing the status of slavery in Portuguese dominions. I now inclose a translation of an article in the "Africa Oriental" that gives very fair expression to the feeling alluded to.

There is no doubt the feeling exists strongly, and springs from very natural causes.

The landowners and employers of labour generally have good reason to be dissatisfied with the indolence of the labourer, and the difficulty in obtaining labour.

Perhaps a reactionary spirit possesses the negro also, who revels in his idleness all the more from the novelty of the enjoyment.

It is an old story, and would appear to be the necessary sequel to every Emancipation Act, but it is to be regretted that with it should be mixed such misstatements regarding the labour of free emigrants from Delagoa Bay and Inhambane in the Natal and Cape Colonies.

I cannot help reading with a certain apprehension the last clauses in the article, for they mean either that pressure is being brought to bear upon the Governor-General in the direction spoken of, or they are thrown out to prepare the way for enactments, already decided upon, for the enforcement of labour.

Regulations for "the prevention of idleness amongst the natives," in whatever form they were introduced, would be a dangerously retrograde step, for they could hardly fail to open the way to much abuse. But I trust my fears may prove to be groundless.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure in No. 134.

*Extract from the "Africa Oriental" of December 11, 1879.*

(Translation.)

WE ask attention.

The natives of the adjacent continent live in the most complete state of savagery, giving themselves up to vagrancy, rioting, and pillage.

The planters of that fertile region see themselves losing, from want of labour, the valuable products that constitute its chief riches, whilst thousands of its inhabitants are sleeping in vicious idleness at the very gates of those planters' dwellings, who are being ruined, and are decreasing in number from day to day.

It is not possible that this state of things should continue!

These people, recently released from a state of slavery, without having been prepared for a state of freedom, cannot be permitted to ridicule and scoff at that law of work which is universal.

Idleness and vagrancy are punishable by the law of our country. Whilst in the English Colonies bordering this, work is the first virtue, and laziness a crime, we leave these hordes of savages unfettered, without education, without rule, and in a most reprehensible and unjustifiable state of abandonment, a state that foreigners avail themselves of to attract them by means of contracts for emigration.

It is indisputable that we are subject to a sloth (“*deixemos a inercia*”) that is our weakness and ruin.

Negroes work under a severe rule in the Colonies of Natal and the Cape, and there is no fear in those Colonies of attacks upon the liberties and prerogatives of the blacks. But with us it is that of which we are alarmed and afraid.

The agricultural proprietors of the adjacent continent see themselves running to ruin from day to day, because the native inhabitants prefer the sweetness of sloth to honest and remunerative labour, and we, in order not to wound the sensibilities and the liberties of the black race, persist in permitting them to do that which they like best, and await, choked with pride and philanthropy, those English emigration agents who come to take them away to their Colonies, where they are subjected to rules of labour most severe and violent (“*regimen do trabalho severissimo e violento*”), whilst we, with our Constitutional law tucked under our arms, bawl in dogmatic tones, “The blacks are free citizens, and for this reason must be permitted to do as pleases them as long as they do not infringe existing laws.” Is not this serious? We see that England, a country ruled by institutions truly liberal, and which proclaims with loud and lofty tone the liberty of enslaved races, engages blacks of this province for the Cape and Natal, subjecting them when there to persistent and assiduous labour (“*a um trabalho assiduo e persistente*”), and we deprive ourselves of this work to the advantage of strangers, only not to encroach upon the liberties of the blacks of our province.

We must awaken from our unjustifiable sloth, and seriously pay attention to the future of our Colonies.

Neither the law of the Constitution, nor any other of the laws by which we are governed, prevent the Governors-General of our ultra-marine possessions from making regulations to put a stop to idleness and vagrancy on the part of the blacks that people the adjacent continent.

It is a simple question of policy which may be completely settled by the administrative authorities. We ask, then, the zealous and honourable Chief of this province to provide for this grievance without hesitation, and speedily to cause enactments to be made which will suppress vagabondism, and guarantee labour at a proper remuneration.

His Excellency, who has always watched with sleepless vigilance over the interests of the Colony entrusted to his keeping, knows well that the subject to which we are today calling his attention is one of the gravest importance and complexion.

No. 135.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 5, 1880.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, December 16, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report the issue of a Portaria, in the “*Boletim Official*” of the 15th instant, prohibiting, pending the decision of the Lisbon Government, the free emigration of natives to the English Colonies from Inhambane, or any other place in the Mozambique Province, except Delagoa Bay.

It is not easy to assign a good reason for this step; the emigration was a source of revenue to the empty coffers of the province, not only through the heavy passport charges, but also through the expenditure of the earnings of the emigrants, who returned home in three years, each with his small “*pile,*” to be spent in blankets, rum, &c., at the nearest coast port.

I do not hear of any project for turning this supply of labour into a different channel and making use of it nearer home, nor is it probable that this could be done, unless compulsorily, for I doubt if the same inducements could be offered for voluntary emigration, and some time must certainly elapse before the same amount of confidence is established in the native mind as has been done by their treatment in the English Colonies.

There have been disturbances recently in the neighbourhood of Inhambane, which have been officially reported suppressed, but the seeds of which I hear are still likely to give trouble; and it is possible the real reason of the prohibition may be connected with them, as this emigration may be drawing able-bodied men from tribes close to the town and loyal to the Portuguese, whose assistance, in case of further revolt, would be valuable.

I am compelled to look for reasons outside those given in the Portaria, for it is difficult to think that “the inability of the emigrants to maintain their rights and privileges as free citizens” in the English Colonies can be the sole cause of this Edict.

The statement in paragraph 3 that, even after the period of tutelage has been completed, "the law does not acknowledge in the individuals referred to by the law of the 29th April, 1875 (viz., the whole of the slave population), the necessary capacity to enter immediately into the full enjoyment of all the rights that appertain to a state of liberty," is very noticeable, as it seems to pave the way for regulations such as are asked for in the article sent by me as Inclosure 1 in my despatch of the 16th December.

I beg to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a translation of the Portaria in question.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

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Inclosure in No. 135.

*Portaria No. 242, published in the "Boletim Official," Mozambique, of December 15, 1879.*

(Translation.)

1. HAVING been informed by the Governor of Inhambane that he has granted passports to 200 natives who had emigrated to Natal, refusing them to others, as they were sepoys of the Crown lands ("cypaios das terras da Corôa");

2. Considering that, although Portuguese subjects are completely free to emigrate to any country whatever, provided they conform to the local regulations, the law does not extend this privilege to those who are unfit, by their low grade of civilization, to maintain of themselves their rights and privileges as free citizens (see introduction to the Decree of the 21st November, 1878);

3. Considering also that, although our laws have extinguished the status of slavery, they do not acknowledge in the individuals referred to in the Law of the 29th April, 1875, the necessary capacity to enter immediately into the full enjoyment of all the rights that appertain to a state of liberty, for which reason they were first placed in a state of tutelage, and after that under an especial protection of the Government;

4. Considering also that emigration to foreign possessions is not freely admitted in our ultra-marine Colonies, either by the Law of the 29th April, 1875, or by any subsequent regulations, and can only be permitted by the Home Government under certain conditions that secure to the emigrants their positions as free citizens (Portaria, 10th December, 1877, and opinion annexed by the Attorney-General of the Crown);

5. Considering also the circumstances that invest this emigration, and also that which took place previously from the same district, it is not possible to prevent doubts arising respecting the character of an emigration that is not spontaneous, but, on the contrary, is effected altogether through the influence of secret agents ("agentes occultos"), taking the character of a truthful engagement ("de um verdadeiro engajamento") without any guarantees to the engaged;

6. Considering also that the engagement of emigrant labourers is only permitted from the district of Lorenzo Marques to the Colonies of the Cape and Natal, by virtue of the especial conditions established by the Provincial Portaria of the 2nd August, 1875 (Portaria of the Minister of Marine of the 10th December, 1878);

7. Having heard the affirmative and unanimous vote of the Governing Council—

8. I hold it convenient, reviving the observance of the Provincial Portaria No. 251 of the 2nd October, 1877, to prohibit the departure of natives to foreign possessions, solely excepting that which has been permitted from Lorenzo Marques, subject to the provisions of Portaria of the 2nd August, 1875, until the decision of the Home Government prohibiting or permitting such emigration can be obtained.

To the authorities and all whom it may concern, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCISCO MARIA DA CUNHA,  
Governor-General of Mozambique.

December 12, 1879.

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No. 136.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 5, 1880.)*

My Lord,

Mozambique, December 23, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 16th instant, of your Lordship's despatch of the 6th November, inclosing copies of a Report by Rear-Admiral

Corbett upon the East African Slave Trade, with letters from Captain Tracy, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," upon which, with respect to this portion of the coast, that Report is chiefly based.

As the impression conveyed by the late Commander-in-chief in this Report materially differs from that given by me in various despatches upon this subject during the past year, I feel it my duty to examine closely the bases upon which his Excellency grounds his opinion, and to state, as briefly as possible, the testimony upon which one so opposite as mine has been formed, leaving your Lordship to judge the comparative strength of the evidence adduced.

1. Before forming any judgment upon the present condition of the Mozambique Slave Trade, it is necessary to look back a little upon its history, in order to clearly understand its past, but recent dimensions, the deep root it has taken upon the coast and interior, and the extent of the interests involved in it. I shall not, however, go back further than 1873.

In that year his Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, reporting to Lord Granville, stated that the Mozambique Coast Slave Trade amounted to an export of nearly 10,000 slaves per annum (No. 33, the 12th March, 1873, Blue Book on Sir Bartle Frere's Mission), and I need only quote the authority in proof of the moderation and accuracy of this estimate.

At the beginning of 1876 the late Consul Elton, in a Report based upon statistics carefully drawn up, calculates an export of between 7,000 and 8,000 from this province, and in this judgment, I believe I am right in saying, Captain Ward, R.N., who had had great experience in these waters, entirely concurred.

In January 1877 Captain Elton reports a considerable diminution in the trade, placing its numbers at 1,600, but was this more than a temporary, though severe, check, springing from a direct and, unfortunately, not a permanent cause? Apparently not, for in July 1877 we have Captain Elton reporting a "revival" in the Traffic, at its lowest numbering 1,600, confirming that by Consul Pakenham in the same year, when he writes: "My visit to the west coast of Madagascar has confirmed me in the belief that the Slave Trade is carried on there to an extent little suspected;" also, "I have not myself the slightest doubt that the whole population of Ananorontsanga (a Hova Settlement) is more or less engaged in the Slave Traffic."

That a serious check would follow the active operations of the Portuguese and British naval authorities in 1875 was certain, if only from the fact that sixteen vessels were destroyed belonging to a trade that probably did not employ more than double that number, for many would perform two or even three trips in the year. And Consul Pakenham's statement in his despatch of the 30th January, 1877, that a large number of dhows were in course of construction and equipment at Ananorontsanga in 1876, many of which, he states, were undoubtedly intended for slave traffic, indicates the determination of the dealers to amend their losses and prosecute their trade anew.

And again, as late as the month of December last year, Captain Selby, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," the then Senior Officer of this division, in an able and exhaustive memorandum which he was called upon to draw up on the subject, reports the Slave Trade upon this coast in a state of considerable activity.

But in June and July 1879 the Reports of Captain Tracy are to the effect that little or no slaving exists, and that of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, depending mainly upon those Reports is, that "the Slave Trade by sea upon this part of the station may be said to have ceased." So that a long-established and widely-spread trade, supplying, it must be remembered, not only the markets with slaves, but also many interior tribes with those articles of commerce—cottons, beads, &c.—that they can only obtain as yet in exchange for slaves or ivory, and which has been reported by all the civil and naval authorities upon this coast as varying, between the years 1873 and 1878, from 10,000 to 1,600, but in the latter year decidedly on the increase, in the month of June 1879, or in the space of six months, has completely collapsed and ceased to exist.

This is a remarkable change, and an effect, I venture to think, that could only be produced by some equally remarkable cause—a sudden cessation of demand, a failure of supply, or strong pressure brought to bear upon it in some stage of its career from the source of supply to the markets. For this cause I shall endeavour to seek, beginning at the source of supply.

Is there any evidence from the interior to show that the Slave Trade is dead, and that that first stage of the coast Slave Trade, namely, collection by coast agents, has ceased?

Our means of gaining information from that remote region are few, but they are

thoroughly reliable. They consist chiefly in the English missionaries who have established themselves upon the routes from, and also upon, the Nyassa. Those at Misasi, upon the Valley of the Rovuma, have informed us of many caravans passing this year to the coast; and from the Nyassa, upon which there are two stations, we are told, in letters written as late as last month, that "the Slave Trade conducted by coast agents still flourishes," and three routes are given, which are under their immediate observation, by which slaves are regularly ferried across the lake on their way to the coast. Of this I have fully reported in my despatch of the 13th December.

Before speaking of "killing the Slave Trade by one or two combined expeditions," it should be remembered that upon its existence a considerable trade depends, in which slaves and ivory form the only currency that buys the articles comprising the stock-in-trade of the coast caravans; and it is unfortunate also that at present ivory is at a premium, on account of its scarcity, and slaves are depreciated on account of their comparative plenty. And whilst the demand exists—and until legitimate trade, by calling for other products of the country, agricultural and mineral, substitutes coinage of another character for that now in use—I fear the diminution in the Slave Trade can only be expected to be gradual; controllable in a degree by the forces we exert upon it on the coast, but mainly subject to the advance of legitimate trade, and other civilizing influences, before which it will steadily decline in inverse ratio.

Our evidence, therefore, I think, tends to show that neither at the source nor on passage to the coast has the Slave Trade received any sudden or violent check, such as must be inferred from the tenour of Captain Tracy's letters.

2. Again, upon what may be called the second stage of the progress of the Trade, viz., the departure from the coast and sea voyage, have any unusual obstructions been thrown? Has any increase in the naval forces been made, any specially stringent blockade been enforced, any descents made upon suspected points, or any active operation whatever undertaken sufficient to prevent the slave-dealer from carrying on his work? Each of these questions must be answered in the negative; and indeed it is a fact, that during a great portion of the time in which this rapid decline and collapse must have taken place, the British squadron was weaker than usual, and the Portuguese effective ships were absent at Delagoa Bay.

And what is our evidence from this stage of the slaves' journey? Although here, as in the interior, the eyes to see are few, and the tongues to tell perhaps in proportion fewer, on account of the strong reactionary spirit in the Colony, we have heard this year of slaving from the vicinity of Ibo to the Comoros, from the Kivolane-Umfussi delta, and from the Quizungo River to Madagascar, to the extent of eleven dhows. And can we in reason conclude, when our means of gaining information are so limited, and the proportion of ports and rivers upon this coast over which there is any watch (I speak of all places occupied by the Portuguese as such) is to those over which there is no supervision whatever as one to ten and more, that we are in receipt of anything like complete intelligence of the number of cargoes run? I submit that the estimate I have made (in my despatch of the 2nd December), that we have gained reliable information of only one-third the total number of departures, is a moderate one.

3. And now we come to the last stage of the Slave Trade, the coast of demand and the markets. They consist of Madagascar, the Comoros, comprising the Great Comoro, Mohilla, and Johanna, and though I will not call Mayotte and Nos Bé markets, yet the capture of a dhow on Nos Fali, which had landed slaves in August last for Nos Bé, shows they have not entirely ceased to be so.

What changes have taken place here to cause the collapse of the Slave Trade reported?

In all save Madagascar, none; but in the above-mentioned French Colonies an alteration has been made that, in Admiral Corbett's opinion, "causes a steady though small current of slavery between Africa and the north of Madagascar." But in Madagascar itself there has been a great change; a general emancipation of slaves has been proclaimed that, if strictly and honestly carried out, will, nay, in a measure has, dealt a severe blow to the Slave Traffic, "wherever the power of the Hovas can be made apparent."

While giving the Hova Government every credit for endeavouring to faithfully carry out their engagements, it is necessary to ask, does their power extend over the chief slave-dealing communities of the island, and will this Edict, even if its provisions are honestly carried out by every Hova official, do more than stop the supply of slaves of late years illicitly introduced into territory really subject to Hova power?

That that number has been considerable, and that the blow dealt by it to the Slave Trade will be a heavy one, I freely and most gladly admit, but the conclusion that by it the Madagascar market is closed is a delusive and erroneous one.

Dr. Kirk, writing in June 1877, speaks of the Hova Government as "one of the independent rulers of the island," and it is a fact that upon the 500 miles of coast stretching from Majunga to Tulia they possess but one small settlement at Moendava, which consists of a stockaded village beyond the limits of which their power does not extend. The whole of this coast, and for a considerable distance inland, is occupied by the Sakalavas, a powerful tribe, with whom, in spite of the Edict, slavery remains a recognized institution, and from whom a demand still arises, supplied through the medium of the old-established trade in which cattle are exchanged for slaves.

From Majunga to the northern point of the island the Hovas possess four or five settlements, but even here their power is little felt, as indeed Admiral Corbett admits (in paragraph 13 of his Report), although he has omitted to notice the fact that the whole of the western coast is unoccupied by them.

With respect to the evidence from the Madagascar coast, Captain Tandy, of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," has just returned from a cruize upon that side, in which he called at Moendava, the only place between Majunga and Tulia at which Europeans are settled.

When there he was informed by Mr. Victor Stanwood, an American gentleman, who has lately been recommended by Commodore Schufeldt, of the United States' frigate "Ticonderoga," for the post of American Vice-Consul at that place, that in August last, when trading about 10 miles south of the town, he came upon a dhow landing a cargo of slaves upon the beach that he computed to be about 100 in number, and upon inquiry found that she had cleared from the Quizungo river, thus proving the reliableness of my information respecting the Slave Trade from that river. And in answer to the query given in each case separately to the chief Europeans of the place, they estimated the number landed upon the west coast of Madagascar alone at between 1,200 and 1,500. Taking the higher figure, this is not much in reduction of the number I have estimated, for I speak of all the markets, and I should think the number landed at Madagascar, now the market of that island is reduced, would not very much exceed the number landed in the other markets mentioned.

Therefore, my Lord, I venture to think that, in absence of preventive measures sufficient to do more than check a trade which is greatly assisted by the fact of its working from points scattered over 500 miles of coast upon each side of the channel, in the face also of evidence from the various stages of its progress that it is still being carried on, and more, perhaps, than all, in view of the fact that a demand, and by no means a weak one, is yet in existence, proofs are wanting for the conclusion that "the Slave Trade has ceased to exist."

I believe the Slave Trade to be subject to the laws that govern all other trades, even illicit, and whilst the demand exists and supply does not fail, I credit it with a certain strength and elasticity that require really vigorous measures to keep in suppression, whilst the true "killing" process, viz., legitimate trade and other civilizing influences, have time to extend and to destroy the evil.

4. And lest I should be met by the statement that on the Zanzibar coast the Slave Trade has undergone a collapse, and, therefore, why not here, I will add a few words to show the dissimilarity between the two cases; the distinct causes to which I think that has been due, and the absence of such, in anything like equal strength, upon this coast. In 1873 Zanzibar was an immense slave-depôt and mart for the northern Slave Trade, into which it was acknowledged an average of 15,000 slaves annually passed. In that year a Treaty was concluded for its abolishment, to watch the strict observance of which the number and powers of the Consular staff were increased, the naval forces were augmented, and, more than all, the vigorous measures instituted against British subjects, who confessedly supported the Trade, broke its backbone by withdrawing the chief portion of its capital from it. The northern sea-trade therefore almost ceased, and there was left a certain land traffic substituted for it, and a sea-trade struggling to supply the demand in the Islands of Pemba and Zanzibar.

The former has been dealt with by measures needless to recapitulate here; the latter by a blockade I will briefly describe, in order that that maintained in the Mozambique Channel may be compared to it. In 1874, a stationary line-of-battle ship was placed in Zanzibar Harbour, to blockade with her boats, assisted often by another ship, the coasts of those two islands. The whole length of coast to be guarded did not exceed 80 miles, to do which a force of eight to ten boats, specially equipped, has been supplied. From that time to this a steady blockade has been kept up, in which the blockading boats have averaged one to every 10 miles of coast, often less when closing on suspected points. They have been aided by a most thorough knowledge of the locality, interpreters of the Zanzibar race and language, and a well-organized system of



informers, who watched the movements of suspected dhows and dealers. But the experience of the last few years has proved how often, notwithstanding all, their vigilance has been successfully evaded. A simple comparison of this blockade with that maintained in the Mozambique Channel, where an average of four ships (including the Portuguese) have to watch a coast-line of over 1,000 miles in extent, and a number of widely-scattered islands, will suffice to show that the latter cannot do more than exercise an important check upon the Slave Traffic, as much by the fear the men-of-war inspire and the moral effect of their presence as by any actual impediments they throw in the way of the slave-dealer.

6. I must now ask permission to say that, having carefully read Captain Tracy's Reports, I find it difficult to discover any grounds for his opinion, except that, during the three months he passed in these waters, previous to the date of his letters, he neither heard nor met with any traces of slaving. I need hardly point out, as Captain Tracy has already himself done so in the complete disbelief of his interpreters, the difficulties a man-of-war has to contend with in procuring information. The interpreters in the vessels employed in Mozambique waters are strangers in race and language to the Madagascar and Mozambique coast tribes, so that an important medium of gaining information is lost to them. Therefore it appears his judgment has been solely founded upon his inability to gain evidence of slave-dealing above and beyond the practical proof afforded of it in his capture of a slave-dhow last August.

7. In conclusion, I beg respectfully to point out that in previous letters I have not failed to keep fully in view those causes that are operating for the decrease of the Mozambique Slave Trade, which have been mentioned by me as—

(a.) The increase in the settled industries of the coast; the decrease in the ivory trade and substitution of the collection of india-rubber for it.

(b.) The abolishment of the status of slavery in Portuguese dominions.

(c.) The steady extension of lawful trade and missionary work in the interior.

(d.) The reduction in the demand caused by the Hova Emancipation Edict.

I venture, however, to submit that the gradual operation of these causes has received full allowance in an estimate that reduces a trade, in the short space of six years, from an export of 10,000 to 3,000, and I trust your Lordship will credit me with a careful examination of their effects, in addition to the direct evidence obtained, before making that estimate; and, even if it should be concluded I have judged excessively, that I have arrived nearer the mark than that given in the Report of Admiral Corbett, from which it is with the greatest regret I have felt myself compelled to differ.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 137.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, February 17, 1880.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you that his Lordship referred to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury your despatch of the 7th October last, for their sanction to the purchase and maintenance of a native boat for the use of Her Majesty's Consulate at Mozambique, in order to enable you to visit the coast within your jurisdiction, and to procure information likely to be of use in the work of Slave Trade suppression.

I am now to authorize you to expend a sum not exceeding 90*l.* in the purchase of a boat, and to expend a further sum, not exceeding 60*l.*, during the ensuing year in providing a crew for the boat when required for use.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 138.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 4.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, January 29, 1880.*

IN my despatch of the 13th December I reported information from Dr. Laws, of the Livingstonia Mission, of an active trade in slaves going on in the Nyassa region, said to be chiefly conducted by coast agents.



I now quote an extract from a letter received from Mr. MacDonald by Mr. Nunez, Vice-Consul at Quillimane, regarding the Slave Trade in the neighbourhood of the Blantyre Mission:—"We write also to inform you that there is a large caravan of Arabs at Cherazula just now. They seem to have come from Lisanga. They are selling powder and buying slaves. They keep the whole country in a state of terror, as they have Mhandas men going out kidnapping with a great deal of bloodshed. The natives say that in a short time they will start for Lisanga. Lisanga is the native name for a place that we do not know, but a river is near it called by the natives the 'Kunga.' We trust this may lead to an identification of the spot. Last year a large caravan was made up in the same district, and, we believe, started for the same district. I should say this time they have over 100 slaves."

Lisanga is a place we do not know, probably some large village a little distance off the coast, but there can be no doubt the Kunga is the native abbreviation of the Licungo or Quizungo, both rivers close to each other north of Quillimane, the latter of which has been before mentioned in my Reports in connection with slave-dealing. I regret, also, to have to report that a cargo of slaves has just been successfully cleared from that river. Mr. Vice-Consul Nunez writes to me:—"On the 29th December a ship (probably a large dhow) was reported to me at anchor off the Quizungo Bar, and two small dhows were engaged in shipping slaves from the shore to it. On the 31st, being in receipt of most reliable information, I wrote an official letter to the Government reporting these facts, and, on the 3rd instant, the 'Auxiliar' (a Government tug used for towing vessels up the Quillimane River) started from here, returning on the 6th at 9 A.M., stating they had seen no traces of slaves having been shipped there."

This is precisely what was to have been expected; indeed, to anyone who is at all familiar with the movements of slave dhows and dealers, it is a little less than comical to hear of a ship starting on the 3rd January, in the hope of preventing the departure of a vessel that was engaged in shipping her slaves before the 29th December; and if "traces of slave shipping" are to be discovered in any of these places the movements upon them must be sudden and secret, and the intentions of the authorities must not, as in this case, be made so public that, as Mr. Nunez writes—"Even in the public canteens the object of the 'Auxiliar's' voyage to the north of this bar was well known and talked of some time before she started." The Licungo and Quizungo being both only between one and two days' journey from Quillimane for a negro afoot, there is no doubt information of the "Auxiliar's" visit preceded her to both these places, and "traces," such as slaves, irons, &c., concealed or moved a little distance into the interior.

There are three rivers close together north of Quillimane, all of which are more or less suspected of slave-dealing—Quizungo, Licungo, and the Ruo. Against the first we have undoubted evidence, in our knowledge of the cargo landed from thence south of Moendaver, and reported by Mr. V. Stanley, an eye-witness, from information obtained on the spot, as clearing from the Quizungo, and now in the other reported by Mr. Nunez. There is strong reason to suspect the Licungo, from the evidence given by Mr. MacDonald of the movement of slave caravans from this neighbourhood to that river, and rumours are frequently received at Quillimane of slaving from the Ruo, which is occupied by a half-caste named Mariano, who has erected there a fortified stockade commanding the river.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 139.

Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 18.)

(Extract.)

Mozambique, February 6, 1880.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 29th January, I have the honour to report that on the 4th instant I addressed the inclosed letter to the Governor-General of Mozambique, informing him of the successful clearance of a dhow lately from the Quizungo River. I also added a brief summary of the information I had received from the Livingstonia and Blantyre Missions concerning the Slave Trade in that district, caused by the collections that are being made in the interior by coast slave-dealers. I mentioned also the case reported by Mr. Victor Stanley,

American Vice-Consul at Moendara, of the landing of a large cargo in May last from the Quizungo.

It seemed to be advisable that his Excellency should be put in possession of the evidence we have lately obtained of Slave Trade upon this coast, not only as a means of assisting the authorities in its suppression, but also because of the unfortunate failures of the two last expeditions to effect anything, and the reports, calculated to be misleading, that have originated from them, that "no traces of slavery were to be discovered."

For this reason also I thought it necessary to point out the difficulty there is, in all cases, of discovering evidence of slave dealing when both dhows and slaves have departed, and the extreme improbability that any traces would be left by the dealers in their locality when the object of the visit of the authorities was well known beforehand, as in the case of the late expedition at Quillimane.

Inclosure in No. 139.

*Consul O'Neill to Senhor Menezes.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, February 4, 1890.*

IN a letter which I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 4th November last, I laid before you a brief summary of the information I had then received relating to Slave Trade upon the coast.

Since that date I am in receipt, from various sources, of further evidence bearing upon the same subject, which I take this opportunity of communicating, feeling sure that all the information that can be gained upon this point your Excellency will be desirous to hear, as a means of assisting you in your endeavours to further the Slave Trade suppression policy of the Lisbon Government.

In the letter before referred to I spoke of an export trade from the Quizungo River. I have lately had incontestable proof of the truth of my information from the following authorities:—

In December last Mr. V. Stanley, United States' Vice-Consul at Moindara, writes that he was an eye-witness of the disembarkation of a large cargo of slaves, almost 10 miles south of that place, and upon inquiries made upon the spot, he discovered that the dhow had cleared from the Quizungo River. And at the end of December Mr. Vice-Consul Nunez received information of the reliability of which there can be no doubt, that a large dhow was shipping slaves off the bar of that river on and before the 29th of that month.

This vessel departed successfully, as no force could be dispatched earlier than the 3rd January, a lapse of time after the shipment that placed capture beyond possibility. It is stated that the vessel employed, the "Auxiliar," upon her arrival off the Quizungo, "saw no traces of slave shipping."

I need hardly point out to your Excellency the extreme improbability that any such evidence would be met with, when the object of the "Auxiliar's" mission was freely discussed some time before her departure, and the Quizungo is within an easy two days' journey, for a negro afoot, of Quillimane. And all who are at all familiar with the materials, such as irons, forked sticks, &c., used by the slave-dealers in their Traffic, or have any practical knowledge of their method of working, are well aware of the ease with which such traces can be concealed or removed.

Perhaps the most important part of the evidence received by me relating to the coast Slave Trade is from the Nyassa region, which shows that an active trade still goes on, conducted mainly by coast agents.

Your Excellency is no doubt aware that upon the Nyassa we have two mission stations, one upon the Nyassa's southern extremity; the other at Lucia, a central point upon the western shores of the lake.

The chief of these missions, Dr. Laws, writes me a letter dated in November last, stating that of three routes which come under their immediate observation, slaves in considerable numbers are proceeding to the coast. In the immediate neighbourhood of the southern station a slave caravan was at that time being made up by coast Arabs and Swahili agents, whose destination would probably be some point to the southward of Mozambique, that being the shortest route to the sea coast.

The dislike and suspicion with which the missionaries are regarded by those engaged in the Slave Traffic, and their avoidance of them, as well as the desire of the

missionaries themselves not to interfere actively with the slave-dealers, makes the exact settlement of such points as destination one of great difficulty.

The chief of the Blantyre mission also writes of the formation in December last of a slave caravan in the neighbourhood of his station, but he is able to give a more direct clue to the destination of these slaves. His words, in a letter written to Mr. Vice-Consul Nunez, and dated the 15th December, I will quote: "We write also to inform you that there is a large caravan of Arabs at Cherasula just now. They seem to have come from Lisanga. They are selling powder and buying slaves. They keep the whole country in a state of terror, as they have Mhandas men going out kidnapping with a great deal of bloodshed. The natives say that in a short time they start for Lisanga. That is a place we do not know, but a river is near it called by the natives the Kungo. We trust this may lead to an identification of the spot. Last year a large caravan was made up in the same district, and, we believe, started for the same destination."

There can be little doubt that the "Kungo" is the native abbreviation of the Licunga or Quizungo, both rivers being, as your Excellency is, doubtless, aware, within a day's journey of each other, and it is even possible that the cargo shipped the other day at the Quizungo may have formed part of the collection that was being made on and before December 15th in the neighbourhood of the Blantyre mission. I should also state that the name of "Castiano" is given as the owner of a property near to the "Kungo," which agrees with the native abbreviation of "Salastiano," who did, not long ago, own a fortified position on the Licunga.

I trust that before long I may be in receipt of further information from the Nyassa, and that it may enable me to fix, with some degree of certainty, the destinations upon the sea coast of the slave collections that are being made in the interior. But I venture to submit to your Excellency that the information of slave export from the Quizungo may be taken as conclusive, as it has been obtained from independent and undoubted sources.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 140.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 31, 1880.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 6th February, inclosing a copy of a letter which you addressed to the Governor-General of Mozambique on the subject of the slave-dealing which is carried on in that neighbourhood; and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings as reported in your despatch.

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

No. 141.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 1.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, February 16, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 10th instant I received a letter from Dr. Kirk, stating that he was in receipt of despatches from the Indian Government, requesting him to forward as soon as possible any information he could obtain upon the Zambezi opium plantations, and begging me to furnish him with any particulars I might have regarding them by return mail. Although I should have preferred waiting until, by a personal visit, I had been able to obtain a more complete knowledge of the extent and prospects of this enterprise, I have, in compliance with his request, forwarded the inclosed Report, which I beg to submit also, though necessarily incomplete, for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure in No. 141.

*Consul O'Neill to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, February 15, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, in which you ask for any information I may possess with regard to the opium plantations upon the banks of the Zambezi.

Knowing the important effect this enterprise may have, if successful, upon the Indian opium trade, I had wished to have reported upon it before, but as I have not yet been able to visit Quillimane, and as the published reports are contradicted in many important particulars by information I receive from private sources, I have refrained from doing so until I could feel that I possessed complete and reliable information upon it. In compliance, however, with your request, I put you in possession at once, for the information of the Indian Government, of the following particulars that I have gained of the Zambezi opium growing venture, its extent and ultimate chances of success:—The nature of the concessions made by the Lisbon Government to the promoter of the Company, Senhor Paira Raposo, are too well known to need repetition here. They received royal confirmation in a Decree of the 26th November, 1874, and are briefly summarized by Consul Elton in his despatch from the Shiré of the 16th July, 1877 (Blue Book, *Slave Trade*, No. 3, 1878, p. 209), and its inclosure, which also describes the situation of the Chaima plantation, within a short distance of the Qua-Qua River, and the operations of the Company as far as they had at that time extended. Since then the area laid under cultivation has been considerably increased, and it is stated that there are now 30 hectares, or 74 acres, taken up in the growth of the poppy plant. But I am inclined to think this is somewhat exaggerated, and if it be true that the plantation is of this extent, the crop last year must be reported almost a complete failure. Only a little over 200 lbs. have been collected and shipped by the managers of the Company, but I am reliably informed this does not represent really more than one-half the crop. It is said the Company has been freely robbed by the labourers they have imported from India, who, having a very good understanding with the Hindoos and Banyans of Quillimane, have sold at least an equal quantity to them. In consequence Zambezi opium has been privately shipped and a small contraband trade commenced, of which, I hear, evidence has already been obtained by some seizures that have been made at Bombay. But supposing 500 lbs. to represent last year's crop, it will be seen the anticipations of Senhor Raposo, the director, that from 200 to 220 lbs. would be gathered from each hectare, have been but poorly realized. The chief causes of failure of the crop of 1879 have been, first, the lateness of the season in which the seed was put into the ground, from which cause a great proportion of the young and tender plants were withered by the sun; second, the careless and unpractised manner in which the irrigation has been carried on, which has had the effect of washing out or breaking down a large number of the young and weakly-rooted plants. The "time-honoured Egyptian draw-wells" mentioned by Captain Elton have now been superseded by centrifugal pumps for raising water from the Lake Fena, that bounds one side of the plantation, which are worked by two steam engines supplied by the firm of Ransome, Sims, and Head. These, working at a pressure of 45 lbs., are said to supply between 60 and 70 hectolitres, or about 1,500 gallons of water per minute, and it seems likely that from an indiscriminate use of the body of water supplied the second cause of failure I have mentioned has arisen.

But the great difficulty in the way of further extension with which the Company has to contend is at present the want of skilled opium-growers. That has up to this time been supplied by Hindoos procured from Bombay by Mr. Sassoon, the Company's agent, who has sent down in all about fifty experienced hands, a few of whom have since died and others invalided. But whether from dissatisfaction at the manner these have done their work, or from any difficulties that have arisen in getting a further supply, Senhor Raposo now speaks openly of obtaining Chinese opium growers from Macao, and has stated his intention to proceed there this year for the purpose of carrying out his project.

Of native labour there is abundance to be procured at the small remuneration of 2 fathoms of cloth per week, and it is made use of for cleaning the ground and other rough operations in the fields, but, I am informed, that in consequence of the heavy-handedness of the native, he is quite unfitted for the skilful manipulation of the plant required in gathering the crop, and in the preparation afterwards of the opium for

export, and no hopes are even expressed of the superseding of Indian or other skilled labour of the natives of the Zambezi. The number of native labourers employed in the opium fields has varied from 150 to 200.

With respect to the conditions of climate and soil, I am assured upon all sides that they are exceptionally favourable, and the growth of the plant in that locality appears to be unusually rapid, as I am informed by Mr. Vice-Consul Nunez and others that, in a little over two months from the sowing of the seed, the plants had reached a height of 12 decimètres, or nearly 4 feet, with capsules almost ready for incision. The Hindoos and others in Quillimane who indulge in the use of this drug pronounce it also to be more powerful and rapid in its action than the ordinary opium of India, and, from the view of an opium eater, of exceedingly good flavour.

Lately the managing director of the Company has talked of extending its operations to Inhambane, but I think nothing further will be ventured upon until more skilled labour is supplied. There seems, however, no reason to think the conditions of climate and soil being so favourable, and the concessions granted the Company so great, that, capital and skilled labour being forthcoming, the enterprise of the Mozambique Opium Company will not prove, with good management, an ultimate success. In the middle of this year I hope to have an opportunity of visiting the fields, when from personal observation and inquiry I shall be able to send a more complete and detailed Report.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 142.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, March 14, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 2nd instant the "John Pender" steamship of the East African Telegraph Company arrived here for the purpose of repairing the Mozambique and Lorenzo Marques section of the submarine cable, broken for the second time within 15 miles of this port.

On the 4th she proceeded outside, and after sounding in order to discover if a better direction for the cable could be found, grappled for, gained the ends and spliced, restoring the communication with Natal and the Cape, which had been interrupted for twenty-three days.

The direction of the cable was not altered, the captain of the ship informing me he could find no better, and therefore did not feel justified in changing the old route. But the broken ends were found in precisely the same state as when the first fracture occurred in October last, viz., buried beneath many tons of earth, judging from the power required to drag them out and their appearance when they came into view. This, coupled with the fact that upon both occasions, and within comparatively short intervals of time, the cable has broken in the same locality, between 12 and 15 miles of Mozambique, can only be accounted for by a ground eminently unsuited to a submarine cable, or by natural and frequently-recurring convulsions in that neighbourhood. It is difficult to think these convulsions are volcanic in their origin, as the wave at so short a distance should be felt at Mozambique, and I am inclined to think they are simply avalanches, attributable to a very broken and precipitous bottom, acted upon in the comparatively shallow water, about 150 fathoms, by the powerful current that runs in our neighbourhood.

But whatever be the cause, the fact that communications between Europe and the Cape Colonies have been twice interrupted within the short space of five months, by the breaking of the cable in about the same spot, seems to render it advisable that the repairing ship be stationed close at hand, so as to avoid any delay in restoring communications.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 143.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)*

My Lord,

Mozambique, March 15, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report the total loss of the "Don Carlos," Portuguese transport, off Bazaruto Island, on the 16th January last, in the same gale that I passed through in the Union steam-ship "Danube" on my way to Delagoa Bay.

When engaged in relieving troops at Sofala and Inhambane she was caught by the gale, and had almost succeeded in gaining the shelter of Barazuto Island when she struck on the reef off its northernmost extremity. Fortunately no lives were lost, and the troops, with some women and children, in all numbering about 100, were safely landed on the island.

No news reached Mozambique of this disaster for nearly sixty days after it occurred, although the shipwrecked crew were in communication with the Settlement of Sofala; consequently, the ship which might, in the Commander's opinion, have been towed off had means arrived within a fortnight after she struck, became a total wreck. This vessel is a great loss to the Portuguese naval force in these waters, and was the best adapted of all, from her light draught, for the work of Slave Trade suppression. The only ships that the Portuguese have available for that work at present are the "Rainha de Portugal" corvette and the "Douro" gun-boat. The latter, which has been stationed for the past twelve months in Delagoa Bay, is now due here with the crew of the "Don Carlos."

The remaining vessels that may perhaps appear upon the list of ships in Mozambique waters are the following:—"Quilimane," condemned as unseaworthy, boiler out; "Senna," condemned as unseaworthy, engines out; "Tete," condemned as unseaworthy, engines out. These are all utterly useless, the hulls being condemned, and beyond two or three small sailing cutters, there is nothing at the disposal of the Portuguese naval Commander of the station except the two vessels first named. There are two small vessels fitting for the Zambesi, but they are expressly river boats, unsuitable for outside work, besides which I understand they are really the property of the Paiva Andrade Company.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 144.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)*

My Lord,

Mozambique, March 25, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report that to-day Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" left this port for Zanzibar, expecting there to receive her orders for home.

This vessel, with the exception of one short trip to the Seychelles, has been continuously employed in these waters since last April, and since the end of September has been the only British cruizer in the Mozambique Channel, excluding the gun-boat employed about the Comoro Islands. The latter duty has been carried out during the past twelve months by the "Rifleman" till November, and then by the "Dragon," the last of which has been unavoidably absent since January, in consequence of her requiring to be docked at Mauritius to repair damages sustained on her grounding off Johanna.

The "Vestal" has generally adopted the plan of cruising in mid-channel and on the Madagascar side, but out of sight of land, frequently dropping a couple of boats to cruise in-shore.

Such cruising, unless kept up by a number of vessels, must always be, to a certain degree, profitless, the area of the cruising-ground being so great that the captures made must depend as much upon the carelessness of the slave-runners as upon the vigilance of the cruizers. But whilst our ships remain shut out from the Mozambique coast this is almost the only system that can be carried out by them. The knowledge that an English man-of-war is cruising somewhere in the channel has no doubt a good effect, deterring many from engaging in the Slave Traffic, but, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that the value of the slave is enhanced thereby, and the wits of the slave-dealer are sharpened to the not difficult task of eluding the cruizer, so that a capture becomes a mere matter of chance, and it would be absurd to attempt

to form any judgment upon the extent of the Slave Trade from the ill or good success of such a vessel.

And whilst we are prevented by the Portuguese authorities from action upon this coast, a ship of the "Vestal" class and draught of water is practically shut out from cruising much in-shore upon the Madagascar side, where the frequent presence of an English cruizer at many suspected points would be of considerable value. The nature of that coast is such that shoal water is met with often more than 30 miles from the land, and the very incomplete survey we have of it, together with the fact that of late years several of our cruizers have grounded upon unmarked shoals, make the Commanders of vessels drawing as much water as the "Vestal" very cautious in their movements upon it, and disinclined even to chase dhows at any speed in those waters, risking a repetition of what befell that same ship in 1878, when she ran upon a shoal in the act of chase. At numerous points upon the coast it is of course perfectly safe to enter, but they are as well known to the slave-dealers as to Her Majesty's ships.

For these reasons Captain Tandy has informed me that, in a Slave Trade Report he is writing upon the conclusion of his services here, he is pointing out the far greater value that a few fast-sailing schooners would have over ships such as are employed in these waters, and giving it as his opinion that four such vessels, generally superintended by one cruizer, would form a fairly efficient blockade of that portion of the Madagascar coast to which slaves are run, and do much good work, by their ability to work in waters that the cruizers cannot, and by showing themselves at many places upon the coast that the cruizers are unable to approach. If such a plan were adopted the expense of the cruising squadron might be decreased by the withdrawal of the second ship from these waters. From the frequent visits that such vessels would make, and the increased number of places they could enter, more information would doubtless be gained from a coast that at present we have almost no means of obtaining information from. All who have had any practical experience of the work of Slave Trade suppression on this coast must agree with these suggestions of Captain Tandy, and I am glad they are being put forward by an officer of so much experience of the ordinary and, comparatively speaking, profitless sea-cruizing that is now carried out, which, it is not too much to say, only wearies and disgusts by its monotony and ill-success, especially when the knowledge is patent to all that upon either side of them, upon both Mozambique and Madagsascar coasts, there lies a better field for action, more scope for their energy, and more success in the object for which they are here stationed.

The "Ruby," which is, I am informed, to be the "Vestal's" relief, is now at Zanzibar, and may be expected here shortly.

The "Dragon" I also hear returns very soon to her station off the Comoro Islands, her repairs at Mauritius having been completed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 145.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, April 8, 1880.*

IN various despatches I have spoken of the financial difficulties with which the authorities in this province have to contend, and the impossibility of their undertaking active measures with the Colonial force for the suppression of the Slave Trade, which shall mean money expenditure, whilst the Treasury is in its present exhausted state.

The inclosed letter and Circular addressed by the Secretary of the "Junta da Fazenda," or Treasury, of the province, to the minor "Juntas" at the coast ports, will show more forcibly than anything I can say how strongly the authorities feel is their necessity for the strictest economy; whilst the cry that comes up from Quilimane, now publicly, in the columns of the journal of that place, proves how bad is the state of things in what is acknowledged to be the richest and most hopeful part of the province. This is partly owing to the fact that much that is imported into Quilimane pays duty at Mozambique, from whence it is carried on in coasting craft, and also that Quilimane is saddled with the expenses of Senna and Tete, which pay little or nothing towards their support. Of the other coast ports Ibo is the most prosperous, paying its own expenses and sending down a little money to Mozambique; Lorenzo Marques coming next, generally pays itself; but Inhambane and Sofala are burdens,



usually requiring assistance from head-quarters. The rule followed out is that after administrative expenses are paid, public functionaries, police, troops, &c., the surplus is remitted to the Junta da Fazenda at Mozambique.

All this goes to prove the inability of the local authorities to stir in such a question as Slave Trade suppression, whilst the rule holds good that is in force, viz., that any expeditions or measures of any kind that are ordered by the Colonial authorities are paid for from the Colonial Treasury.

Thus the expenses incurred in the Umfussi expedition fell to the local Treasury, as the vessel and force employed belonged to the Colony, and the expedition was ordered by the Governor-General of the province.

Whatever is done must be done by the "Estacão Naval," which consists of the naval force of the station, apart from those vessels in Colonial hands, and the Commander of which is in a great measure independent of the Colonial authorities. This force, as I have pointed out in my despatch of the 15th March, is represented by two vessels, the "Rainha de Portugal" and the "Douro." The latter has now been nearly six years from home, and though repaired two years back at Bombay, the state of her boilers will not permit her to be driven at more than 5 or 6 knots, a speed quite insufficient for cruising in the strong currents of this coast. I am now told the gun-boats that have been lately built in England, which were at first stated to be for Mozambique, have been ordered, one to Macão, and the other to Goa, so that there appears to be no near prospect of an increase in the Portuguese force in these waters.

If arguments were wanted in favour of co-operation, it seems to me the inability of the Colonial authorities, and the weakness and insufficiency of the naval force, provide two, difficult to overturn. In Inclosure 2 a means of increasing the revenues of the Zambesia district is mentioned, of which I shall speak in a separate letter, as the first step towards the measure proposed has already been taken, and if it were thoroughly carried out it would affect, in a great degree, the state of slavery that, in defiance of the Law of Emancipation, still exists in that district.

P.S. *April 23.*—Upon the 12th instant the "Rainha de Portugal" was ordered by telegram to Macão. But being short of biscuit, their outcoming supply of which was burnt in the "Abyssinia," British India Company's steamer, Captain Cabral telegraphed for a delay, and received permission to postpone his departure till further orders. He now informs me he has resigned his command, and some little time ago applied to be relieved, and that he expects the next Senior Naval Officer to arrive in the mail of June, after which the orders for Macão will probably be carried out. If this be the case, and no other ship be sent to take the place of the "Rainha de Portugal," the Portuguese naval force in these waters will be powerless. To-morrow this vessel leaves for Ibo, carrying a company of soldiers to strengthen the force there, and to assist in quelling a disturbance that has arisen amongst the natives in the neighbourhood.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 145.

*Extract from the "Boletim Official" of March 15, 1880.*

(Translation.)

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*Letter of the Secretary of the "Junta da Fazenda," Mozambique, to the minor "Juntas" of the Province.*

Gentlemen,

I CALL your attention to the Portaria of this day's date, ordering the strictest economy to be observed in every branch of the public expenditure, and recommending that nothing be authorized that is not already provided for in the estimates, or is not absolutely indispensable. It is very necessary, in view of the present state of the public Treasury of this province, that you should thoroughly comprehend the urgency of strictly adhering to the instructions contained in this Portaria, not proceeding now as formerly, when identical instructions have been carelessly set aside by certain delegations. The state of the public Treasury being most grave, and means being wanting for the payment of the salaries of public functionaries, the necessity arises for a still greater delay in their payment, a delay that is especially the case in some districts, and which causes serious embarrassment to the superior Administration of this province; and therefore this "Junta," in order to preserve itself from respon-



sibility in the future, feels the necessity of declaring decisively that, from this time forth, it will deal most rigorously with any who shall forget their duties and set aside the recommendations repeatedly made to preserve the greatest possible economy in the public expenditure, or who shall not apply themselves with scrupulous zeal to levy the debts due, and generally husband the revenues of the Colony.

God guard, &c.

(Signed) JOSÉ PAES DE VASCONCELLOS,  
*Secretary and President.*

Circular I.

*From the "Junta da Fazenda," Mozambique, to the minor "Juntas" or Treasury Boards of the Province.*

The financial condition of this province being very precarious, and it being absolutely necessary to reduce the public expenditure by cutting down everything that is not clearly urgent and indispensable, in order to prevent as much as possible, by means of the severest and most rigorous economy, a greater backwardness in the payment of the salaries of the civil and military employés, this Junta expressly orders that, from henceforth, no expenditure be authorized that is not included in the estimates and approved of by responsible authority, except in most special cases; warning the members of the minor delegations that they will be held strictly responsible for any infraction of this order.

In the Chamber of the Sessions of the Junta da Fazenda of the Province of Mozambique.

(Signed) JOSÉ PAES DE VASCONCELLOS, *Secretary and Acting President.*  
ALBERTO CARLOS SUPICO, *Delegate and Voter.*  
LUIZ ANTONIO NOVAES LARA, *Treasurer-General.*  
ALEXANDER SEVERO COELHO FORTES, *Accountant-General.*

March 9, 1880.

Inclosure 2 in No. 145.

*Appeal to the Governor-General of Mozambique in the columns of the "O Africano" of Quilimane of February 1, 1880.*

(Translation.)

OUR civil and military functionaries are nine months in arrears in their salaries and allowances. There is no necessity to comment on such a state of things; the wretched consequences of such a backwardness in the payment of the salaries of those who have no other support than from the coffers of the province are plain to all. There is no money; the public revenue is not sufficient for the necessary expenses; and in this state we are left; we are stopped here! We hang over an abyss, but hold in our own hands the means of our salvation. Why is the Decree of the 22nd December, 1854, not fulfilled? What difficulties, what dangers prevent its being put into execution? Public functionaries hunger, while private persons are filling themselves with large sums that should enter the public Treasury. The Decree of the 22nd December is not enforced, but they do not even pay the small amount required for the support of those who are in the service of their country.

Eight months in arrears in the payment of all the public officials of Quilimane, Senna, and Tete: this is a state which compels them to commit faults themselves, and restrains them from punishing others who offend.

Away then with emphyteutas (Crown grants of land), and let their rentals enter the public coffers for the general good.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, April 13, 1880.*

IN my despatch of the 8th instant I spoke of a measure having been already initiated that, if carried out thoroughly, would affect essentially the state of slavery that still exists in the Zambesi district. The measure proposed is the extinction of the "prazos da Corôa," or Crown grants of land, in former times liberally made by the Portuguese Government, with the view of attracting emigrants to the Province of Mozambique.

The history of these "prazos" affords a striking proof of the unpopularity of this Colony in Portugal for the purposes of emigration, and the want of confidence, so lately shown in the refusal of Portuguese capitalists to support the scheme of Paiva Andrade, against which it has always had to struggle.

In 1760, in order to attract emigration, the Portuguese Government hit upon the novel device of parcelling into lots the richest parts of the Colony, and bestowing them, for the term of three lives, to Portuguese women who were compelled, under penalty of forfeiting their grants, to marry men of Portuguese extraction. The sons of these marriages were excluded from the succession, the daughters inheriting under the same obligation.

The extent of these lots was, in the first instance, limited to a length of 3 leagues by 1 league in breadth, and, in the case of lands containing minerals, to one-half of a square league. But this was soon disregarded, tenants were permitted to hold more than one, and grants of enormous extent were afterwards made by the Governors-General of the province, and confirmed by the Home Government, reaching, in one case, that of Tambara in the Senna district, a length of 80 leagues by 25 leagues in breadth, or little short of the size of the Kingdom of Portugal.

But this device, ingenious as it was, of placing a number of well-dowered women in a country to attract emigration to it, does not seem to have overcome the aversion of the Portuguese emigrant to settling in this province. And those who did take advantage of the Act failed to carry out its other provisions, ordering them, also under pain of forfeiture, to cultivate and improve the soil upon which they settled. No man, knowing his liability to be dispossessed by the loss of his wife, by her sterility, or by her failing to bear to him daughters, cared to spend time or money for the benefit of the strangers who came after him. And many, disobeying the express injunction of the Act, that they were to reside upon their grants, left for Quilimane and other centres, in some cases driven out by the Zulus under Manicusse, leaving their lands in the charge of half-caste agents and natives.

Accordingly, in the first half of this century we find that the spirit under which this Act was framed by the Portuguese Government was entirely set at nought. In few cases were the holders pure Portuguese, more were held by the half-caste descendants of Portuguese with native women, who again married women of their own shade of colour, whilst many of the grants, originally numbering over 100, were totally abandoned, either by reason of Zulu invasion or an inability to find tenants for them. But from this continued violation of the law empowering these grants there has arisen one of the greatest evils in the Zambesi district.

Many of these holders, finding themselves in the position of small Sovereigns upon the immense tracts of country in which their word was the only law, began to set the authorities at defiance, ceased the payment of their tithes, put weapons into the hands of their slaves, built armed stockades, embarked in wholesale slave trade, and levied black mail upon all who passed through or settled upon their territories. One of the most notable of these, Bonga, in 1867-68, defeated the Government forces sent against him, and most of the murders, robberies, and interruptions of trade to which the Zambesi has been subject are either due directly to the quarrels of these gentry, or to the unlicensed work of the armed natives at their command, whom they have been unable to restrain.

By a Royal Decree of the 22nd December, 1854, these "prazos," the holders of which it was seen were too powerful, were abolished, but the fear of a general resistance prevented its being enforced, and it has remained a dead letter to this day. An attempt is about to be made now to put it into execution, and I inclose the two Portarias, almost the last act of Senhor Cunha before his departure, taking the initiative step in this measure.

It will be seen from Portaria No. 29 that, theoretically, a very complete organiza-

tion is proposed, but I can have very little hope, from all I see and hear, that it will be carried out in its entirety. To do so in the manner sketched in this Portaria means an expenditure of money that this Colony cannot at present undertake. The larger proprietors will not give up, without compensation or compulsion, the immense properties they now hold, and there is neither the money nor the force in the hands of the Colonial Government to enable them to grant the one or carry out the other. Some may be won over by titles and grants to admit the Government authorities, and even to assist them with their influence, many are too weak to offer any opposition, but the most powerful will probably be left in peaceful possession. It may, however, prove to be the introduction of the wedge before which all, at a future period, will be brought into proper submission. And when it is carried out, if the right stamp of men are employed to do it, it cannot fail to be beneficial. The breaking up and sub-letting of these large holdings, the formation of administrative districts, and appointment of responsible officials, will be an important stride, if it is earnestly taken, towards breaking down the feudal system of slavery in the Zambesia, that has hitherto defied the Emancipation Act. The authority of the Portuguese Government will also be extended over districts in which, of late years, its power has been purely nominal, or what is far worse, in the hands of irresponsible officials, often half-castes and natives who have committed the worst abuses, for which the Government has naturally been held blamable.

The increase to the revenue to be derived from the division of the "prazos" in the Zambesi district is expected to be nearly 5,000*l.* per annum, and in this alone, apart from the general stimulus to settled industries, its effects it is to be hoped may be considerable, if it permits the more regular payment of officials, or relieves the Government of that district of some portion of its debt.

The feeling with which this proposed measure is received in the Zambesi valley, the prospects of its being generally enforced, and its gradual effects, I shall be careful to report, as I hear them from Quilimane and other sources.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

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Inclosure in No. 146.

*Extract from the "Boletim Official" of February 16, 1880.*

(Translation.)

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*Portaria No. 28.*

THE Governor-General of Mozambique determines the following:—

An epoch having arrived in which the special conditions of the province render it advisable that a commencement be made to the execution of the Decree of the 22nd December, 1854, which abolished the special institution of property called "prazos da Corôa."

Remembering that only circumstances of great weight prevented the execution of that law, that will tend immediately to ameliorate the economical conditions of one of the most fertile regions of this province, will guarantee the individual liberties of the majority of the population, will restrain innumerable abuses from which disturbances of the public order have frequently resulted, and without doubt will contribute greatly to the improvement of agriculture, and the promotion and increase of the public and private wealth.

It is thought well to determine that the holders of all "prazos" be invited, in conformity with No. 14 of the instructions given in Portaria of the 12th March, 1855, by means of announcements published in the "Boletim Official," and notices in all places of public resort, to present to the Secretary of the Junta da Fazenda, within the period of 180 days, the requisite documents to prove their right of possession, and the lives in which they were conceded, in order that that Tribunal may judge the duty and indemnity to be fixed, in conformity with Articles 14 and the following of the cited Decree of the 22nd December, 1854, asking also that the documents may be presented to the respective delegations of the Junta da Fazenda, in order that they may be dealt with according to law.

To the authorities and all whom it may concern, &c.

(Signed) FRANCISCO MARIA DA CUNHA,  
*Governor-General of Mozambique.*

*Portaria No. 29.*

The Governor-General of Mozambique determines the following:—

It being necessary to prepare the field for the planting of reforms that should precede or accompany the execution of the Decree of the 22nd December, 1854, which whilst causing to revert to the Crown, under the form of "allodiaes" the lands known by the name of "prazos da Corôa," orders also that a partition be made amongst the natives and others who reside on them.

It appearing to me necessary that, in order to effect the complete execution of the referred-to law, authorities in the confidence of the Government, properly remunerated, should be set there, who, with the competent delegates of the Junta da Fazenda may ensure a just and equitable division of the lands, and may be a guarantee that at the same time that they treat of agricultural development and the well-being of the poor of the land, they shall also make the latter comprehend their civil and social duties and obligations, securing to them all the liberties that belong to Portuguese citizens, and maintaining them in the full enjoyment of their territorial rights.

It being urgent, in view of the above, that for the completion of the proposals that have to be submitted to the Home Government, not only for the complete execution of the above Decree, but also for a more equitable settlement of a tributary system, which, respecting as much as possible the traditionary customs of the country, shall harmonize with the principles of the existing laws of our country, a territorial division should be proceeded with, grouping where convenient the old "prazos" that from their small size may form a parish and administrative district.

It is convenient to order that the Governors of Quilimane and Tete report as soon as possible the "prazos" that should form one group, in order that also a parish may be established there, with a missionary to educate and instruct the natives in the precepts of religion, and a Government Commissioner, with the powers of a district Judge, who will be a guarantee of the just discharge of the laws, who will administer justice in the disputes between the inhabitants, stimulate agriculture and other industries, and protect both life and property. The Governors of Quilimane and Tete should also, in making their decisions, keep in view the identity of the disposition and character, habits and customs of their inhabitants, the comparative density of population, the commercial relations and facilities of communication, as well as all circumstances of public order, and attending to all these points they should send in plans of the projected territorial divisions, indicating upon them the spots they think most suitable for the residence of the priest of the parish and officials of the district.

To the authorities and all whom it may concern, &c.

(Signed) FRANCISCO MARIA DA CUNHA,  
Governor-General of Mozambique.

February 10, 1880.

## No. 147.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, April 20, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch of the 17th February, informing me that Her Majesty's Government have authorized the purchase of a small native craft for the use of this Consulate, with allowance for crew, and I beg to express my thanks for the sanction granted and for the means thus given me of moving about the coast within my district. Although I have not yet succeeded in effecting a purchase, I have had several examined by the carpenter of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," but with unsatisfactory results. I shall, however, complete a purchase as soon as possible, and my present intention is to make a run to the northward during the uncertain weather which precedes and accompanies the setting in of the south-west monsoon, visiting the settlements, rivers, and bays from Mozambique to Ibo and the north, which have not been looked up since Captain Elton's journey in 1876.

Before working up the southern portion of the coast from Quilimaine to Mozambique, it may be necessary to wait until the south-west monsoon has slackened in its strength, as this portion of the coast is less known, has fewer secure harbours to run in from heavy weather, and the river bars will, during the full strength of the monsoon, be more difficult to enter.

For these reasons I have judged it best to alter the plan I first laid down, and to visit the northern portion first; but I hope before August or September to be able also to get to the southward and to work north with a settled south-west monsoon. As the southerly wind and northerly current make it almost an impossibility to beat against both, at least without such an expenditure of time as I could hardly undertake, it is my intention to request one of the captains of the mail steamers to give the boat a tow for 200 miles to the southward, and to drop her abreast off Quilimaine or the Primeira Isles, from either of which I should be able to make my way without much difficulty.

I trust these plans will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 148.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 5, 1880.*

IN reply to your despatch of the 20th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to inform you that his Lordship approves your plans, as reported therein, for visiting various parts of the coast within your district.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 149.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 26.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, May 18, 1880.*

IT is with great pleasure I have to report that during the past month two expeditions have been organized by the Portuguese authorities in the suppression of the Slave Trade, both of which, unlike those of the Umfussi and Quizunga, have been effective in their results.

In my despatch of the 8th April I reported that the "Rainha de Portugal" had left here for Ibo to quell a slight disturbance in that locality. Upon the 3rd instant she returned, bringing with her as prisoners twenty-one natives belonging to a dhow that had been captured off Pemba Bay, upon suspicion of slave-dealing, by the "Andrade Corvo," a small sailing cutter in the Colonial Government service.

From the accounts kindly given to me by Senhor Sarmento, the Acting Governor-General, and Captain Cabral, it appears that the Governor of Ibo received information that shipments of slaves were about to be made by two dhows from Pemba Bay, and sent down this sailing cutter, the only force at his disposal, to effect, if possible, their capture. The dhow taken was boarded off the bay, and, Captain Cabral informs me, was in every way ready for a prompt shipment of slaves, having her floor laid down fore and aft with matting, a far greater quantity of water breakers ready filled than would be required by crew and passengers, and a large sum of money was found in the hands of the chief men on board, who, with the Nahoza, had no trading pass, and were unable to give any satisfactory account of their movements. These are all now in prison at Mozambique awaiting trial.

According to Portuguese law the first to examine in such a case is the Director of the Custom-house, who settles if they were engaged in legitimate traffic or not. This examination has already taken place, and the Director has decided that they were engaged in illicit trade. Satisfied with his capture, the man in charge of the "Andrade Corvo," also a native, returned at once to Ibo; therefore no further local evidence was obtained, and nothing heard of the second dhow.

The other expedition has been, I consider, even more successful, in that a descent has been made upon a place in the immediate neighbourhood of Mozambique, from which slaves have been and were about to be shipped. On the 12th instant information was received that a number of slaves had been collected at Chicoma, upon the Bay of Conducia, and that their shipment was shortly to be made. Upon receipt of this, Senhor Sarmento dispatched orders to Captain Braga, the "Capitão de Mor" of the district fronting Mozambique, to at once proceed with the force at his disposal, about

twenty soldiers, to the place, at the same time ordering round one of the new Zambesi gun-boats, to co-operate if necessary. Senhor Braga started immediately with his small force, timing his movements so as to arrive at the village, which was about 12 miles distant, in the middle of the night. The house of the chief dealer was surrounded about 2 o'clock in the morning and his capture effected, with six slaves, who were found "na gonilha," or in the forked slave sticks, in his house. But the alarm was unavoidably raised, and in the confusion and darkness an inclosure within a few hundred yards of the house surrounded, containing between 90 and 100 slaves, was opened and the slaves driven off.

The true state of affairs was not discovered until daylight, when this barracoon was found empty and information gained from the captured dealer and others upon the spot of the number imprisoned within it the previous evening. This same dealer, I am told by the Acting Governor-General, has since confessed that three months back he successfully cleared with a cargo of slaves from the same place.

Although the loss of the slaves is much to be regretted, it is a satisfaction that this man, who, I am informed, is a native of Johanna, has been captured, and if a proper example be made of him the value of the expedition will be great; and the prompt and decisive manner in which it was carried out, I venture to think, reflects great credit upon all engaged.

At the same time, the fact that slaves were being collected at Chicoma, within a few miles of Matibane, a place at which there is stationed a "Sargento de Mor," a native but recognized Portuguese authority, subordinate to the "Capitão de Mor," and to which the Public Works Department has just completed a good road, shows too clearly that there have not been many such expeditions; and I trust we may be now entering upon a period of greater activity in this work.

I regret to say I have not yet succeeded in completing the purchase of a "jangáio," or native craft, those offered me for the price that I have named proving, when subjected to examination by the carpenter of the "Ruby," so weak in some point that I have not felt justified in buying in face of the report given by him. As I am anxious, however, not to delay the plans detailed in my despatch of the 20th April, I have hired, for one month, a small but sound craft, open, but of light draught, in which it is my intention to leave here for the north after arrival of the Cape mail, due in four days, to carry out the first of the plans sketched in that letter. I hope to return in time to catch the upward mail, on or about the 21st June, but cannot see my way to an absence of less than a month if I am to examine the places upon this northern line of coast at all thoroughly.

I have also to report that Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" left this on the 4th instant for the coast of Madagascar. The other English cruizer, Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," was at Tamatave by last advices, and was to call at Mozambique for her mails when her presence there shall be no longer required.

Before concluding I may mention, as I do not think Dr. Kirk has yet received notice of it, that, on the late passage of the "Ruby" from Zanzibar to Mozambique, Captain Molyneux called at Kilwa, and obtained there some reliable evidence of the collection of slaves for sale in the neighbourhood of the town. Inquiring from his interpreter if any slaves were in the place, he was told that a number were collected in the "shambas," at some distance from it, but that none were to be seen in the town itself. Distrusting, as he tells me, his informant, he asked him if he could lead him to any spot where slaves for sale were to be found, and, receiving an answer in the affirmative, he ordered him to take him to the place. After a walk of 2 or 3 miles from the beach they arrived at an uncultivated part of the country, in which there were a number of mud huts scattered about at some distance from one another. Entering one of these, Captain Molyneux found nineteen slaves confined, seven of whom were in chains; and from his examination of them, through the interpreter, he gathered that they were being collected for a journey. He tells me that few of those he saw appeared to be really "raw" slaves, and that most could speak a little Swahili. More were said to be in the huts about this place, but Captain Molyneux did not think it advisable to continue the search, and returned to the shore.

I have, &c,  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

## No. 150.

Consul O'Neill to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—  
(Received June 26.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, May 24, 1880.

IN consequence of letters received by the Cape mail, which arrived here yesterday, from Mr. Menlove, begging for assistance in the process that is now being carried on against him, based upon the charge of inciting soldiers to desert, made in January last, I have been delayed in my departure, as I have been obliged to see the Acting Governor-General upon the matter, and am now waiting for some explanations by telegram, which his Excellency has asked the Judge at that place to provide. Of this subject I must treat in a separate letter. This delay enables me, however, to report further results in the activity instituted by Senhor Sarmento against the slave-dealers in the neighbourhood of Mozambique, in which he is ably seconded by Captain Braga, the new "Capitão de Mor," by whom the Chicoma expedition was carried out.

Upon the 19th instant, information was received of shipments about to be made from the Umfussi, there being, as Senhor Sarmento himself yesterday informed me, "to his certain knowledge one dhow" shipping slaves in that river. The "Zambesi" gun-boat was at once dispatched, with orders, if possible, to enter the river.

Captain Braga was also put on the alert to prevent any further collection of slaves in that place, and hearing that they were being conveyed by small detachments by a road from Matibane to the village of Umfussi, he himself laid in wait upon it, and succeeded in capturing two dealers, with nine slaves, who were *en route* for embarkation. The whole party was, however, not captured, and some were successfully driven off. The dealers secured in this case were two natives of Madagascar named Abdalla-bin-Alan and Abdalla-bin-Sha, both of whom are now imprisoned in Mozambique.

As, upon examination, it appeared that these slaves were sold to the dealers by the Sheikh of Matibane, by whom they were procured from Mosembe, Captain Braga attempted his capture, but notice of his intent preceded him, and he had fled from his village. He has, however, succeeded in capturing another petty Chief, the Sheikh of San Lorenzo, a district adjoining the Umfussi, for driving the same trade with the Madagascar and Comoro dealers, in which, there is no doubt also, most of the petty Chiefs in this neighbourhood are more or less engaged.

This Sheikh was taken by Captain Braga, with four slaves in his possession, upon the 22nd instant, all children for sale, two of whom were in a wretchedly emaciated state. Some of the slaves taken in these captures have been given over to the "Escola d'Officios," or elementary school of this town; the others will be placed in suitable situations as they offer themselves. I regret to say that, upon the 21st instant, the "Zambesi" gun-boat returned from the mouth of the Umfussi, having failed to cross its bar, from the heavy sea breaking upon it. Knowing the vessel and something also of these river bars, I cannot wonder at this; the first was constructed solely for river service, has a freeboard of only 3 feet, is quite open, with no protection to her fires, which would be put out by a couple of seas breaking over her; and the sea upon the latter would doubtless be heavy, as the tides were neap, and a strong southerly wind has been blowing. But to-day the "Douro" leaves to guard the entrance of the river, and watch for an opportunity of getting her boats over the bar.

Perhaps it may be asked why, if slaves be known to be collected at the Umfussi, a descent in force is not made upon the place, and an attempt made to rescue all, instead of risking the chance of their slipping the vessel guarding the mouth. To this I answer that such an attempt would only be courting failure, for the experience of all the expeditions to the Umfussi, whilst they have shown that a considerable force was necessary, have also shown the impossibility of surprising dealers and slaves in such a haunt by a body of troops sufficient to overcome or prevent resistance. The peculiar advantage of their position, scattered as they are over the intricacies of the large Kivolane-Umfussi Lagoon, which has been fully described in former letters, and their proximity to Mozambique, make surprise next to impossible. Moreover, the force at Mozambique has been so weakened by detachments to various points of the province, and the dispatch of the whole of the white battalion to Macao, that I do not think 100 soldiers could at this moment be mustered, apart from those on guard, &c., for such an expedition. And I believe, under the circumstances, the method pursued, if it is continued with vigour, will be the most effective; the seizure of these dealers and their abettors being a most important point to be gained, provided that no failure of justice takes place in their trial or punishment. And Senhor Sarmento has assured me that he will not rest in this work, to which he has certainly laid his hand with exceptional energy.



He tells me that he fears shipments of slaves go on from the northern district of the province, and that he only seeks a fitting man to appoint in the same position as has been lately taken up by Captain Braga here, who will carry on this work in the same spirit.

He has also informed me that the slave-dealers and agents taken have confessed it their plan to make for the Great Comoro, Mohilla, or Johanna, from the first two of which the slaves are conveyed in vessels under French colours to Mayotté, Nossi-Bé, and the north of Madagascar.

Although, plainly, a slaver's statement should be received with caution, this is an old story, and circumstances tend to confirm its probability. The distance from the northern portion of the province is very short, and even from this neighbourhood the southerly wind enables them now to run off freely, with wind on the quarter, and to make the passage in a few days.

I cannot conclude without gratefully acknowledging the frank and cordial spirit with which the Acting Governor-General, Senhor Sarmiento, has supplied me with the information lately received by him, the value of which I need hardly point out, in that it may govern the movements of our cruizers in this channel. And if his Excellency succeeds in infusing into officials at a distance from this capital the same spirit which is being shown in this neighbourhood, I have no hesitation in saying that it will be the commencement of a new era in the annals of Slave Trade suppression in this province.

At the same time, I must repeat what I have very lately said, that if this work is to be ultimately successful a hearty co-operation on the part of the naval station is necessary, as it is obvious, from reasons I have already given, that the efforts of the Colonial authorities must be limited to the neighbourhood of the Settlements, and at places distanced from them the naval authorities must act.

I hope to be free to leave this evening, returning in time to catch the homeward mail in June.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 151.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

I AM directed by Earl Granville to inform you that His Lordship approves your arrangements for visiting various places along the coast within your jurisdiction, as reported in your despatch of the 20th April last.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 152.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 29th ultimo I arrived at Mozambique, after an absence of thirty-five days, having completed an examination of the coast between this Port and Pomba Bay. During that period I have visited seventeen distinct centres of population, of various sizes, and endeavoured at all of them to gain as much information on Slave Trade and other matters as the time of my stay at each would admit of.

Your Lordship will observe that I have not carried out the intention signified in my despatch of the 24th May, of completing the examination of the coast from Mozambique to Cape Delgado in one journey, as I found as I proceeded that the number of places to be visited was greater, and the time it was necessary to spend at each was longer, than I had anticipated. As one progresses along a coast like this you hear of numbers of villages and places of the existence of which no map that I have yet met with informs us, in many cases of no commercial importance and not much frequented, but often, for that very reason, of great importance when seeking information upon an illegitimate traffic. I need hardly say that upon such a point intelligence is not gained



by simply passing through, or touching at a place, nor is it often given openly, or in the first semi-official interview with the Chief. In the journey just finished, I should have much liked to have extended my stay at several of the places visited, and I believe I might have done so with benefit. Its record will show that no time was wasted in passing from place to place.

At the risk of being considered tedious, I have thought it best, my Lord, to copy my rough journal and forward it *in extenso*, omitting only details of incidents common to all such journeys, of no general interest, however important they may seem at the time, and irrelevant to the subject mainly in view. And I have also thought that it may be considered more satisfactory for me to give every link in my evidence, and put forward the manner it came before me, than to simply state my conclusions, when speaking upon a subject on which there has been some diversity of opinion.

One of the results of my journey has been the disclosure of another collection of slaves that, during the past two months has been made at the Lurio River, distinct from that already known to the authorities, at Ushanga.

It may seem strange that such a thing should be left for an outsider to discover (the Ushanga collection only came to the knowledge of the authorities through the accident of a quarrel between the Chief and the slave dealers); but it will not appear so when the complete isolation of most of these points from contact with the Portuguese authorities is considered. At some places I called at I was the only European they remembered to have visited them; at others one, a Portuguese trader, had touched, but his visit was a notable event, and the date of it was given as more than a year back.

At no port that I called at could I hear of a visit from a Portuguese man-of-war during the past twelve months, except at Lurio, the chief settlement between Mozambique and Ibo, where I was told "they had passed several times," anchoring in the outer harbour, but not visiting the place.

At no place but Mwendazi was there any official living, and he was a petty native Chief, holding the rank, I think, of "Sargento de Môr," (although he called himself Captain), who appeared in no way regularly responsible for his trust.

And at no place between Conducia and Poinba Bays was there any pretence at jurisdiction, and crimes and offences were settled by the native Chiefs in simple native fashion, without any reference to codes or fixed penalties.

The trade of all these places is carried on by Banians and Battiahs, who are agents of houses in Mozambique and Ibo, which, again, are mostly branches of houses in Bombay and Zanzibar.

These English subjects, from whom some might expect information of the Slave Trade would be obtained, are the most silent of all upon the subject, and invariably "hear nothing," "see nothing," and "know nothing" of it.

Upon the coast of Zanzibar, before stringent measures were taken, capital advanced by these traders was one of the main supports of the Slave Trade, and I have no reason for supposing that, in the absence of stringent measures, or any supervision whatever, the traders upon the Mozambique coast are purer than their brethren were north of it.

Indeed, I have no doubt, and have good reason for believing, that indirectly, as in the shape of an advance of goods to the slave collector, who repays in money after his slaves are disposed of to the dealers from the Comoros, &c., support is frequently given by these traders at the unfrequented ports.

But even where no such support is given, information that would bring trouble to the neighbouring Chief cannot reasonably be expected from the trader, whose interests are dependent upon the Chief's good-will, and who would be irretrievably ruined, if his life were not endangered, did he give it.

This state of things then being the case, it is not surprising that the authorities should be in ignorance of much that goes on upon the coast, and that even slave collections, conducted in a deliberate manner, for months past, such as those at Ushanga and the Lurio, should remain unknown to them.

I beg to forward with this letter a track chart of route, in which I have given the native names of all the places visited. In a few cases only these names replace those given by the early Portuguese navigators and our own surveyors of 1823 and 1824; but even where they do I have inserted them when I found that those names were only known to a few traders, who were in the habit of visiting the Portuguese settlements of Mozambique and Ibo, where they had learnt them.

They would be of no value to a shipwrecked crew or to a stranger inquiring his way from place to place, whilst by a use of the native names given he would have no difficulty in discovering his whereabouts, and understanding the directions given.

The spelling adopted has been that laid down by Bishop Steere, in his grammar of the

Swahili language, which system has, I think, also been followed out by Captain Wharton, R.N., in his recent surveys upon the East African coast.

This has obliged me in some cases to alter the spelling given by Captain Elton, as, for instance, Ushanga, spelt by him Xanga, which, taking the English pronunciation of the letter "X," would make it unintelligible to a native. "X" in the Portuguese is nearly correct, as it has the pronunciation of "sh." In all cases in which the accent is not on the penultimate, as is the general rule, the particular syllable is accented in the table of places visited. forwarded as Inclosure 3.

In making Pomba Bay the northern limit of this trip, I have divided the coast north of Mozambique fairly equally, and propose taking that between Pomba Bay and Cape Delgado as the ground of my next journey. I shall then probably be able to determine if the demand for slaves from the Comoro Islands is met by any regular and extensive supply from the interior to the coast, and if there is any terminal point for slaves brought down the Rovuma Valley or other route upon this portion of the coast. I am, however, of opinion that the very fact of these separate collections going on at different points, the time (in each case a couple of months) before the collectors have succeeded in getting together a number sufficient for shipment, and the manner in which, according to all the evidence I have received, they have been made, buying here, kidnapping there, &c., affords strong presumptive evidence that such is not the case. The slave-dealer would take neither the trouble this method gives, nor incur the risk of a long residence in the country, if his demands were met by any regular flow from the interior to any particular district. Again, the slaves collected, as far as I can discover, appear to be chiefly from the Mahua and Lomwe tribes (of the former there are many sections, each under its particular Chief) and not of any race about or beyond the Nyassa, which is the chief hunting-ground of the larger dealers. But there is no doubt abundant room for a large number of slaves to be drafted out of the country annually in this fashion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 152.

*Diary of Journey upon Mozambique Coast in May-June 1880.*

May 24, 4 P.M.—Left Mozambique in the launch "Providencia," an ordinary specimen of the coaster, but small of her class, about 45 feet in length by 14 feet beam, two-masted, and carrying two lateen sails and a jib. Between her masts, and for the benefit of captain and crew, consisting of eight persons, arose an erection of thatch resembling the dismantled roof of a house; whilst abaft, and for my own delectation, was a cabin, that is to say, two layers of rough boards had been laid 27 inches apart, upon the upper of which had been transferred, fortunately without alteration, the old skylight of a sailing ship, thus giving me, at one point, standing room, with the simple inconvenience of having half my body on the upper deck. We started with a good southerly breeze, and ran swiftly out of harbour into Conducia Bay, passing close to Cabeceira Point, whence we steered, lighted by a full moon, across to Chicoma, which lies midway between the two islands marked in Owen's chart as Kissangule and Quitangonia. Ran in at half-ebb close to the village, and finding the nahoza was about to beach the boat, ordered him off to about 500 or 600 yards. Was awoke about midnight by an angry altercation. Got up, and found eight or ten armed men around the boat. It being dead low tide they had waded off, and were in water to their waists. Discovered that they wished to take all on board before Namaralo, who, they said, had come down near to Chicoma on account of the late action of the Portuguese authorities against the slave-dealers of that place. In their words, "The white men had brought war to them" by seizing their people without provocation; and they had appealed for assistance to Namaralo, the most warlike of the Mahua Chiefs, who, they stated, had come down, with a number of his warriors, to hear their case. One thing was plain; we were the first from Mozambique who had come into their power since the occurrence, and, in their present mood, they seemed not disinclined to take advantage of the opportunity for a little revenge. My men tried to explain that I was an Englishman, and that we were simply *en route* for Ibo, but they were not to be pacified. As the dispute continued, the tones of a drum rang out loud and clear across the bay, the signal to call the men of the village together, and I then felt it was time to give the order to weigh, which was done, and we slipped out, under mainsail and jib, without any active interference from the few around us, who had, no doubt, a proper respect for the Sniders, which they saw were ready if reason

arose for their use. Anchored in deep water about a couple of miles from the place, and, after setting a watch, settled down again to wait for daylight. My object in visiting Chicoma had been to see if any collection was still going on after the seizure the other day, and if any slaves that were then driven off were now in the village. But this occurrence showed me that this was by no means the time for such work, and that the present temper of the inhabitants of the place would not admit of such an examination; and suggested, also, a caution before running one's neck into what had been lately proved a nest of slave dealers.

May 25.—Weighed at dawn, and passed between the mainland and Quintangonia Island, or Wamalungu of the natives, making a good run up the coast past Nampenja and Kroosi Islands, entering the harbour, called by the natives Kisima-julu, at noon. This harbour is a fine one, and has a much more capacious anchorage than is shown in our charts. For about a mile it extends nearly due west; then, after inclining a little northwards, it takes a sharp turn to the southward for not less than 3 miles, having in its whole length a depth varying from 4 to 10 fathoms. The entrance is narrow, but short and deep, about 200 yards broad, with a depth of 4 and 5 fathoms, and when this is passed the breadth increases by about 800 yards, until the last reach, where it is never less than a mile. Anchored off the northern shore at 1 P.M. Found here four coasting craft put in for cowries and mtama (Kaffir corn), in which articles a small trade is carried on. Employed the afternoon in walking over the country. Could neither see nor hear of any village, but found some shambas, upon each of which were scattered two or three nuts. There was, at the same time, nothing to betoken present insecurity, and I heard nothing that could lead me to suppose that any Slave Trade was carried on from here. Remained for the night to examine in the morning this river, or, rather, inlet of the sea, and discover how far it extended and preserved its depth and capacity as a harbour.

May 26.—Daybreak. Started with land breeze, and stood up the centre reach. This harbour fully bears out its appearance as a good anchorage, and I found 6, 7, and 8 fathoms throughout its length (see sketch survey). In Owen's chart justice is not done it, and the finest part is unmarked. Probably it was passed over by his surveyors, on account of the narrowness of its entrance, and the shoals in the outer bay, which, in those days of sailing-ships, would have made it difficult of access. Upon its shores I notice a curious dearth of people, and have seen nothing that can be called a village on either bank; each shamba bears its house, sometimes two, seldom more, but there is no collection of them at any point. Although several coasting craft were to be seen, this is one of the least frequented ports for trade, and the best proof of its small importance is, that no Banyans or Hindoos are settled here. These fellows are invariably to be found at all parts of the coast where trade offers; no place escapes them; they search for markets as bees for the wild flower, turning their wants to profit, often creating, and always developing trade, but serving no other purpose advantageous to the country, as the honey gathered inevitably returns to the home hive, for a Banyan would as soon think of investing his profits, or of permanently settling in a foreign country as in "Inferno." At 2 P.M., anchored at extremity, not less than 5 miles from the harbour's mouth, and at 5 P.M., dropped down with ebb to the entrance, ready for an early start to Fernan Veloso Bay in the morning.

May 27.—The stars were still bright when our anchor was tripped and we ran out of Kisima-julu harbour. The tide being high we passed, inside the breakers, over an extensive and dangerous shoal stretching about a mile from the land. Entered the Bay of Fernan Veloso at 9 A.M., and anchored off a small fresh-water river called Mazizima about 2 P.M., a little west of the village of Ndiva, which is the chief settlement of the bay. This is the only place now visited in this bay for the purpose of trade, by the coasting craft, and the only point upon it at which any Hindoos or Banyans are settled. Not many years ago, these traders had fixed their quarters upon both the western shore and the inner harbour, driving a good trade in the barter of cottons, beads, &c., for the produce of the country; but all have been abandoned, from a fear of Namaralo and his Makuas, by whom the surrounding country was devastated and their markets destroyed. Went ashore in the afternoon, and spent some time talking to the people, settling down, as usual, after the ordinary salutations, to an interchange of news. At all these places people are to be found who know Swahili, with whom I am able to speak personally, and the information I gain in this manner is a most valuable check upon what is brought me by my attendants, from the Makua pure. From the appearance of the country, and the statements made by those with whom I spoke, I cannot but conclude that this settlement is free from the Slave Trade curse. Not only do you hear from the people that none exists, but their fearlessness and generally prosperous air confirms it. The women encountering your party—most of whom are armed with guns—step quickly aside a few paces

into the bush, but their fear is insufficient to make them remove the loads from their heads, and their curiosity so easily overcomes it, that they soon turn to indulge in a good stare. And there was no evidence of fear such as would be shown in a slave-hunting neighbourhood. Crew employed watering at Mazizima—a name that indicates fresh water. Sunset; poled up along shore, in readiness to enter the southern arm of the bay in the morning.

*Friday 28.*—Anchored last night under lee of a promontory, which, shooting out nearly due west, reduces the entrance of this southern arm to half a mile. Landed at daybreak to see the ruins of some old stone houses said to be upon it, and found the interesting remains of what had evidently been a small settlement, probably of the first Portuguese settlers, in the outlines of several good-sized houses, and a wall running half across the point, apparently for defence; all far gone in ruins, with trees of great age within the walls, which were covered with creepers and well-nigh hidden in thick undergrowth. The position was well selected for defence and for ready communication with the outer bay, and, with what must, I suppose, be called an arm of the bay, but is rather a grand salt water lake, distinct, but for the narrow entrance, and greatly exceeding in size the bay itself. Standing upon the extremity of this point and looking almost due south, this arm stretches away in that direction for a distance of not less than 12 miles, judging from the indistinctness of the hills and sinking of the shore line which bound it in that direction, and has an apparent mean breadth of between 2 and 3 miles. But its full extent comes into view when, in looking into it, its irregular outline is seen, the opening up of each headland upon the western shore revealing a deep bay, the first of which, marked as Namelala, at once increases its breadth to 4 miles. The deep sea blue of the waters of its main channel sufficiently proves its depth, and I found no soundings at 8 fathoms when the lead was hove. Anchored after beating up with flood about 3 miles.

*May 29.*—A great distrust shown by my crew of the Makuas immediately you get out of the beaten track of the coasters. Last night they were careful in selecting an anchorage some distance from the shore, and asked to have the cutlasses served out to them and arms ready. Under weigh at dawn, beating up and anchored at 10 A.M. opposite a few huts about 5 miles up, the only sign of population visible. Landed here and obtained the first evidence of the seizure of people for sale to the slave-dealers of Chicoma and Umfussi. It appears that the Sheikh of the Mosembe district, which extends from Conducia to Mwemba Bay, from whom (as I have before stated in my despatch of the 24th May) the slaves lately brought by Chicoma were mostly obtained, has carried on the practice of kidnapping his own people, chiefly on the outskirts of his country. Some fear was shown by these people upon our anchoring off their huts, but they were soon induced to return by a couple of my boys who landed alone and unarmed. We then learnt that the cause of their fear was, that a party of Mosembe's myrmidons had passed within a short distance of this place, only five days back, and had kidnapped and carried off four persons for sale. Asking if this often occurred, we were told that about three months back a small village within 3 hours walk (a native always reckons distance in this manner) was surrounded and all carried off, but that it had not been of frequent occurrence near them. The scarcity of people about here was explained by this statement, that, since Mozembe had been known to be slave collecting, a great number of the people had fled to the country of Mpwaia, the Chief of the country about Mwamba Koma, who, as they put it, "Did not know how to sell his people." There were some eight or ten huts scattered over a couple of miles of the shore here, most of which I visited, receiving at all confirmatory evidence of this. Found on the eastern shore two parties from Mozambique landed to cut the macroos, a wood much prized for rafters of houses. Weighed at 3 P.M. and worked till sunset up the bay. Should much have liked to examine more closely the magnificent harbour, but the further I stood the more it opened out, and showed plainly that weeks might be spent in sailing over it. Moreover, the population were so sparse, that information regarding the country, which was my chief quest, seemed also likely to be scarce, and I felt that more time could not be spent upon it. Reluctantly, then, at sunset, I gave the order to return; the sheets were eased off and we ran rapidly again northwards, anchoring at 9 P.M. off the village of Ndiva.

*May 30.*—Landed this morning at the most populous part of this scattered village, about 2 miles distant from the point visited on the 27th. Found here a Hindoo and some people from Cabeceira, the former a general trader, the latter engaged in the Macroos and Nambiri trade. The last-named word is much used in the construction of the coasting craft made at Ibo and Mozambique. Had a long conversation with an elderly man, one of the bigwigs of the place. After very intelligently describing the different arms of this bay and that of Mwamba, which he drew accurately on the ground, and giving me the native names of places corresponding to the European ones on the

chart, with most of which he was conversant, I led him to speak of the Slave Trade. He told me that for between four and five years they had not been troubled with any large raids for slaves, like the last by Namaralo, who, in 1875 and 1876, made war upon the people of the adjacent country and carried them off wholesale. That war had the effect of depopulating the western shores of this bay, and most of the people had fled across its northern and southern arms, and were now living in the land lying next the sea. Moreover, he said that the dread of Namaralo's Makuas, roused by that war, still continued, and the people would not return to their former homes. This confirms what I have noticed of the dearth of population on the inner shores of the bay and its arms. Sailed across the bay at noon, and anchored off Nihegèhe, the native name of its northern arm, on the eastern shore, where I saw a good many patches of mtama and other signs of population. Landed at this village, called Utako, and found we were amongst the people who had fled before Namaralo four years ago. Heard from one old fellow, who spoke Swahili, the same account of the depopulation of the country on the western shore by that war, given to me at Ndiva. Said that many hundreds had been carried off, but that over 1,000 of his tribe (although all are Makuas these coast people are in many ways distinct and often have no tribal marks) had escaped to this side, where they had since lived in peace under their Chief Abidimnu. They appeared a quiet and inoffensive people, employing their time chiefly in the cultivation of mtama and mshogo or cassava root, and carrying on a small trade in the former with the traders of Ndiva, who again sell to the coasters from Mozambique and Ibo.

May 31.—Ran with a strong south-westerly breeze this morning out of Fernan Veloso Bay, passing the village of Mwamba Koma, which is situated on a shallow bend of the coast about 2 miles to the northward, at 8 P.M. Upon a small island off this village, called "Gomeni," stand the remains of another of those numerous fortresses built by the Portuguese in bygone days, a portion of the walls of which are still 20 feet in height. Some are of opinion that these fortresses were built by the "Washirazi," or Arabs of Muscat, upon their first invasion of this coast, anterior to its discovery by the Portuguese, but the European style of construction in all I have seen sufficiently, I think, refutes it. Entered Mwamba Bay, or Mwendazi of the natives, named from the chief settlement upon it, situated at its north-western extremity. Saw only a few huts upon the southern shore, but was informed that there was a village upon the southern arm, which goes by the name of Marazani. Stood across the bay towards Mwendazi, passing the village of Yungu, on the northern side, about 2 miles from the entrance. I had always heard Mwendazi spoken of as a flourishing settlement with a good trade, and as we sailed across the bay I looked for some signs of population upon the wooded slopes of its western shore, which is washed by deep blue water, and has at its foot good anchorages well protected and only sufficiently open to admit of free ingress and egress at all times. But upon this side, far the most suitable for settlement, no sign of a habitation appeared, and, to my surprise, we ran into a narrow creek, a little east of the River Tambo or Nkomburi, grounding in our attempt to enter what was at the best only an inlet to a mangrove swamp. Landing in a canoe, and wading for 100 yards through the black mud which is the peculiar home of the mangrove, I came upon a dry spot in its midst, on which stood some half-dozen huts and stores. This little island, an oasis compared to its surroundings, at present a pulp of swamp and stinking mud, and which was literally surrounded by the sea at high-water springs, represented the trading settlement of Mwandazi. It was also the focus of the industry of a considerable district, for upon it, though not 200 yards square, the Banyan and Hindoo traders dwelt, in whose stores alone the Makua could obtain the cottons, beads, and other articles which comprise the sum total of his wants. That a considerable trade was carried on I at once saw in the bags of mtama stored ready for shipment, groups of boys shelling amendoim, gingelly seed, and calumba root spread out to dry, and a general air of business about the spot, very unlike the usual sleepy aspect of an African village at midday. "But why have you selected such a spot to live?" I said to a Banyan, who showed by his worn look and wasted limbs the unmistakable effects of the surrounding swamp. "We cannot live where we used," was the answer, pointing to the western shore, which I had noticed in coming in, for fear of Namaralo and his Makuas. And here the same tale was repeated that I had heard in different parts of Fernan Veloso Bay, that since the last war of 1875-76, when the adjoining country was utterly devastated by the Makua Chief, no attempt had been made to reoccupy the points they had then abandoned; and though I could hear of no late or similar raid, the fear and dread unhappily still continued, and was kept up by such small kidnapping parties as I had heard of at Nakala, in Fernan Veloso Bay. But the amount of produce brought in proved that a good deal of cultivation was carried on, and I walked out some miles to see the Shambas in the neighbour-

hood. The sight was a pleasant one; the same, I think, that must have caught the eye of Captain Elton, when passing this way at the end of 1876, when he speaks of the people returning to their agricultural pursuits after the miserable term of insecurity caused by that war. It was a thickly populated district, and a large tract of country appeared almost entirely under cultivation, whilst the people were well clothed, and many of their houses were of superior construction; but it appeared mostly confined to the left bank of the Nkombura or Yembo River, across which the mass of people had fled, as in Fernan Veloso Bay they had fled across its northern and southern arms coastwards, and I can have no doubt that a considerable extent of country, six years back well populated by an industrious and peaceable people, still remains unoccupied through the fear inspired by that lawless Makua Chief. The Banyans plainly told me they lived in this spot for greater safety, and should rumours of approaching danger come down, they could bolt from it at an hour's notice. I was glad to get out of the filthy spot and breathe again the fresh air of the bay. The position of "Capitão," or "Sargento de Môr," is held by Mrambammo, the petty native Chief of the district.

June 1.—Ran out with land breeze to Yungu. Landed, and saw here a cultivation very similar to that surrounding Mwendazi; acres of ground were covered with mtama and amendoim, and the people were busily employed upon them. Returned after an early walk, breakfasted, and under weigh for the next settlement, Marenje. After passing out of Mwemba Bay, the coast trends north-westward, and at the extremity of this bend the land lies low. Approaching it it presents the common appearance of a mangrove swamp at the entrance of some river, and, as seems usual about here, in the centre of this the cautious Banyan has built his store. It being high tide, we thrust the "Providencia" into the stream, not twenty yards broad at its best, and landing upon a sandy spot, I found myself at once in the midst of a busy scene, similar to that I have described at Mwendazi. Here I observed a greater variety of produce, and, in addition to amendoim, calumba root, and gingelley seed, saw india-rubber, orchella weed, and ebony. After half-an-hour's conversation, I threaded my way through a mile of mangrove roots, and escaped into the country, in which I walked for a couple of hours, seeing everywhere unmistakable proofs of the industry of this people, who, if perfect security were assured, and more trading centres were established in their midst would, there can be no doubt, do even more towards developing the natural resources of their country.

In justice to the Makua Chief, Namaralo, I must say that though the dread of him was great, sufficient to prevent the Banyans and Hindoo traders from fixing their quarters in the vicinity of his country, and to keep up the comparative depopulation of a district surrounding him, I could nowhere hear of any raids made by him, since the last destructive one of 1875-76. All that has been done in this direction of late, appears to be the work of the Sheikh of Mozembe or Matibane, who fled the other day before Captain Braga, after his capture of slave-dealers and slaves at Chicoma. It was curious to mark how, in receding from the neighbourhood of Mozambique, one lost the scent, as it were, of the Slave Traffic, and saw also in the increase of trade the different aspect of the country and the industrious habits of its people, the best proofs of its decline.

About Conducia Bay there were the slave-dealers and slaves themselves captured by the late energetic action of the Portuguese authorities, and the evidence also of a considerable collection at the Umfussi, to which they were being conveyed from the Mosembe district.

At Kisima-julu and at different points upon the arms of Fernan Veloso Bay, we heard of raids during the past years, and of one, a small one, of only a week back, and we have also unmistakable evidence of its track, in the absence of trade, lack of settlements, and the comparative depopulation of a considerable district upon the shores of Fernan Veloso Bay which, with its magnificent arms, possesses such rare natural advantages for trade development.

At the next stage, viz., upon the district between Fernan Veloso and Mwemba Bays, it weakens to a vivid recollection of the devastating war (whether undertaken purely for the purpose of collecting slaves or from mixed motives I could not discover) waged by Namaralo some years back, but nothing is to be heard of recent raids.

Then again, upon the northern shores of Mwemba Bay, at Mwendazi, Yungu, and at Marenje, although a decided want of confidence is shown by the traders themselves in not venturing to fix their posts beyond the confines of the mangrove swamps, yet the amount of produce brought in, and the different aspect the country assumes, sufficiently prove that for some time past the inhabitants have enjoyed freedom from war and a peaceful security.



*June 2.*—Had a slight attack of fever last night, but felt fairly fit this morning. Made an early start for Simuku, which is the Sangone Bay of the charts. Passed a small island called Utope, at the entrance of Marenje, and arrived at Simuku at 11 A.M.

In point of situation this place is little better than the two previous, the Banyans having selected the lowest point in the bay for their shops, the district Chief and his people have established themselves in their wake, though by doing so the greater part are removed a mile or more from their shambas, the scene of their daily work. This, like Mwendazi, is a thickly populated district, and the village is scattered over a couple of miles of low land at the extremity of the bay. Landed and visited the house of the Chief, who was, however, in bed and too sick to see me. Found two Banyan houses established here. The Bay of Simuku is a fair one and provides good anchorage, but does not compare well with the magnificent harbours I have lately left, and the shallows run out some distance from the shore.

*June 3.*—Left at daybreak and had a long run of ten hours to the Lurio River, along a flat, sandy, and uninteresting coast, the tame aspect of which is only partly relieved by the Sorisa range, which breaks up here into a continuous line of peaks, many of fantastic shapes, rising at a distance inland of about 20 miles, to a height of between 1,000 and 2,000 feet. Crossed the bar of the Lurio River at 4 P.M., and shortly after grounded in the middle of what appeared a fine broad river, but, three hours after, showed nothing but a vast bed of sand and mud from shore to shore, a distance of about 2 miles.

*June 4 and 5.*—Employed these two days in walking about the country on both sides of the river. Lurio is the chief trading settlement between Mozambique and Ibo, the adjacent country giving all the products I have before named, and in addition to them ivory is brought here from the interior. But looked at with a view to future development, it offers a poor prospect, as its harbour is the worst I have visited, and can never be utilized with much advantage to commerce, except by such small trading craft as visit it now. The river, which, according to native report, has its source two-thirds of the way to the Nyassa, bursts through the Sorisa range in a series of cataracts (Captain Elton speaks of crossing below one), and reaching the low land beneath, spreads into a broad, shallow, stream, useless for navigation, but greatly enriching the adjacent country by the periodical inundation of its low-lying banks. By its fertilizing influence chiefly, the settlement at its mouth, has gained its importance, and has been enabled, in spite of its bad harbour, to outstrip its more fortunate neighbours. Arriving at the coast, it passes between two long, low hills, over a bed of gravel and sand, through which it flows at low tides, in a number of shallow rivulets, which unite at its mouth and gain just sufficient strength to scoop out a narrow channel to the sea. Upon these two hills the settlements of Lurio upon the southern, and Marahumnu on the northern, stand, and at each I found three Banyan and Battiah houses established. In answer to many inquiries as to routes from this portion of the coast to and from the Nyassa, I have gained the following very rough sketch, which I insert, more because it settles the fact of an established route from hence than from any idea of its value to intending travellers, for whom it is far too meagre. All the routes from Lurio, Mkufi, Ushanga, and Kissanga, or Ibo, converge towards one point, named Mwalia, five or six days' journey into the interior, and situated in the country of the Medo, who appear to be a section of the Makuas. A similar journey brings you to Mana, the place of another powerful Chief, also in the Makua country. In between six and eight days more you arrive at Niende, said to be upon a river of the same name [?Loendi], a tributary of the Rovuma. Niende is in the Ajawa country, and from it, in four or five days, you reach Makanjilas, and from thence the Nyassa, in all about twenty-five days. The Portuguese have already pushed forward an outpost to Mwalia, where, it appears, there are two officials stationed, and the Portuguese standard has been hoisted, but no force has been sent there. Tried to see the Chief at Lurio, but was told he was absent at his shambas. At 4 P.M. of the 5th, I left for Mkufi, a river about 10 miles north of the Lurio, the mouth of which forms a well-sheltered, but very small harbour, adapted only for the ordinary coaster, as the bar is shallow and often dangerous. The settlement is clean and well situated, on dry ground, and appears to drive a fair trade, chiefly in gingelly seed and Kaffir corn, and has one Banyan house established in it. Picked up the thread of the Slave Trade again here, happily lost since leaving Fernan Veloso Bay, and was informed of a collection of slaves being made on the Lurio, and heard more particulars of those collected at Ushanga. Heard that at Lurio, stopping on the shambas of the Chief Mazeze, were eleven "Wajoges," Mohilla, Johanna men and one Arab, who had landed there a couple of months back, bringing

with them "cloths, guns, beads, dates, and money," "everything," as said my informant, "necessary to do a good trade." With these they had been buying slaves, and had now collected over 100, who were confined in a "futura," or barracoon, on the shambas of the Chief, some miles from the settlement of Lurio. The first question which arises upon receiving a tale like this is, "Can it be believed?" I had no reason to disbelieve my informant; he certainly expected nothing and received nothing for his story; it was clearly and circumstantially told in the ordinary course of conversation, and before he knew I was anything but a trader proceeding from Mozambique to Ibo. Although not corroborated, and therefore impossible to accept as fact, the way it came before me and the manner in which it was told, makes me inclined to credit it, and it may prove the clue to further discovery. Respecting the slave-dealers at Ushanga, I heard that information reached the Governor at Ibo simply through a quarrel between the slave-dealers and the Chief as to the amount of the present customary to be given, and that the Chief had himself informed the authorities of their presence. The Capitão de Mor of Ibo had come down with an armed force to the place, but both Chief and dealers had withdrawn to a safe distance from it before his arrival, and after a short stay he had departed. After that, it appears, a reconciliation took place, and the collection continued, the slaves being confined to the village. I am told that both at Lurio and Mkufi their work is nearly finished, and that they are awaiting dhows to ship and clear out. I have frequently and carefully inquired, and am satisfied that these collections are not connected with any caravans from the interior, the slaves recruited being, in most cases, bought from the Chief and Headman in the country, who, in these spots, distanced from the Portuguese settlements, are all more or less slave-holders. In these out of the way places, all who are able to buy possess slaves, and I have but too plainly seen the Emancipation Act is a dead letter, and by a large proportion has not even been heard of.

*June 6 and 7.*—Remained here, visiting the settlements on both banks, and left at 3 P.M. on the 7th for Pomba Bay. Passed the villages of Ngomeni, Anoopulu, and Ushanga, the latter after dark, and anchored off Wimbi at 10 P.M. I had decided to pass Ushanga *en route*, and to endeavor first to gain information of the collection made at it, by other means, occupying a day or two in visiting the villages on Pomba Bay, in order to lull suspicion if news of my coming had preceded me from Mkufi.

*June 8.*—Landed and saw the Headman of the place, Mohamadi, who, though he said he was a relative of the Ushanga Chief, told me candidly enough of the presence of the Wajoges at that place, and their collection of slaves, but stoutly denied that the Chief had sold them any, or was in any way connected with their doings, saying that he was powerless to prevent them buying from others in the surrounding country, and declaring that their favourite method of working was to anchor their dhows in parts of the coast unfrequented by traders, and then to land and kidnap women at the wells, stragglers on the outskirts of villages, and so on, and after hurrying them on board to hoist their sail and be off.

A part of this story is no doubt true, for a slave-dealer is ever ready to save his stock-in-trade by a little kidnapping when a favourable opportunity presents itself, but it is equally certain that no party of slave-dealers could remain for two months in the country of a Chief buying and kidnapping people without receiving from him both protection and assistance. Weighed and stood into Pomba Bay, passing a small unoccupied fort on the southern entrance, erected by the Portuguese, when an attempt was made by them some forty years back to form a settlement upon the bay. Sailed across and visited the village called Nyamazeze in the country of Mwambi, of which Saïd Ali, who lives at Messanja, a village 2 miles to the northward, is Chief. Found two Banyan houses here, and heard that two others were settled at Missanja, the trade being chiefly gingelly and mtama. Anchored for the night.

*June 9.*—Tried to enter the River Mihegi at the southern point of the bay, but failed, wind and tide being foul. Landed at a small village about two miles distant from its entrance, where I found blacksmiths working iron, making knives and hoes for sale to the Makuas, their contrivance for a forge being the same as is used in Zanzibar, and the metal being bought at Ibo. Sunset; left and anchored off Wimbi.

*June 10.*—My object in anchoring here was to obtain news of the slave-dealers at Ushanga without exciting suspicion or raising any alarm amongst them. Accordingly at daylight I sent off my head boy Baja with the pilot and nahza with instructions to gain all the information they could, and to say no more than that they were in search of a carpenter to effect some repairs on board their dhow (of which indeed we were sadly in need), lying at Wimbi.

In conversation with the Headman here, he informed me, evidently without the least



knowledge that it was illegal, that he had a number of slaves who he employed under an overseer picking cowries, and spoke bitterly of the escape of four of them a few days back with some cloth in their keeping. Sunset; Baja and others returned from Ushanga with the news that in consequence of a second quarrel between the Chief and the slave-dealers, and the delay in the arrival of their dhow from Mohilla, the latter had left the place with their slaves, about 100 in number, for the Lurio, where they expected to procure a dhow without difficulty. The Chief, who was very wrath against the slave-dealers, complained that they had not paid him the "ushuru," or customary gift, which in this case he stated had been agreed upon at half a dollar a slave collected in his country, and that, as a rental of the house in which they had lived and place the slaves had been confined, they had only paid him four dollars. The head dealer, against whom he was most bitter, was a native of Mohilla, and, he said, was employed by the Sultan of that island, by whom part of his stock-in-trade had been supplied. All this information was given by the Chief himself to my messengers in perfect ignorance of their real character. This has determined me to go now to Ushanga, when I may perhaps extract some valuable truths from the Chief himself, by confronting him with the persons to whom he spoke to-day.

June 11.—Left Wimbi at 2 A.M., and beat down to Ushanga, against a strong breeze and heavy sea, but with a weather current, arriving at noon. Landed and saw the Chief Mpwipwi, with whom I had a long and satisfactory interview. As he spoke Swahili I heard from him directly the doings of the Wajoges, who had been for the past two months in his country. To avoid repetition I need only say that every statement brought me yesterday was confirmed by him to-day, and, moreover, he informed me that since the slave-dealers had left for the Lurio their dhow had arrived, and, after a stay of a few hours, had followed them there. Upon my inquiring into the statement that the head dealer was employed by the Sultan of Mohilla, he brought out a letter which he stated to have been given him by Salehe (the head dealer) upon his arrival. This letter, which was in Arabic, I had translated to me by my head boy and pilot before the Chief, and, after compliments, it begged that every assistance might be given to the bearer, Salehe-*bin*-Ali and those that were with him, and was signed Abdul Rahamani bin Said bin Mahomed, the signature of the Sultan of Mohilla. Although unable to possess myself of this document, I copied its contents in translation, and made my boy copy the signature. The only point in which the Chief's account to me differed from that given me yesterday was in the manner in which the news had travelled to the authorities at Ibo, as he denied having informed them himself and accused the Chief at Wimbi of having done so. Whether this was true or not was of little consequence, but it was curious to notice the strong disinclination both these showed to admit that they had turned against the slave-dealers, of whose ill-will they stood in manifest dread. But the most satisfactory information given to me by him was of the distinct collection being made at the Lurio, upon which he entered without being questioned, passing from the statement that "Salehe had gone to join the other Wajoges at Lurio." Every particular that I had heard at Mkufi and Wimbi was corroborated by him, except that he did not know the number of slaves collected, but he stated that they were kept upon the shambas of the Chief Mazeze, some little distance from the Lurio, where also dwelt the Wajoge collectors. Looked about the place and returned at sunset. Ushanga is a long and scattered village, extending for more than a mile along the shore, but possesses, properly speaking, no harbour, the coasters that visit it gaining shelter inside the reefs, which spread out here a mile to seaward, having within their outer lines a number of shallow pools, giving a fathom or so at Low-water Springs, in which the traders anchor.

June 12.—Weighed at dawn and beat down to Mkufi, which was reached at 4 P.M. In consequence of the information I received yesterday and the time that has already passed since leaving Mozambique, I have decided to make Pomba Bay the limit of this trip. I am now in the neighbourhood of the Wajoges that have been collecting in this district, and am more likely to gain information by hanging on their track than by running up to Ibo, where I should have barely time to look around me before starting on my return, if the homeward mail, due on the 24th, is to be caught. Heard here that the caravan from Ushanga had passed for the Lurio.

June 13.—Left with strong land breeze at daybreak, and anchored on the northern shore of the Lurio at 3 P.M. Heard from a dhow that arrived to-day from Mozambique of the capture by Captain Braga of the Sheikh of Kivolani, Macusse, under whose protection the Kivolani Umfussi Slave Trade has continued to flourish, in spite of the attempts made at various times to put it down.

June 14.—Had my head boy and pilot on the opposite shore to-day, where they heard of the arrival of the caravan from Ushanga and the junction of the two parties of

Wajoges, upon the shambas of Mazeze the Chief, on which they are quartered with all their slaves, between two and three hours walk from the settlement. I begin to see a great reluctance on the part of my people to venture further in the inquiry I am making, now we are in the immediate vicinity of the slave-dealers, of whom they are in the greatest dread, and in the country of the Chief with whom they are leagued. I have been very anxious to take away with me a report of having personally seen the barracoon in which the slaves were confined, and offered, both at Wimbi and here, a good round sum to any of my people if they would discover its exact situation and lead me to it at night, for by day it would be impossible to approach it. At Wimbi they accepted the offer and made the attempt, for I had not called at Ushanga, and we were unknown there. Wimbi was 12 miles distant from it, far enough to render it possible to carry out the plan I proposed with success and without much personal risk. But here it would be, I must confess, more difficult, and to a certain extent dangerous, for I have called at this place so lately that my people are known and would at once be recognized. Therefore, even to be caught making inquiries into the position of the place, road to it, &c., was, to them, risky, and if any were seen by the dealers hovering about its neighbourhood, and their design suspected, they would no doubt be in an unpleasant position. I felt indeed there was some reason in my nahoza's reply, "Of what use is money to me with my throat cut."

June 15.—At sunrise received a message from Mazeze to say that he was prepared to see me to-day, and replied that I should land in the course of the forenoon. Crossed over to the south side, and at noon visited the Chief, by whom I was received in some state, dressed in his gaudiest, and attended by his sons and a number of his people. After a little conversation I asked him if he had heard the news of the Wajoges at Ushanga? To which he answered that Ushanga was far off, and he had not. A most palpable falsehood, for Ushanga is but five hours a-foot for a native, and even if no buying had gone on in his neighbourhood news of the presence of the slave-dealers there for the past two months, of the capture of some and their conveyance to Mozambique, and of the visit of the Portuguese authorities to that place, all must have been heard of by him, &c. In reply to this, and without implicating any of my witnesses, I told all I knew of their doings up to their leaving Ushanga, and ended by asking him if he knew where they had gone from thence. To this question of course he had but one answer, that he knew nothing whatever about them. I never expected him to confess they were in his country and under his protection, nor did I see any advantage in telling him of what had come to my knowledge, for its only effect would have been to call forth still stronger denials. I was powerless to effect any good; there was no Portuguese authority into whose hands I could place the matter, and any intimation of the manner in which I had gained my information would only have uselessly imperilled my witnesses here, at Mkufi, and at Ushanga, but I thought that some good might be gained by laying before him clearly the determination of both British and Portuguese Governments to put a stop to such work as these Wajoges were engaged in, and this I accordingly did. I also thought it well that he should know the danger those incurred, through whose assistance it was carried on, and therefore I gave him the fullest account of the late operations of the Portuguese authorities about Mozambique, and the capture of several slave-dealers and of the Sheiks of San Lorenzo and Kivolani, of the latter of which I had heard yesterday, and having thus indirectly warned him I dropped the subject. I then expressed a wish to see the shambas, and asked if I could shoot hippopotami in the marshes which are in the same direction. To these requests, which were not refused, the reply was given that the shambas were very far off, and that there were hardly any hippopotami in the lagoons, since Captain Elton (whose visit was perfectly remembered) had shot at them. The latter of these evasions was a laughably hard nut to crack, as the hippopotamus is not such a timorous animal as to retain the shock of a day's sport for more than three years; but it showed all the plainer that I was not wanted to look over the country in that direction, and I did not press the point, but soon after left.

June 16.—An incident occurred to-day that showed me it would be impossible to carry out any further investigations at this place, and that, as the suspicions of the Chief were fairly roused, it would be better to cease any further attempts and resume my journey. This morning, still anxious to get a personal view, if possible, of the quarters of the Wajoges and their slaves, I renewed my offer to my three most trustworthy attendants, telling them simply to walk out in the direction of the marshes, and to see for themselves if there were any hippopotami in them, and at the same time, as they would then be in the neighbourhood of the shambas, to make what inquiries they could into the locality of Wajoges and their slaves. Two of them consented to go and started



# MOZAMBIQUE TO POMBA BAY.

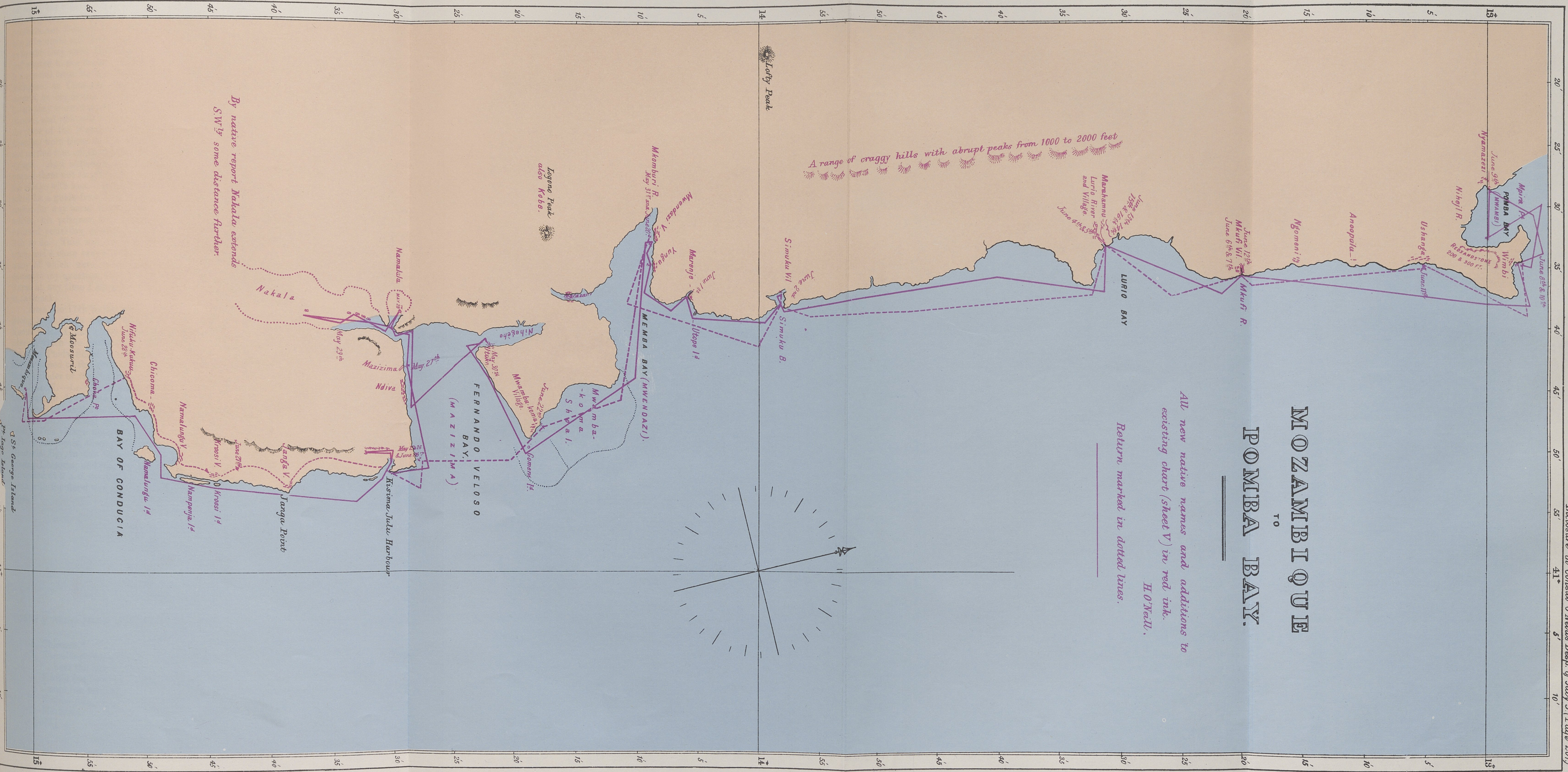
All new native names and additions to existing chart (sheet V) in red ink.

H.O. Yell.

Return marked in dotted lines.

A range of craggy hills with abrupt peaks from 1000 to 2000 feet

By native report Nakala extends S.W. by some distance further.



Lofy Peak

Logone Peak also Kobe.

Mpura Pt. (Mwambi)

Nyamazezi R.

Ushangazi R.

Anoopala I.

Ngomoni I.

Mkuru R.

Marhamu Lurio River and Village.

Simuku VI

Marenje

Yungu

Mkombezi R.

Mzimba-shoza

Mwambi Village

Mazizima

Namalungu V.

Nakala

Chicoona

Bay of Conducia

Mkombezi R.

Mkombezi R.



off early, but returned in about three hours evidently in a great state of fright with the following story:—That they had passed the village and got upon some shambas on its outskirts, and there buying from a man at work upon one a little cassava root, had asked him if he could tell them where about the Wajoges were living. In answer to his inquiry as to who they were, they had said that they were of the same country as the Wajoges, and wanted to see them. This was in part true, for, as I have before explained, Wajoge is a general term for all aliens, either living upon or visiting this coast, such as Arabs, Malagese, or Comoros, and my head boy is of the latter. Upon this, and for a few coppers, he consented to show them, and they started together, but had not gone far before they were stopped by a man armed, who turned out to be a soldier of the Chief Mazeze, and who asked their guide where he was taking them. On his answering, "To the place of the Wajoges," the soldier asked if he did not know that the people he was directing were those of the English Consul, and, notwithstanding his denial, seized him and carried him off to appear before Mazeze's son, who was then the chief man in the village. And although the soldier did not attempt to seize or stop my servants, he warned them not to go further in the direction they were pursuing, and they returned to the village with him. Appearing before Mazeze's son they were asked why they had not asked for a guide from him before going into the country, and he added, "How could he answer for any harm that came to them if they went alone." He then left with the soldier, his prisoner, and some others for Mazeze's shamba, to which the Chief had returned yesterday, advising them to get on board, which they were evidently nothing loth to do. This was their story. It was told clearly, and with every appearance of truth, and a close examination of each separately failed to alter it in the smallest detail, many of which were unimportant, and are omitted here for brevity: Moreover, in answer to my question, they both express their willingness to swear to its truth upon the Koran at any time I should require them. I have decided now to leave this to-morrow at daybreak.

From the 17th to the 26th June was occupied in beating to the southward against strong head winds and a nasty sea. Remained two days weather bound at Mwamba Koma, which I had passed on my upward journey. A fair trade carried on here in cowries, which are gathered on the immense reef abreast of the place marked in the charts as Pnida Shoal. Arrived at Kisima-julu on the 26th, and decided, the current having turned to the northward in consequence of the strong southerly winds, to walk the remainder of the journey.

June 27.—Left, with three of my crew as carriers, and pilot, leaving head boy on board launch down with fever. Walked until dark, passing the village of Janga in the afternoon. Lost the path, and slept this night in the open.

June 28.—Picked up some natives, and arrived at the village of Kroosi in the forenoon. This village appears to take its name from an extensive macroos forest upon this part of the coast, through which I walked for many miles, arriving at Namalungu, on Conducia Bay, in the afternoon. No boat or dhow here. Walked to Kipiko-nikun, passing Chicoma, and hired there a boat, in which we sailed at sunset for Mozambique. Grounded at 2 A.M. on the Cabeceira Reef and remained till morning, when we started again with the flood and arrived at Mozambique at 8 A.M., after an absence of thirty-five days.

(Signed) H. E. O'NEILL.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 152.

*Chart.*

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Inclosure 3 in No. 152.

*Table of Native Names of Places between Mozambique and Pomba Bays. All Villages visited are numbered.*

1. Chicoma.\*
2. Namalungu (on return). As is common, the village and island opposite it both bear the same name.
3. Kroosi (on return). Ditto, ditto.\*
4. Janga (on return).
5. Kisima-julu.
6. Mazizima.

7. Ndiva.\*  
Nahala, southern arm of Fernan Veloso Bay.  
Namelala, first bay within the southern arm.  
Nihegêhe, northern arm of Fernan Veloso.
8. Utuko.
9. Mwamba-koma.  
Marazani, southern arm of Mwemba Bay.
10. Mwendazi.\*
11. Yungu.  
Nkomburi, river flowing into Mwemba Bay.
12. Marenje.\*  
Marafuta, village on southern shore of Simuku
13. Simuku.\*
14. Lurio.\*
15. Marahamnu.\*
16. Mkufi.\*  
Ngomeni.  
Anoopulu.
17. Ushanga.\*
18. Wimbi.
19. Nyamtzezi.\*  
Niheji, river and village on southern shore of Pomba Bay.  
Mpira, southern point of entrance to Pomba Bay, on which stands a Portuguese fort unoccupied.  
Mwambi, the country under Saïd Ali, on northern and western shore of Pomba, by which name, also, the bay itself goes.  
Missanja.\*

(Signed) H. E. O'NEILL.

At all the places marked thus [\*] Banyans or Battiahs have established themselves or have fixed agents.

No. 153.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, July 8, 1880.*

IN my despatch of the 24th May I reported that shipments of slaves were being made in the Umfussi River, and that the authorities were endeavouring to prevent their clearance, first, by means of one of the Zambesi gun-boats, which, as I stated, was unable to enter the river, and afterwards with the "Rio Douro," which was to leave Mozambique on the 25th May, the day after my departure. I am told by Mr. W. H. Davies, Pro-Consul, that she left this harbour on that day, but returned in four days, having been unable to get any boats into the river. There is, therefore, little doubt that these shipments (two, I am informed, were being made) were successfully carried out.

But, at the same time, I am glad, my Lord, to be able to report that there has been no slackening on the part of the Acting Governor-General and colonial authorities in the efforts they have directed against this trade, and that, during the past month, a capture has been made and is being followed up by action that will, I trust, go far towards suppressing the Slave Trade of that district.

The capture has been that of the Chief Macusse, the most powerful and influential of the Kivolani Umfussi region, and the chief protector of the Slave Traders frequenting it. This step, so much bolder and more decisive than anything these dealers have been accustomed to, has startled them into resistance, and a force of over 2,000 men was assembled by the brother and other relatives of that Chief, with the object of effecting his release.

Negotiations were also entered into by them with the Makua Chief Namaralo, who was offered, as his Excellency the Governor-General has informed me, a considerable sum of money if he would attack Moosuril, a garrisoned post on the shore of the bay fronting Mozambique, and the residence of the Capitão de Mor of the district. At the same time, all legal traders in the district between Moosuril and Niji Mokwali fled, with all the property they could carry off, to the Island of Mozambique.

Intelligence of these events, and of an attack made upon the Sheikh of Sancoul, a native, not Portuguese, authority (see map, Inclosure 1), having reached the Governor-

General, his Excellency ordered out the whole available force in Mozambique, sending the corvette "Rainha de Portugal" to protect Moosuril and the "Rio Douro," with the two Zambesi gun-boats (the second fortunately being just completed), to Mokambo Bay, to operate against the force of the brothers of Macusse assembled at Ufuku and Kivolani. It was also thought advisable, as complete reliance could not be placed upon the black guard, to transfer the prisoner Macusse to the corvette "Rainha de Portugal." These movements took place upon the 29th ultimo, the day of my return to Mozambique, and as I entered the harbour I observed the men-of-war getting under weigh for their respective stations.

Upon the morning of the next day I called upon his Excellency, and heard the operations he had decided upon. The villages of Ufuku and Kivolani were to be bombarded and burnt to the ground, and a land force was assembling in the neighbourhood of Moosuril, under command of Captain Braga, made up of black soldiers, sepoy police, and natives armed for the occasion—in all, numbering about 600 men, sufficient, his Excellency had no doubt, to check any advance, and, in conjunction with the naval force, to deal with the opposing party.

On the morning of the 2nd July his Excellency called at my house and told me of his wish to dispatch this prisoner Macusse, who had on the 27th ultimo been tried and condemned to penal servitude for life in the Colony of Cape de Verde, in the Union mail-steamer "African," which had arrived in harbour that morning, as he wished to be freed from the trouble of guarding him, and believed his removal from the place would materially assist in resettling the disquieted districts. I assured his Excellency I would do all in my power to further his wish, as these disturbances had mainly arisen from the energetic steps taken by him to suppress the Slave Traffic.

A few hours after I had an interview with the captain of the mail-steamer, who, upon hearing the circumstances of the case, and the manner in which it was proposed to send the prisoner on board, expressed considerable disinclination to take him. I therefore wrote him the inclosed letter explaining matters, upon which he consented to take him, and he was then sent on board from the corvette, in charge of an officer and armed party, placed in a cell, and given over to a captain of Portuguese infantry, who accompanies him. As this prisoner, although well known to be the most notorious slave-dealing Chief in this neighbourhood, had only been tried upon the charge of sedition, I felt that the measures I had taken to effect his removal entitled me to ask his Excellency the Governor-General for an official assurance of the fact of his complicity in slave-dealing. Accordingly I wrote him the letter forwarded as Inclosure 3, receiving the answer forwarded as Inclosure 4. This letter is a satisfactory one, as in it his Excellency explains his reasons for not adding the charge of slave-dealing to that laid against him some time back of sedition, and officially records the fact that this Chief was "the head of all the Slave Traffic from the Umfussi;" that he was himself a great slave-dealer—"principal negreiro," and that it was for this reason he asked my assistance in the matter. The letter is satisfactory also in that it records his Excellency's determination, earnestly and energetically, to continue the work he has begun for the suppression of this Traffic. The difficulties which he will have to encounter, and to which he alludes, are neither few nor light. Not only does the financial distress of the province press so heavily as to entirely prevent him from undertaking any extended operations entailing expenditure of money, but he will also have to face no small amount of opposition in the Colony.

This work of active Slave Trade suppression is not, my Lord, a popular one, nor can it be expected to be amongst those—and they are the majority—who, a short time since, were slave-owners themselves, and who have suffered by an Emancipation Act, which provided no compensation, and who still suffer by the labour difficulties that have followed it. Even amongst the highest class, who feel the Slave Trade to be a dishonour and disgrace, there is a very general belief, grounded no doubt partly upon a knowledge of the insufficiency of their means, that the Slave Trade will not be extinguished by these measures. But amongst the mass there is the strongest objection to any such active steps as have been lately taken, which provoke reprisals and imperil the security of their property and trade.

The slave-trader does not interfere with the petty trader on the coast, and even when they do not combine and assist each other they work upon a mutual understanding of non-interference, and the latter is too short-sighted to see how injuriously the ravages necessary to sustain the Slave Trade affect his interests. But when the proprietors of land, upon and near the scene of operations, find their properties endangered by such active steps, and their pockets injured by the flight of their employés from their shambas, as occurred the other day at a little distance from Moosuril; and when all

lawful traders find themselves compelled to fly the country, as they had to do, with "bag and baggage," from the Kivolani, Umfussi, and Mokambo districts, then it is not to be wondered at that there is a deep-rooted dislike and an opposition to operations of this nature.

It is for these reasons that I venture respectfully to suggest to your Lordship that some acknowledgment of the exceptionally energetic steps taken by Senhor Sarmiento would seem advisable. And justice compels me to add the names of Captains Braga and Vidal de Souza, who have had command of the colonial land and sea forces respectively in these expeditions. The former has, without doubt, been the chief instrument of Senhor Sarmiento in this work, and it was solely by him that the Chief Macusse was captured. I may add how his Excellency has informed me that this Chief possessed, shortly before his capture, three barracoons of slaves, one of which contained about 100; the number in the remainder he was unable to say.

Upon the 7th instant I communicated to the Governor-General, in the inclosed letter, the results of my journey northwards, and the discovery of a separate collection of slaves at the Lurio River.

In conclusion, I have to state that the dhow captured for slave-dealing on the 29th April has been condemned before the Junta da Justica of the province, and directed to be destroyed.

Extracts from the official Report of the trial I forward in translation.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 153.

*Map.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 153.

*Consul O'Neill to Captain Leigh.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, July 1, 1880.*

I BEG to inform you that a native Chief, named Macusse, is about to be conveyed on board your ship, a passage having been taken for him to Madeira. Although a second-class passage has been provided for him, it is right you should know he is a prisoner, in the charge of Senhor Rego, a captain of Portuguese infantry, with whom, of course, all responsibility with regard to confining his movements rests. As the circumstances under which he is being sent on board are rather exceptional, I may inform you that there are urgent reasons for his immediate removal from this place. He is, in the first place, a notorious slave-dealer, whose capture has been lately effected, and who has been tried and condemned to penal servitude for life at the Portuguese Colony of Cape de Verde. Being a Chief of considerable influence, a force amounting to over 2,000 men has been assembled upon the coast opposite this island by his relatives, with the avowed object of effecting his release. This force is menacing at present the security of life and property in that neighbourhood, and all traders and peaceably-inclined persons have fled to Mozambique. To quell this disturbance, a sufficient force, consisting of one corvette and three gunboats, has been sent over; but it is felt, and I think rightly, that the best step towards the settlement of this district will be taken by the removal of this prisoner beyond all hope of recapture. I may add that his immediate removal beyond possibility of recapture will be in furtherance of the Slave Trade policy of Her Majesty's Government, whose assistance is invariably given in the interests of the suppression of that Traffic of which this Chief was a main support.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 3 in No. 153.

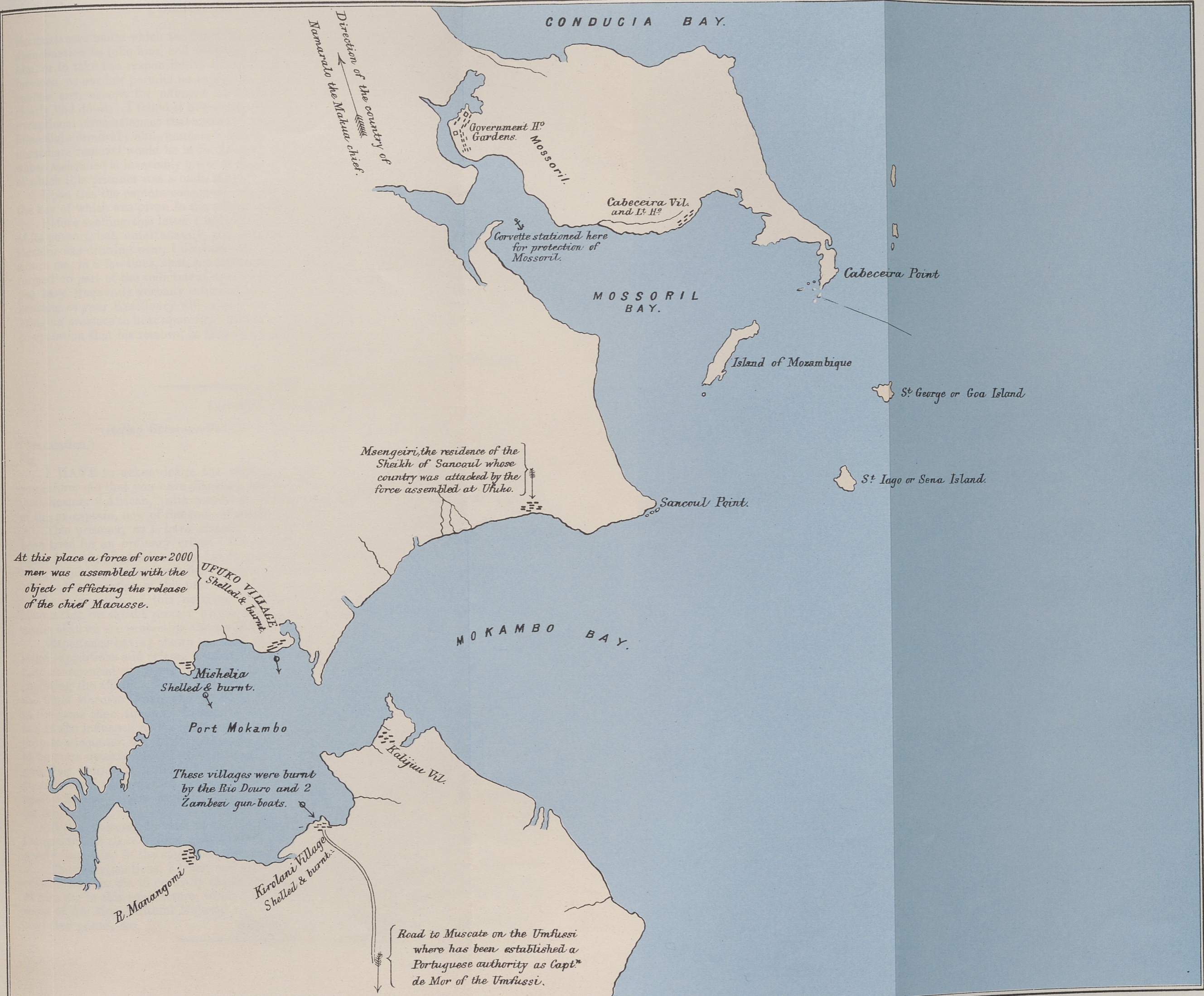
*Consul O'Neill to the Acting Governor-General of Mozambique.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, July 2, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that, after our interview of yesterday, I saw the captain of the Royal mail steamer "African," who, upon hearing the





At this place a force of over 2000 men was assembled with the object of effecting the release of the chief Macusse.

UFUKO VILLAGE Shelled & burnt.

Mishelia Shelled & burnt.

Port Mokambo

These villages were burnt by the Rio Douro and 2 Zambezi gun-boats.

Kirohani Village Shelled & burnt.

B. Manangomi

Msengeiri, the residence of the Sheikh of Sancoul whose country was attacked by the force assembled at Ufuko.

Road to Muscate on the Umfussi where has been established a Portuguese authority as Capt. de Mor of the Umfussi.



circumstances under which the Chief Macusse was to be sent on board, expressed a strong disinclination to take him, and declared, in any case, his inability to give a receipt for him, or to take the responsibility of confining his movements in any way. This I had foreseen, as our law permits no captain to restrict the movements of his passengers, or to confine any, except for offences on board his vessel, in all cases according to rules clearly laid down. I found it necessary, therefore, to write to him, and to point out the exceptional circumstances that attended this case, and the importance of this prisoner's immediate removal; and, moreover, added, that as he was a notorious slave-dealer, "his immediate removal would be in furtherance of the policy of Her Majesty's Government, whose assistance is invariably given in the interests of the suppression of the Slave Trade, of which this prisoner was a main support."

Upon this the captain consented to receive him, providing an especial cabin for him, the key of which was given to the officer escorting him.

Before sending this letter I called at the Palace, desiring to inform your Excellency of its purport, but, unfortunately, you were out; and as the time of the departure of the steamer was drawing near, I dispatched it. But I shall be glad if your Excellency will assure me, in a few lines, that, notwithstanding the fact that the charge of slave-dealing formed no part of the indictment against him, this Chief was a notorious slave-dealer (as you have frequently verbally informed me), and that that formed a reason for his apprehension, as your Excellency will at once see that upon this ground only I felt justified in bringing pressure to bear upon the Captain of the mail steamer, and effecting the indirect co-operation that his removal in that vessel afforded.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY O'NEILL.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 153.

*Acting Governor-General of Mozambique to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*The Palace, July 3, 1880.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which you inform me that you have dispelled certain doubts, entertained by the captain of the mail-steamer "African," with respect to the vigilance that should be used in the custody of the ex-captain, now of Sancoul, Macusse Omar.

This prisoner, as I have already verbally informed you, is not a criminal who has been tried for an ordinary crime. He was the ostensible head of all the Slave Traffic made from the Umfussi, and he has frequently eluded the attempts made to capture him, being helped by the secret influences that protected him. Ever since I have taken charge of the administration of this province, I have employed all the resources at my command for the suppression of this nefarious Traffic, believing it to be a question of national honour that we should protest by our acts against the accusations more or less directly made, that we are protecting the trade in slaves.

Experience having shown me that the system followed out until now, of fitting out large expeditions and seizing here and there a dhow, has not produced great results, I have commenced a system of minor but more secret movements, with the object of capturing the Chiefs. It was with this view that I resolved, at all hazards, to apprehend the Chief Macusse Omar, who has been, by all accounts, the principal slave-dealer, and, at the same time, the most daring, trusting in his own force and in that of his relatives and in the influence of his protectors. I am well aware of the difficulties which I shall have to encounter, but I have prepared myself to vanquish them. It was only in order to be more quickly free of the presence of this Macusse, and released from the care of guarding him, that I did not present to the judicial power the proofs that he was a contumacious slave-dealer, contenting myself with the indictment that had been laid against him two years back of armed revolt, which is punishable with penal servitude for life.

It was, however, in view of the fact that beyond all his other crimes, he was one of the greatest of slave-traders, that I asked your valuable assistance, as British Consul, so nearly interested in the suppression of the Slave Traffic.

These explanations, I trust, will satisfy the request made in your letter, and it only remains now for me to cordially thank you for the assistance you have been good enough to give me in this conjuncture, which I shall make it my duty to lay before the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty.

God guard, &c.

(Signed)

AUGUSTO C. R. SARMENTO.

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Inclosure 5 in No. 153.

*Consul O'Neill to the Acting Governor-General of Mozambique.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, July 3, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that, upon my late journey on the coast to the north of Mozambique, I received strong evidence that a collection of slaves has been lately made on the south bank of the Lurio River, by a party of Wajoges, who landed there about the middle of April, and who have been pursuing their work there under the protection of the native Chief Mazeze.

Upon my way northwards I first heard of this party and their doings at Mkufi, and again successively at Wimbi, Xanga, and at the Lurio itself, receiving at all these places corroborative and independent testimony of its truth.

Whilst at, and in the neighbourhood of, Xanga, I also discovered that the collection of slaves, of which the Ibo authorities had been made aware, had been (in consequence of a delay in the arrival of their dhow from Mohilla, and a quarrel with the Chief Mpwipwi with respect to the payment of the "ushuru," or customary present) removed to the southern bank of the Lurio, and both parties were located, at the time of my second visit, upon the shambas of the Chief Mazeze, a few miles out of the village. The party that had left Xanga consisted of five slave-dealers, their attendants, and ninety-six slaves, fifty-four of whom were in charge of one named Salehe, who, it was stated, is an agent of and carried a letter of recommendation from the Sultan of Mohilla. This letter, which was left in the hands of the Chief Mpwipwi, to whom it was first presented at Xanga, I saw, and have a translation of it by a competent interpreter. There is no doubt also that this petty Chief Mpwipwi has been on friendly terms with the slave-dealers, as he confessed to me that they had dwelt nearly two months in his village, informing me also that he was absent during the visit of the "Capitão de Môr" from Ibo, judging it, no doubt, prudent to withdraw, with both slaves and dealers, upon that occasion.

As your Excellency is aware, I was obliged to leave my dhow at Kisima-julu, and in it my journals, which contain every link in the chain of evidence that has led me to these conclusions. I shall, however, upon its arrival at Mozambique, be very happy, if your Excellency wishes it, to place all the evidence gained fully before you. Both the Lurio and Xanga collections, each numbering about 100, were completed when I left that river on the 17th ultimo, and they were then only awaiting dhows for shipment. Considering the time that elapsed between my departure and arrival at Mozambique, I do not suppose there would be any prospect of preventing their clearance, which is probably already effected, but I feel it my duty to place these facts before your Excellency, as information of this separate and distinct collection made upon the Lurio may not have reached the authorities.

Whilst writing this I have received your Excellency's letter of this day's date, and I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere thanks for the cordial spirit in which you have accepted any slight assistance I have been able to render in the work of suppression of the Slave Traffic, which your Excellency has, since your accession to office, set yourself to accomplish.

Only those who have a thorough knowledge of the condition of this province, financial, and social, can have any conception of the numerous and various difficulties with which your Excellency has and will have to contend, and you will permit me, I trust, to express a hope and expectation that your endeavours will meet with both success and just recognition. With regard to the means by which your Excellency proposes to deal with this evil, there are none who have had any experience in the work of its suppression who will not agree that a system of sudden and secret action, with the capture and punishment of the leading spirits, viz., the dealers themselves, and the Chiefs, under whose protection and with whose assistance they work, will be the most effective in its results.

At the same time, I would ask permission to suggest to your Excellency that there are certain parts of the coast, distanced from the districts, under the complete control of responsible authorities, where, on account of the difficulties of communication, and the necessary espionage, a more direct action would seem necessary.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 153.

*Extracts from the "Boletim Official" of June 14, 1880, giving Trial and Condemnation of Dhow "Massagire."*

IT being shown that, on the 29th April last, the dhow "Massagire" was captured in the river Mugarumo, in the district of Cape Delgado, by the State cutter "Andrade Corvo," upon suspicion of Slave Traffic.

\* \* \* \* \*

(Here follows the evidence in full, the chief points in which have been given by me in my despatch of the 19th May.—H. O'N.)

Considering, finally, that all the circumstances mentioned, induce to the belief and constitute sufficient proof, that the dhow "Massagire," master Uledi, and owner Ali-bin-Omar, was engaged in the contraband Traffic of slaves.

Upon these grounds the seizure of the dhow "Massagire" is declared to be valid, and it is ordered that the master, owner, and crew of the said dhow be placed at the disposal of the Judge of this district, for sentence and punishment according to law, a certified copy of this resolution serving for the "corpo de delicto" to be remitted, together with the prisoners, to the same Judge, the captured dhow to be disposed of in conformity with the Decree of the 18th September, 1846.

(Signed) ANTONIO MELLO VARAJAO, *Judge.*  
 VITO J. D'OLIVEIRA, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*  
 Y. T. D'ALMEIDA QUEIRZ, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*  
 J. D'ALMEIDA CAMPOS, *Voter.*  
 JOSÉ M. CASTELLAO, *Voter.*

*Mozambique, in the Chamber of Justice, June 5, 1880.*

No. 154.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, July 17, 1880.*

ON the 4th instant Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" arrived in this harbour. Upon the following day I called at the Palace in order to hear the latest official account of the operations at Mokambo Bay, and to discover what truth lay in a rumour that was abroad of a check received by the land force. His Excellency then informed me that the villages of Ukufu and Kivolani had been shelled and burnt to the ground, and intimated to me his desire to do more, and to establish upon the Umfussi itself, an authority over whom he would have control, who would be given the rank of Capitão de Mor, and would be answerable for what went on from that district. A slight check his Excellency acknowledged had been received by a native friendly force, under the Sheikh of Sancoul, who had disobeyed orders in advancing without the support of the soldiers and police under Captain Braga.

As the step proposed by his Excellency was for the purpose of getting command over, and stopping by this means the Slave Trade carried on from, the Umfussi district, and as I feared the check received might retard its accomplishment, I asked him if, in the event of the Commander of the "Wild Swan" being able to offer co-operation, he would be willing to accept it. His Excellency's answer to this was, that although no assistance was required, he should be glad to show, by accepting such an offer, the "harmony that existed between the British and Portuguese Governments in this work."

Upon the same day, therefore, I wrote to Captain Dacres, R.N., pointing out the favourable opportunity this presented for co-operation, receiving the answer inclosed.

I then wrote to the Governor-General, offering co-operation, in the terms of Captain Dacres' letter, and the same morning had an interview with him, in which his Excellency cordially accepted the offer, and stated that he would at once write to the captain of the "Rio Douro," and to Captain Braga, informing them of the joint expedition arranged. At the same time, as the mails from Europe had that morning arrived, his Excellency begged that I would excuse, upon that day, an official answer to my letter. The letters to the captain of the "Rio Douro," in Mokambo Bey, were then written and sent on board the "Wild Swan," Captain Dacres intending to leave this harbour the next morning.

But I regret, my Lord, to say that this offer of co-operation which had been accepted, and arrangements, so far as I have ascertained, made, had, at the last moment, to be withdrawn. Upon the next morning I received from Captain Dacres the inclosed letter, informing me of his inability to proceed further in the matter. In the course of the day he called with me at the Palace to personally explain matters, but, unfortunately, we were unable to see his Excellency, as he was then suffering from a slight fever. It was therefore left with me to present Captain Dacres' explanations, and to point out the exceptional and imperative nature of his orders.

An answer to this I received upon the 13th instant, also inclosed.

I am, however, glad to be able to report that our withdrawal does not seem to have materially affected the success of the expedition, although an opportunity has certainly been lost of showing the slave-traders the concert that exists between the two Governments in the work of the suppression of their Traffic.

The "Rio Douro" and the two Zambezi gun-boats returned from Mokambo Bay upon the 16th, and the day after, calling at the Palace, I was informed by the Governor-General that the march to the Umfussi had been made without resistance, the force of the Chiefs of that district retiring before them, and that a brother of the Sheikh of Sancoul was now established on the left bank of the Umfussi (where the Portuguese standard had been now hoisted for the first time), who would have a small force quartered there for his protection, and who, receiving the appointment of Capitão de Mor, would be directly responsible to the authorities at Mozambique.

I need hardly point out how great a blow has been struck by these measures at what has been the greatest known centre of slave-dealing in the province. The Chiefs of that district have been hitherto more than semi-independent, and there is little doubt that they have derived much of their strength from the liberal supply of money, guns, powder, &c., that flowed into their hands from the active Slave Trade, in which all were, more or less, engaged. All attempts made previous to this to get them under some control and check the Slave Trade from thence, have been merely temporary ones, in which the district has, immediately after the operations against them were completed, been vacated, and reoccupied by the slave-dealing Chiefs, whose Traffic appeared to flourish as actively as before. The measures taken by Senhor Sarmiento constitute the first attempt made to subject the district to permanent control, and their thorough success as a check to the Slave Trade from thence will only depend upon the degree of vigilance kept up by the authorities stationed by him in that place. And in any case it has completely altered the conditions under which the Slave Trader has worked, as he will no longer receive the protection and assistance hitherto afforded him by the Chiefs ousted from that district.

Captain Dacres left on the 8th for Majunga, whence, after ordering the "Dragon" to Europa Island, he was to proceed in the inquiries commenced by Captain Molyneux, of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," into the relative power and status of the various Sakalava Chiefs.

For the information of his successor in these inquiries, Captain Molyneux has written a most interesting and valuable report, based upon the results of his month's visit to the Madagascar coast, and has in it given us more light upon the condition of the Sakalava race on its north-western portion than, I think, has yet been obtained, accompanying this report with a map showing the names of the different Chiefs and the extent of the countries which they govern.

So freely the Chiefs and others seemed to have declared to him the utter impossibility of their doing without slaves, that he states (I quote from memory), "There can be no doubt that so long as the Sakalavas remain in their present condition, so long will there be a keen demand for slaves upon the west coast."

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Inclosure 1 in No. 154.

*Consul O'Neill to Commander Dacres, R.N.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, July 6, 1880.*

IT having recently come to the knowledge of the Portuguese authorities that a considerable Traffic in slaves has been carried on from the Kivolani-Umfussi district, the Acting Governor-General of this province has instituted vigorous measures for its suppression. Amongst these one of the most successful has been the capture of the Chief of that district, named Macusse, a notorious slave-dealer himself, and the main support of the Slave Trade in that region. This Chief has been tried, condemned, and trans-

ported for life to the Portuguese Colony of Cape de Verde. The heavy blow thus inflicted has met with a certain amount of resistance, and shortly after his capture, a force of over 2,000 men was assembled upon the northern shore of Mokambo Bay, by the relatives and friends of this Chief, with the view of making reprisals and effecting his release. This force attacked the Sheikh of Sancoul, a Portuguese authority, upon the southern shore of the Bay of Mozambique, and would no doubt have advanced further, if they had not been checked by the whole available Portuguese force which was sent to meet them. The naval portion, consisting of three gun-boats has bombarded the villages of Ufuku and Kivolani, on Mokambo Bay, and has effected a junction at the latter point, with the land force under command of the Capitão de Mor of the district. Though these energetic measures have caused the retreat of the force assembled by the friends of the slave-dealer, Macusse, they still remain in their stronghold, upon and about the Umfussi, which has been and is the chief centre of Slave Trade upon the coast of Mozambique. From this the Governor-General has determined to drive them, as a punishment for past, and the best preventive against future, slave-dealing from thence.

As the success of this measure and the manner it is carried out, will be a primary and important step towards extinguishing the Slave Trade of that district, it appears to me a favourable opportunity for offering the co-operation that has, at various times, been given by Her Majesty's cruisers in this work. I have placed these details before you in order that you may judge the position of affairs and decide if, under the circumstances, you feel justified in co-operating with the authorities, and, I may add that from the tenor of a conversation I had with the Governor-General this morning, I have little doubt, if you should decide upon offering co-operation, but it will be readily accepted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 154.

*Commander Dacres, R.N., to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

"*Wild Swan*," *Mozambique*, July 7, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th instant, giving me a detailed account of the proceedings taken by the Portuguese authorities to stamp out the Slave Trade in the Umfussi district.

2. I entirely agree with you that this offers a most favourable opportunity for our co-operation, and I beg you would inform his Excellency the Governor-General of Mozambique the offer of my most sincere co-operation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. H. P. DACRES, *Commander*.

Inclosure 3 in No. 154.

*Consul O'Neill to Acting Governor-General of Mozambique.*

Sir,

*Mozambique*, July 7, 1880.

I AM aware that, in consequence of the vigorous measures instituted by your Excellency against the slave-traders of the Kivolani-Umfussi district, and particularly that of the capture of the ringleader, Macusse, under whose protection their trade has been chiefly carried on, disturbances have arisen in the neighbourhood of Mokambo Bay. These have been checked and partly quelled by the force ordered out by your Excellency for the purpose. But, as your Excellency informed me yesterday, it was your wish to march a force to the Umfussi itself, for the purpose of punishing the slave-dealers in their own district, and establishing there an authority in your confidence and control, as the best surety against further Slave Trade from thence, I have felt that this offers a favourable opportunity for showing the complete accord that exists between the British and Portuguese Governments in the suppression of the Slave Traffic. I therefore communicated these facts to the Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "*Wild Swan*," now in this harbour, and have this moment received from him a letter, in which he, taking the same view, expresses his readiness to act jointly with the Portuguese force organized for this work, and requests me to offer to your Excellency the co-operation of the force at his disposal.

He has, moreover, informed me that, should his offer be accepted, he will be

ready to leave this harbour for Mokambo Bay to-day or to-morrow at daybreak at the latest.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 154.

*Commander Dacres, R.N., to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir, *"Wild Swan," Mozambique, July 8, 1880.*  
WILL you inform his Excellency the Acting Governor-General of Mozambique that, owing to having received orders by telegram to proceed immediately to Majunga, to send Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" to the assistance of a wreck at Europa Island, I am sorry to say that I shall be unable to co-operate on this occasion.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. H. P. DACRES, *Commander.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 154.

*Consul O'Neill to Acting Governor-General of Mozambique.*

Sir, *Mozambique, July 8, 1880.*  
I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I have this morning received a communication from the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," in which he states that, in consequence of telegraphic orders received from the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar, to proceed at once to Majunga, and to dispatch from thence Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" to the assistance of a vessel wrecked in the Madagascar Channel, he will not be able to carry out the co-operation promised by him. The fact that co-operation had been offered and accepted was telegraphed to Zanzibar, but the Senior Naval Officer has expressed his inability to permit her to delay, the orders respecting the wrecked vessel having been sent from the Admiralty, London, and the circumstances of the case appearing urgent, Captain Dacres therefore called at the Palace with me this morning, wishing personally to express his great regret that anything should have arisen to prevent his carrying out the operations agreed upon, and to point out to your Excellency the urgency of his orders; but we were informed of your indisposition.

It remains, therefore, only for me to convey, by this means, to your Excellency both his and my great sorrow that thus exceptional circumstances should have arisen to call this vessel away at such a moment, and to thank you for the ready and cordial manner in which you accepted the co-operation offered.

I sincerely trust that the failure of Her Britannic Majesty's ship to take part in this expedition will not in the least degree interfere with the arrangements already made; but I feel sure your Excellency will recognize the imperative nature of the case.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 154.

*Acting Governor-General of Mozambique to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Sir, *The Palace, July 13, 1880.*  
IN answer to the letter you were good enough to address me of the 8th instant, including two others from the Commander of the "Wild Swan," the first dated the 7th, in which he offers the services of the force at his disposal to co-operate with those of the Portuguese operating in the Bay of Mokambo for the repression of the Slave Trade, and the second of the following day, in which he points out the imperative necessity of his at once leaving this harbour, and therefore his inability to carry out, upon this occasion, the co-operation so kindly offered by him, it is my duty, after apologizing for not answering your letter until to-day, which I have been prevented from doing by my state of health, to state that the fact of the Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship being

unable to carry out his offer, has in no degree lessened the thanks due to him from the Government of the province.

God Guard, &c.

(In the name and absence of the Governor-General),

(Signed)

AUGUSTO CEZAS RODRIGUES SARMENTO,

*Secretary-General of Mozambique.*

No. 155.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, July 24, 1880.*

I HAVE just received the "Boletim Official," published upon the 19th instant, containing the official account of the reduction of the Umfussi district, and the establishment there of an authority nominated by the Acting Governor-General. As the mail leaves in an hour, I have therefore only time to inclose a translation of this document. Although it is stated in No. 4 that there was no necessity for the further presence of a military force, I am informed that a detachment of fifty men of the 5th Regiment of Caçadores, under command of a Captain, is still kept at Kivolani, within easy march of the Umfussi, which would form the nucleus of a large force if any reason should arise for their assistance.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure in No. 155.

*Extract from the "Boletim Official."*

*Installation of the Sheikh of Umfussi.*

(Translation.)

UPON the 14th of July, 1880, was temporarily installed as Sheikh of the district of Umfussi (in the absence of his brother Cajaja, the Government nominee), the Sheikh of Sancul, who solemnly swore upon the hands of the Capitão de Môr of the country, Luiz Joaquim Vieira Braga, firstly, to respect the Portuguese standard then delivered to him; secondly, to permit no Slave Trade within the territory under his jurisdiction and subject to the Portuguese Crown, being enjoined to use all the resources at his command to suppress this infamous Traffic, and to capture and deliver to the authorities all persons detected engaged in it.

This oath was taken before all the witnesses whose names are below written.

(Signed)

LUIZ JOAQUIM VIEIRA BRAGA, *Capitão de Mor of the Country.*

JOAO A. VAZ, *Subaltern of Caçadores, No. 5.*

ANTONIO C. DE S. CURADO, *1st Sargent of Caçadores, No. 4.*

(Here follow the names of 23 Portuguese native officials and native Chiefs).

*Submission of the former Authorities of the Umfussi.*

Upon the same date and at the same place named Muscate, on the River Umfussi, appeared before Luiz J. V. Braga, Capitão de Môr, and other authorities of the same district the Sheikh Che-jamab and Capitão de Môr, Morocolo, and Ibrahimu, authorities who were placed in this district at the time of the usurpation of Macusse Omar, and declared under oath, taken according to the Mahommedan rite, that they would recognize as the sole authority of this district the Sheikh Cajaja, nominated Sheikh of Umfussi by his Excellency the Secretary-General, acting as Governor-General; and, moreover, swore



also, under the same oath, that from this time forth they would, by every means in their power, assist that authority to repress the Slave Traffic.

These oaths were taken before the witnesses whose names are below written.

(Signed) LUIZ JOAQUIM VIEIRA BRAGA, *Capitão de Mór of the Country*.

JOAO A. VAZ, *Subaltern of Caçadores, No. 5*.

ANTONIO C. DE S. CURADO, *1st Sargent of Caçadores, No. 4*.

(Here follow the names of 21 Portuguese native officials and native Chiefs).

*Planting the Portuguese Standard.*

Upon the same day and at the same place, upon the River Umfussi, presented themselves at the encampment of the Capitão de Mór, Luiz J. V. Braga, the Sheikh Cha Magula Mamad, and the Chiefs Intemue Muno, and Icuca Muno, and Chande Vazir, in order to assist in the act of hoisting the Portuguese standard, the said Capitão de Mór, Luiz Braga, declaring that he had come hither to re-establish the Portuguese dominion for many years usurped by the condemned criminal Macusse Omar, to hoist in this district the Portuguese standard, and to place in it an authority, supported by a Government force, for the purpose of suppressing the Traffic in slaves from hence. This declaration was received with general applause, and the assembled Chiefs unanimously bound themselves to assist the constituted authority in the suppression of the Slave Trade, and in any other case should the Government require their forces. To this declaration the below written bound themselves, signing this document before the officers of this captaincy and many others.

(Signed) LUIZ JOAQUIM VIEIRA BRAGA, *Capitão de Mor of the Country*.

JOAO A. VAZ, *Subaltern of Caçadores, No. 5*.

ANTONIO C. DE S. CURADO, *1st Sargent of Caçadores, No. 4*.

(Here follow the signatures of 15 native Portuguese officials and Chiefs).

*Conquest and Submission of the Umfussi.*

Upon the 15th day of July at Muscate, on the Umfussi, the Sheikh of Sancoul, into whose hands had been temporarily placed the Government of the district, was publicly asked by Luiz J. V. Braga, Capitão de Mór, &c., in the presence of the officers of the captaincy and many others present, if he judged the territory given over to his jurisdiction thoroughly conquered, or if there was any further necessity for the presence of the said Commandant with the naval and military force to reduce to submission any point that yet remained in revolt, upon which the said Sheikh declared the territory named to be completely reduced, and stated that there was no further necessity for the presence of the Commandants or a naval and military force. And this public statement was made by the Sheikh of Sancoul, and signed before the under-mentioned witnesses.

(Signed) LUIZ JOAQUIM VIEIRA BRAGA, *Capitão de Mor of the Country*.

JOAO A. VAZ, *Subaltern of Caçadores, No. 5*.

ANTONIO C. DE S. CURADO, *1st Sargent of Caçadores, No. 4*.

(Here follow the names of 12 Portuguese officials and native Chiefs).

No. 156.

*Mr. Lister to Consul, O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 18, 1880.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to inform you that his Lordship has read with much interest your despatch of the 3rd July last, and the Report inclosed therein of

the results of your examination of the coast between the port of Mozambique and Pomba Bay.

Copies of your Report have been communicated to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, Dr. Kirk, and the Lords of the Admiralty.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 157.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 18, 1880.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 8th and 24th July, with their inclosures, reporting the energetic action of the Governor of Mozambique against the slave-traders in the Kivolani and Umfussi districts, and the capture of the Chief, Macusse; and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your action in procuring a passage for the prisoner to Cape Verd.

I am also to inform you that his Lordship approves of your having communicated to the Governor-General your discovery of a collection of slaves at the Lurio River.

His Lordship has instructed Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon to express to the Portuguese Government the great satisfaction with which they have learned the energetic and successful action of the Governor-General and the Portuguese forces, as reported in your despatch.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 158.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 18, 1880.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th July, on the subject of the proposed co-operation between Captain Dacres and the Portuguese forces in the expedition for the suppression of the Slave Trade in the Umfussi district, and while his Lordship regrets that the proposed co-operation could not take place, he desires me to express his approval of your proceedings in the matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 159.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received October 14.)*

My Lord, *Mozambique, September 10, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 1st instant, Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" arrived at Mozambique, having been paid off at Bombay, and re-commissioned by Captain Charles Foot, R.N. On the 3rd instant she left for Tullea, where Captain Foot goes to inquire into an outrage upon the agent and property of the house of Messrs. McCubbin, of Natal, after which she returns to cruize for the suppression of the Slave Trade in these waters. Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," which has only been on this part of the station a few weeks since her mishap at Johanna, in January last, is also on her way from Zanzibar to join in the same work, so that we shall have, I trust for some time to come, two efficient ships in the Mozambique channel.

Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," Captain Dacres, has left the Madagascar coast for Zanzibar, thence to proceed to Seychelles, to give leave to her crew.

The evidence we have lately gained has shown it to be unfortunate that, for the past five months, we have had no ship cruising about the Comoros, for the discovery of slave collections at Umfussi, Chicoma, the Lurio, and Ushanga, as well as the dhow captured in the Magurumo River, go far to prove that there has been, during the past south-west monsoon, a brisk trade in slaves to those islands. The monsoon is now

changing, and it is probable that, with the northerly winds, the current of Slave Trade will turn more towards the Madagascar coast, when I hope these cruizers may meet with some success.

In a letter from Dr. Laws, of the Livingstonia Mission, I am told of a caravan of slaves having left the southern Nyassa district, the destination of which he has discovered to be Kissanga. There can be little doubt that this is the Kissanga in the neighbourhood of Ibo, and though I cannot think it probable that a caravan would be brought to that port, as it is well under the eye of the Portuguese authorities, it may have been named as its destination, for it is the chief terminal point of the caravan route of that district from the interior. Upon approaching the coast, they would probably be divided, and sent to less frequented spots, accessible to dhows, whilst the dealers are arranging their sale in Kissanga and other places of resort.

But as, during the past few weeks, I have almost entirely recovered from the illness I reported by last mail, I intend leaving as soon as possible for that neighbourhood, completing an examination of the northern portion of the coast from Pomba Bay to Cape Delgado.

No sentence has as yet been pronounced by the Judge of Mozambique upon any of the slave dealers captured since May last (excepting Macusse Omar, who was summarily tried); but, upon an examination of the prisoner Ali-bin-Ibrahimu, seized at Chicoma, complicity on the part of the Sheikh of Quitangonia—commonly called the Sheikh of Matibane, was proved, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. The authorities are thus enabled to take whatever steps may seem advisable for his seizure, but it will be no easy task, for they have no resident force in his district, and it will be difficult for any to approach without giving him ample time to clear for the interior.

The two dealers, Abdullah-bin-Alan and Abdullah-bin-Sha, captured by Captain Braga, with slaves *en route* for the Umfussi, and the captain, passengers, and crew of the slave dhow seized in the Magurumo River, are still in prison awaiting trial.

From Mayinteranó, on the Madagascar coast, I hear of a dhow having left for slaves on this coast north of Mozambique, but that is the only information of Slave Trade movements I have received this month. In the Kivolani Umfussi there is nothing at present going on, the slave dealers having received a blow in that quarter from which they will not quickly recover.

His Excellency the Governor-General desires to establish a fiscal post at Kivolani, in order to check the smuggling that has gone on from that district, which is a very productive one, and, if this is carried out, it will also act as a permanent check to Slave Trade from thence.

I hope to leave Mozambique for Pomba Bay in a week or ten days' time, and only await the arrival of the launch I am about to charter, which is at present employed on the coast. There is some difficulty just now in obtaining a vessel, as the collection of oil-seeds from the different parts of the coast has commenced.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 160.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received October 14.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, September 17, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival at Mozambique, on the 31st ultimo, of the expeditionary party under Captain Wybrants, and to acknowledge the receipt of Mr Lister's letter of recommendation delivered to me by him. In compliance with its instructions, and upon the receipt of an assurance from Captain Wybrants that the object of his expedition was "purely geographic and scientific," I wrote to the Governor-General, asking for a release from customs dues for the goods landed by his party, a request that his Excellency kindly acceded to, giving directions also to the authorities at Sofala and Quilimane to assist them with all the means in their power.

On the 2nd instant the party left in a Portuguese schooner, chartered to convey them to Sofala, in tow of the "Socotra," the winds being foul. Upon arrival off Angoshe the tow-ropes parted, and, after a further attempt, the mail-steamer was obliged to throw them off, and the schooner returned to Mozambique. Since then they have experienced some difficulties. The owner of the schooner has refused to continue the voyage, on the ground that the charter-party stipulated that he should be towed to

the latitude of Sofala, and unfortunately its loose wording, providing against no mishap, gave some ground for his refusal.

A charge of assaulting the captain and two of the crew was also brought forward against one of the party, a Mr. Turner, and lodged in the hands of the judicial authorities. As the offence was not denied, and the case threatened to cause delay and throw discredit upon the whole expedition, as I expected a warrant out for his arrest, the best way of settling the matter appeared to me to send him home in the Union mail-steamer, which was accordingly done.

The whole party have been located, since their arrival at Mozambique, in a large unoccupied house at Cabeceira Grande, a point of the mainland abreast of Mozambique; and I regret to say that only to-day I have received an official notice from Captain Braga, the Capitano de Mor of the district, stating that he has received several complaints of violence practised towards women by the blacks of the party. This sort of thing is almost to be expected from the idle condition of so large a party; but I am glad to be able to report that the owner of the schooner has consented at last to continue his voyage, with another vessel, for the additional sum of 50*l*.

A second vessel has been made necessary by the refusal of the port authorities to permit the whole party, which consists of over ninety persons, to go in one of the size of that first chartered. I trust they will leave here in three or four days' time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 161.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received November 13.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, October 1, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that I am leaving this port to-day in a coasting launch to carry out an examination of the coast from Pomba Bay to Cape Delgado.

Captain Hutton, of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," has kindly offered to tow me northwards as far as Ibo, which will be a considerable saving of time, as, if walked, or sailed with the present contrary winds, that first portion of my journey would occupy fifteen or twenty days, and by the assistance of this man-of-war, I shall be placed in forty-eight hours on the ground of my work.

No news has as yet been received at Mozambique of any special permission for the co-operation of our naval forces with those of Portugal for Slave Trade suppression within the territorial waters of this coast.

I regret, my Lord, to have to report that Captain Braga has been withdrawn from the post of Capitão de Mor of the mainland in the neighbourhood of Mozambique.

As the chief reason given for his withdrawal was that he had officially corresponded with me, and as the only letter I had received from him was the one to which I alluded in my despatch of the 17th ultimo, informing me of some complaints that had been made against the blacks of Captain Wybrant's party, I called on the Governor-General to discover the truth of this report. His Excellency, whilst acknowledging that one of the reasons for Captain Braga's withdrawal was, that he had infringed the regulation forbidding any officer to communicate officially with the Representative of a foreign Power, also stated that other reasons had weighed with him in taking this step, and hinted at some informalities with respect to the appointment and dismissal, by Captain Braga, of native subordinates.

As Senhor Braga has applied for a Court of Inquiry upon his conduct, I will not at present say more on this matter than that by his withdrawal we have lost an officer who has worked hard and well, with all the means in his power, in the cause of Slave Trade suppression. He has been appointed to the less responsible post of Commandant of the 1st battalion of Caçadores in this town.

To the letter which Captain Braga wrote me I returned no reply, but, communicating first with Captain Wybrant upon its subject, I called upon him at Mooswich, and explained that the report he had received of abuses practised on women by blacks of the expeditionary party appeared to have little or no foundation, and expressed my hope that the party would not be delayed by any such flimsy charges. The expedition was then hoping to sail in a few days. Captain Braga was quite satisfied with my assurance that precautions had been taken by Captain Wybrant to prevent any recurrence of even a pretext for further similar accusations, and the subject was then dropped.

Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" left this port yesterday for the north-west coast of Madagascar to pick up three boats left cruising off Cape St. Andrew; thence to proceed to Tamatave to enable Captain Foote to consult with Consul Pakenham upon the matters he has been inquiring into at Tullea.

Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," after dropping me off Ibo, cruizes between that place and Madagascar.

His Excellency the Governor-General left here on the 27th ultimo upon a visit to the southern ports of Quillimaine, Inhambane, and Lorenzo Marques. There was no public ceremony upon his embarkation, but he was accompanied on board the mail, steamer by all the leading officials, and Captains Foete, Hutton, and myself.

P.S.—Captain Wybrant and his party also left this port yesterday in two schooners for Sofalla, calling at Chikane, all well.

Inclosure in No. 161.

*Captain Braga to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

I REGRET to have to bring to your notice the ill-behaviour of the party of Captain Wybrant, which, if continued, I fear will bring them into conflict with the natives of the continent. The expedition was recommended to me by the Governor-General, and I went myself to Cabueira to see that they received proper attention and protection from any subordinates stationed there; but a certain number of abuses have been committed by them, which I fear will compel me to dispatch to that point a military force.

I have the highest consideration for this expedition, which has for its object a scientific survey of a portion of this rich Portuguese Colonial possession, that represents the glory of my nation, and I feel all the more surprised that they should, whilst under our protection, create disturbances and difficulties in the Colony.

I fear for the security of the party in the district of Sofala if there is any repetition there of the abuses practised here; and for the sake of the honour of the nation which you represent in this Colony, I beg that you will take whatever steps you may deem necessary to put a stop to them.

God guard, &c.

(Signed)

L. JOAQUIM VIEIRA BRAGA,  
*Commandante das Terras Firmes.*

No. 162.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received December 8.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, November 3, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report my return to this port on the 2nd instant, after an absence of thirty-three days, during which I have completed an examination of the coast from Pomba Bay to Cape Delgado.

I forward with this letter a copy of my journal, condensed, for that period, with a track chart of my journey.

The chief result of this journey has, I think, been in the evidence I have gained of the existence of a new slave market, not altogether unsuspected before, but not until now thought of much importance, or viewed in the light of a growing and serious danger to the work of the suppression of the Slave Traffic. This new evil consists in what I must call a Mozambique coast Slave Trade, in contra-distinction to the Slave Trade from the coast of Mozambique.

The district of "Cabo Delgado," as the Portuguese call the northern portion of this province, extending from the Lurio River northward to Cape Delgado, which has been the scene of my late journey, is one of the most fertile in the Colony of Mozambique.

It is the only portion of the province, the revenues of which are not only sufficient to pay its expenses, but also to allow of money being remitted to the Treasury of the capital.

An extensive cultivation is carried on in it; it yields the richest crop of gingelly

seed in the province, and its Custom-house returns shows its exports to be rapidly on the increase. I regret to say it is in the development of these agricultural industries, and the demand for labour they are creating, that the danger I speak of lies.

In my despatch of the 2nd December last I stated that I looked upon "an increase in the settled industries of the coast as one of the causes that have been operating for the decrease of the Slave Traffic." This holds good up to a certain point, viz., as long as it withdrew from the Slave Trade, all those who embarked upon it, when it was, if not the only, certainly the most lucrative means of gaining a livelihood. But when any one or more of those settled industries, such as, for instance, the growth of oil seeds, begins to develop to such an extent as to create competition and invite capital to undertake their cultivation on a more extensive scale by the planting of large estates and the organization of a regular labour supply, it will be easily seen that its effect, promising at first to be beneficial, may result in raising another serious obstacle to the extinction of the Slave Trade.

I have no hesitation in saying that this danger is already beginning to make itself felt, and that a class of proprietors is springing up amongst the coast people, some few calling themselves Portuguese, but the majority of the caste, who go by the name, on this coast, of "Mouros," who are demanding slave labour and, I regret to say, obtaining it. This is taking place, more or less, at all those places at which the Portuguese authority is only nominal or limited, as at Masimbwa, to the immediate surroundings of the town.

It has not as yet assumed any very large proportion; in using the words "extensive scale" I speak comparatively with the past; the estates of these native proprietors range from 50 to 500 acres, rarely reaching the latter; but it is a class that will increase in numbers and in wealth as trade develops. At most of the places I have visited during both my late journeys I found some of them, named to me as owning between twenty and fifty slaves, but at a few, such as Lurio, Kissanga, Pangane, Masimbwa, the chief proprietors owned a far larger number. In every case I found the larger "Shambas" removed some distance inland, from two hours to even one day's journey; but this precaution being taken, no interference from the Portuguese authorities seemed to be feared.

Some of the places, in which this cultivation is carried on, are governed by "regulos avassalados," or petty Chiefs, who acknowledge themselves vassals of the Portuguese Crown, and hoist the Portuguese standard at their villages, but who exercise practical jurisdiction, and are subject to no other supervision than, perhaps, an annual visit from the District Governor. Such are the Chiefs at Marongo, Pangane, Lumbwa, Kissanga, and Arimba, but there are others, even on the coast itself, who hoist no standard and acknowledge no allegiance: such as Pwea, Nampwita, Mezeze, Sao-kaeiri, and others I could name.

The class of proprietors of whom I speak exist rather to the detriment of the Portuguese owners of property, who, living, as they generally do, near to their chief settlements, are under the eye of the authorities, and cannot obtain slave labour, or, if they do, obtain it surreptitiously, and at a certain risk. The disadvantages under which these latter labour, in consequence of this, is one of the chief causes that have induced the cry for compulsory native labour, to which I, some time back, called attention.

It is difficult to see or suggest a remedy for this new danger of an augmentation of the Slave Trade, which owes its existence to the natural advance of legal trade, and a failure on the part of the Portuguese Government to keep pace with it. It can only cease when there is a thorough control over those districts where this agricultural development is taking place. Unfortunately, the present financial distress of the Colony, and its unpopularity in Portugal as a spot for emigration, combining as they do to cripple its progress, offer no near prospect of that control being gained. At this day, the Portuguese Settlements on the coast rather stand in the position of "cities of refuge" outside a slave-holding State than as centres of Government within a province, where all have been proclaimed free.

With regard to the condition of the slaves owned by these native proprietors. As a rule I believe them to be well treated. During this journey I have spoken to scores of old slaves, living contentedly on their masters' "Shambas," acknowledging themselves slaves, but who having taken wives and settled down, preferred their present position to running away to Ibo, where, though they knew they would be perfectly free, they would have to work harder for their living. That this, however, is not always the case may be reasonably inferred from the fact that nearly 500 slaves have escaped from the shambas about Kissanga during the past eighteen months (the Chief of that place acknowledged to having lost 170), and that I had two refugees begging to be carried

away in my boat, at Pangani. The exodus from the Kissanga district I believe to have been caused by the greater amount of work required of them, in a district more highly cultivated than most.

No naval force can touch this new evil, and it would seem therefore to be beyond our power upon the coast to affect it.

As far as I am able at present to judge, any efforts on our part to check it must be directed from the interior in endeavouring to stop the supply. This argument has been brought forward before as the best means of checking the Slave Trade, and I only repeat it as the sole method apparent to me of dealing with a new phase of the old evil which lies, otherwise, beyond our control.

I allude more particularly to Captain Elton's advocacy of a "Slave Commissioner," posted in the interior and empowered to deal with the native Chiefs, upon whose direct and indirect partnership in the Slave Trade the supply depends.

The difficulties against which such an official would have to work, I must admit, would be enormous. He would be called upon to do Gordon's work in the Soudan, without his powers and the materials at his command, and with the additional disadvantage of having half-a-dozen outlets to deal with, distanced from each other, and radiating in different directions, from what is called the "interior Slave Trade," towards Tete and the Upper Zambezi, to the outlets of the coast which extend from the Zambezi mouth to that of the Rovuma Valley.

This would be the work of a Commissioner in the Nyassa district alone.

There is no doubt the northern portion of the Mozambique province is supplied with slaves from the interior, chiefly by the route that passes through Mwalia, and has Kissanga for its main terminal point.

In Inclosure 3 I forward a rough description of this route, given to me by a very intelligent native that had lately passed over it. Five large caravans from the interior had arrived by it this season, and another was shortly expected.

In addition to these there have been numerous small caravans, chiefly from the Medo country, which generally carry produce, but sometimes also small parties, tens and twenties, of slaves. Four of the larger caravans from the interior carried slaves.

Upon a moderate calculation, and after making liberal allowance for exaggeration, I should say from 1,200 to 1,500 slaves have been brought down to the coast by this route this season, that is since June last. At least one-half of these, I am inclined to think, would be absorbed upon the coast. The remainder would be shipped for the Comoros and Madagascar.

This export trade from the northern district of Mozambique might be easily dealt with by a small naval force, owing to the exceptionally favourable features this portion of the coast presents for the maintenance of a naval surveillance. A fringe of outlying islands and reefs, with well-marked channels between them, extend from Arimba Point to Cape Delgado, which would at all times afford perfect shelter to boats and give them a healthy cruising ground some miles removed from the mainland.

I trust, my Lord, that nothing I have said of the slave-dealing carried on to and from the northern portion of this province may be taken as an indication that laxity prevails on the part of the Portuguese officials stationed there. I believe the Governor of Ibo to be as sincerely desirous as any English-official of suppressing the Slave Trade in that locality, but he lacks the power. Stationed as he is upon a small island, on the outskirts of his district, with but fifty or sixty soldiers at his command, and one small Government cutter, now at Mozambique, it is utterly impossible to do more than watch one or two outlets from the coast, with a view to check the export trade. No control over the coast districts, such as I have pointed out as necessary to check the Slave Trade to them, can even be attempted with the means at his disposal. What little can be done is done, I believe honestly, but I have said enough to show that it is wholly insufficient. Whilst the Portuguese Government continues to claim, as part of the Province of Mozambique, a territory which, though the interior limits are not strictly defined, is generally allowed to extend a considerable distance inland, we cannot but speak of this Slave Trade to the coast districts as within their Possessions.

I must, in concluding, express my thanks for the assistance afforded me by Commander Hulton, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," in towing my vessel a distance of 230 miles, thus saving me considerable inconvenience and loss of time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.



## Inclosure 1 in No. 162.

*Journal of Consul O'Neill, from October 1 to November 2.*

*Friday, October 1st.*—Left Mozambique in “lancha” “Zatal Ker,” in tow of Her Majesty’s ship “Dragon” at 4 P.M., and remained in tow until the afternoon of Sunday, 3rd, when I cast off abreast of Yambuzi Island, 230 miles north of Mozambique, and entering within the line of Querimba Islands by the Yambuzi Pass, beat up inshore during the 4th, 5th, and 6th, arriving at Yunghi, in the Bay of Cape Delgado, on the morning of—

*Thursday, 7th.*—Sent a servant on shore to inform Sultan’s Wali that I should visit him shortly, and landed at noon. Received a strangely unfriendly reception, which I attributed to the Arabs, by whom I found the Wali surrounded, in whose hands he appeared completely to be. Walked over the village, which is small, and examined the remains of what is marked in the chart as a fort, but found only three walls far gone in ruins to mark the spot where it once stood.

*Friday, 8th.*—Sunrise. Landed, avoiding the village and struck into the country at the back, on the path to Kionga. Soil arid and sandy; there being no river here, the shambas were few and limited in size, the cultivation consisting chiefly of Kaffir corn. Sat down at the huts on several of them, and conversed with the country people, with most, directly in Ki-Swahili, with others, through my interpreter, in Ki-Makonde. Asking one, an intelligent old man, of the produce of the country and trade with the interior; to a question regarding ivory, I received the following answer:—“Siku nizi hawachukui pembe, watumwa tu,” (“Now-a-days, they do not carry ivory, only slaves”). Q. When did slaves come down last?—A. Last month. Q. Were any sold at Yunghi?—A. No; they are afraid of the Sultan. (Against this I must say that even in the morning’s walk about Yunghi, where there is no demand for slaves, I met with two who could not speak a word of Makua, Swahili, or Makonde, and who were stated by their fellow slaves to be “Wadondi” (?) and late arrivals.) Q. Where then are the slaves taken?—A. Some towards Mikindany and Lindy, others towards Missanji and Masimbwa. And this old man’s story was corroborated by others upon different shambas. All this is confirmatory of the news we have received from the interior, but I did not expect to strike upon the Slave Trade track so directly and easily.

Heard in the afternoon more particulars of the caravans that have been coming down the Rovuma road. In the Ramadan month one arrived in the neighbourhood of Mikindany, containing, as nearly as I could judge from separate reports, between 300 and 400 slaves. Last month another, said to be smaller, arrived in the neighbourhood of Kionga, a place of some importance next north of this, and turned southward making for Masimbwa.

5 P.M.—Weighed and ran down to Menangeni, in readiness to enter the river in the morning.

*Saturday, 9th.*—Found the Zanzibar flag hoisted here and the place occupied by a Jemedar and a party of the Sultan’s soldiers. Sent my servant on shore to deliver the usual notice of removal. He returned in a short time with a message from the Jemedar, begging me not to land, unless I had letters from the Sultan, until he had consulted with the Arabs of the place. Upon receiving this I immediately went ashore and interviewed this official, whom I found seated in consultation with a number of Arabs, and asked him if he had sent a message requesting me not to land. He replied that he had, as no white man ever came here without letters from the Sultan. On my explaining from whence I came, and telling him also that I had been some years on the Zanzibar coast without ever until now receiving such a reception from the Sultan’s authorities, he became very polite, and ended by offering me any assistance I might require. The behaviour of this Jemedar and the Wali at Yunghi is only noticeable as a proof of the semblance of power held by some of these officials, and one could not help feeling that, if they are unable to take the initiative in such a simple question as my landing, they must be very powerless in more important matters, such as prevention of Slave Trade.

Menangeni, or Menangani of the chart, is a long and scattered village, extending for about a mile upon the left bank of the entrance to the river of the same name, and is undoubtedly the most important and flourishing place in the bay. The country at the back, lying between the two rivers, Vunga and Menangeni, is well watered, and, though in the wet season it would be swampy, is suitable for the growth of produce, and a very fair amount of cultivation is carried on. In addition, a regular trade exists with the Makonda tribe in india-rubber, gingly seed, and gum copal. There are no Banyan or

Hindis here, but the collection is made by Arabs in small dhows, which ply between different points in the bay and Kionga, where there are a number of Hindi traders.

I remained four days at this place, each day receiving independent evidence confirming the reports made at Yunghi of the extent of the Slave Trade coming down the Rovuma route. I found no concealment attempted of the fact that a great number of slaves had been brought down. It had evidently been going on to such an extent that secrecy was considered impossible, and it was taken for granted that their arrival at the coast in considerable numbers was generally known.

*Sunday, 10th.*—I walked out to-day to the Lake Kipedi, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the village, and talking on this subject with some natives, one made use of the following expression, figurative, but significant: "Mwaka hun wameshuka kama mvua"—"This year they have landed like rain." "Kushuka," to land, being used in the sense of their arrival at the coast from the interior. In the words of another "killa mwevi wameshuka"—"every month they have come down," referring to the season, which would be since June.

*Monday, 11th.*—Walked out to another lake or lagoon called Nachi, about 5 miles distant on the south side of the river, and close to the village Mtende, on the shore of the bay. A number of swampy beds about showed that in the wet season there would be several, but this one appeared deep and covered about half a square mile. Both Kipedi and Nachi were full of hippopotomi but difficult to approach on account of the surrounding belt of marsh. From some Makonde I heard to-day of a caravan with slaves passing southward last month in charge of some Arabs of Soor, who were seeking for a dhow to ship, probably for Madagascar or Comoros. Got back about 4 P.M., after a 12-mile walk through soft and burning sand and fearful heat. Name of village on the right bank of the river, about 1 mile up, is Mazizima.

*Tuesday, 12th.*—Landed at the northern extremity of Menangeni, and in conversation with two men at work on their "shamba," I learnt that last month some Arabs from Nyambo (near Mozambique), had arrived here in search of slaves, no doubt attracted by the numbers coming down the Rovuma road, and after organizing their party at Menangeni, had left for Mickindany or Lindy to purchase slaves arriving at those districts from the interior.

*Wednesday, 13th.*—Sat down at an outlying hamlet of Menangeni and talked with some women, left at the house whilst the men were away at work, and was told that during the Ramadan month of last year a large caravan with slaves and ivory had fixed their quarters immediately outside the village for ten days. During their stay many came from Kionga, Yunghi, Marongo, and Masimbwa, and bought, but at the end of that time the caravan was split up, one part going north and the other south, to dispose of the remainder. During this year none had stopped at Menangeni, but they had heard of many coming down, and two had passed south. 3 P.M., weighed and anchored at sunset off Miramba. I have not seen the fact of the Sultan's occupation of Menangeni noticed before, although I was assured there and at Yunghi that it had been done for a period beyond the recollection of "the oldest inhabitant." In hoisting his standard at this point he extends his territory south of Cape Delgado, which has generally been supposed to be the southern limit of his claim, although even that is disputed by the Portuguese in the manner as they disputed, and successfully, our claim to Inyack Island and the southern shore of Delagoa Bay.

*Thursday, 14th.*—Landed at Miramba, a small and scattered village, with a little trade in Kaffir corn, the inhabitants of which subsist chiefly by fishing. Two P.M., weighed, and arrived at 5 o'clock off Marongo, in Marjapa Bay, the centre of a group of villages that have taken the place of the old Portuguese settlement of Mluri, now quite abandoned.

On anchoring, I was boarded by a half-caste Portuguese, accompanied by a soldier, from a dhow cruising in the bay, and was informed that they were stationed to check smuggling in those waters. A good deal of this is carried on in Zanzibar dhows between the northern portion of the Province of Mozambique and the southern ports of Zanzibar, the traders in the latter having a great advantage over those of the former, owing to the heavier Portuguese Tariff.

One of the old and chief men of the village made to me the following complaint—one often heard, but which carries with it, to my thinking, a certain ground of truth:—"Formerly," he said, "we used to live by slave-trading, which brought good profits. You stop that, and bring no trade in its place." Q. "Why do not you cultivate and sell produce?" A. "There is no one to buy; no banyan will come." Owing to the facilities for smuggling with Zanzibar territory, the Ibo traders do not find it worth while establishing agencies here. "And now," he added, "we are poor, and"—alluding to

the presence of the Government dhow—"they are trying to prevent our buying at the cheapest market."

With respect to the total stoppage of the Slave Trade, I am dubious, as the same old fellow confessed to me that slaves had been coming down in considerable numbers from the interior, although he stoutly denied that any had been brought to Marongo.

Witnessed a curious ceremony here, viz., the celebration of the arrival at puberty of six girls, aged from 12 to 14. In the centre of the public square knelt the girls, entirely covered over and hidden with the long robes worn by women, their heads held by half-a-dozen of the oldest hags of the town. In a circle around them stepped, or rather danced, about a score of women, clapping their hands, and closely following each other, so as to form an almost impenetrable ring, outside which danced, in a state of Satyric excitement, all the men, young and old, of the village, to the beating of drums, firing of guns, and every creatable noise. The magic ring was only broken when any one wished to make a present, and then he was permitted to place it himself upon the heads of the kneeling girls, which were pretty well laden, when I arrived, with cloths, beads, and brass wire.

*Friday, 15th.*—Walked over the country this morning at the back of the village. A very little cultivation of Kaffir corn and cassava root is carried on about the place, but I was told the large shambas were some miles inland. The soil about the village is sandy, and the country for some distance back almost dead level, with scattered swamps. Gingly seed is also brought in, in small quantities, by the Mavia. Of this tribe I have not heard before. They appear to be distinct from the Makua, with a language somewhat similar to the Makonde, and their tribal marks are V-shaped, but inverted, with the angle very obtuse, in the centre of the forehead. They occupy the country behind, and for some distance south of, Majjapa Bay, and, with the adjacent Makonde, seem to own submission to Msaka, an Ajawa Chief, who has settled, with a section of his tribe, between one and two days' journey inland. These Ajawa bear a bad name amongst the coast people, and traders avoid crossing the district occupied by them, on account of their robbing propensities. Three P.M., ran down to Missanji, anchoring at sunset.

*Saturday, 16th.*—Landed this morning, and in the course of a long conversation in the verandah of a tailor's house in the village, obtained the information that only a short time back an Ajawa caravan, carrying both slaves and ivory, had arrived at Mtamba, upon the south side of the River Masimbwa. They are said to be still there. This is an unimportant village, consisting of two hamlets, one on each side of Missanji Port, the inhabitants of which subsist chiefly by fishing.

3 P.M.—Weighed and anchored a little before sunset off Masimbwa, on the north side of the river.

*Sunday, 17th.*—Landed and found a fairly-sized village, on the site of what is marked on the chart as the town, and saw the remains of the old Portuguese fort, now crumbled into ruins and almost undistinguishable. Met a man who called himself a Portuguese, but he was as black as the ace of spades; knew no word of Portuguese beyond "bono dias," and save in the possession of a straw hat betrayed no trace of European dress or origin. I suspect he was also the possessor of many of the people of the village, for he was the sole proprietor of the shambas adjoining, and although he was careful to inform me (in Swahili) that there were no slaves now at Masimbwa, yet, in the course of the day I stumbled across a bundle of slave sticks, and saw one, a boy of about 12, sitting at a fire bound in one of them. Bound with his face in the open of the fork, with his stick before him, so that he could only move backwards, until confined to another, who would carry his stick, and who would be bound himself to a second stick in the same manner.

*Monday, 18th.*—Heard to-day very completely of the caravans that have arrived at Mtamba, on the opposite side, during this season. Three have made this their terminal point, and have arrived during the last two months. The first, a small Ajawa, carrying a little ivory and tobacco; the second, an Ajawa and Wadonde combined, with ivory and slaves, numbering, it is said, about 300, all of which were sold in the neighbourhood and to dealers from the adjacent ports; the third, an Ajawa, having brought many very old slaves ("wazee-wazee") and young children, has had some difficulty in disposing of the former, and they are still in the shambas outside the town. I saw this afternoon six slaves being conveyed in slave-sticks from the village of Masimbwa to the shambas. 5 P.M. Crossed over to the other side and anchored off Mtamba village.

*Tuesday, 19th.*—Landed and interviewed the Capitan de Mor of the place, a curious individual, dressed for the occasion in Pyjama drawers, white waistcoat, black coat, and faded gold-lace cap. Talked with him of the caravans coming from the interior. He told me that all arriving at this place used the Rovuma Valley road, but that this was

the extreme southerly point by which they came. Those which make for Kissanga, Pangani, and other points south of this come by the road passing through Muralia. Those arriving here were made up of Ajawa, Wadonde, and sometimes Makonde, the two first carrying, he said, ivory and tobacco; the latter, india-rubber and gingelly seed. Caravans from the interior rarely arrived before July, and never after December, thus escaping the rains both in the interior and on the coast. I sat down in the house of this official for a short time, a mud hovel of worse construction and filthier than many a negro hut I have visited. If he be salaried, and I could not hear of his trading, he must be very poor and open to strong temptation from bribery. The force at his disposal consists of six or eight soldiers, in charge of a half-caste corporal; his power and jurisdiction therefore can only be very limited. The people of wealth are the Banyan and Battiah traders, and the brothers, calling themselves Portuguese (one of whom I have mentioned as meeting at Masimbwa), who live upon different sides of the river and own most of the shambas in the neighbourhood. Commercially, this is the most important place on the Mozambique coast north of Ibo, and there are eleven trading houses here, six of them agents of different Ibo houses. Cotton stuffs, hardware, beads, brass wire, and guns and powder, are the manufactures exchangeable for produce, and I found guns selling at 6 dollars, or their equivalent in produce, which are landed at Mozambique duty paid at 10s. and 12s. The profit seems enormous, but I doubt if the market is extensive enough to call for a keener competition.

*Wednesday, 20th.*—Landed early, and had a good walk over the shambas outside the town. Dropped on two couples clearing the forest, and in talking with them received a very satisfactory confirmation of what I had heard at Missanji and Masimbwa. There is no doubt that two Ajawa caravans, carrying both slaves and ivory, have made this neighbourhood their terminal point this season. I say this neighbourhood, for in neither case have they entered the town, but on both occasions have built huts and set up their market some miles outside. From repeated accounts—and all have been remarkably corroborative—I gather that the first was the largest, and contained between 200 and 300 slaves; the second, smaller, in which there were a little more than 100. The latter, all agree in saying, brought a number of old people, whom they had a difficulty of getting rid of, and many of whom were on their hands, when the last of them left, the day after my arrival at Masimbwa. Their leaving on that day, and with their business unconcluded, looks as if they were hurried off, and this I am now told was the case, but “in consequence of my arrival.” The slaves in these cases have not all been disposed of in the town, but to Arabs and others who came from places some distance. I am, however, told the Banyans of the place have been amongst the buyers, and that at Mtamba all their household servants, cleaners of produce, &c., are slaves. The general plan on which caravans, with slaves from the interior, work, appears to be this:—All knowing now that both Slave Trade and slavery are forbidden in Portuguese territory, the dealers take the precaution, when they intend coming within the vicinity of a Portuguese authority, to establish their quarters some distance from it, the distance depending upon the range of that authority—in this case very small—where the Capitan de Mor has less than a dozen soldiers at his disposal, and he is therefore obliged to shut his eyes to anything that goes on outside the immediate surroundings of the town. Selecting a convenient place, huts are run up, and a substantial temporary encampment made, with inclosures for slaves. Meantime news of the arrival of the caravan is dispatched to the town, and quickly travels some distance up and down the coast, and all who are anxious to buy repair to the place. There I find Arabs from Kionga came down during the sojourn of the larger caravan, which, I am told, stopped nearly a month, completing their sale, and laying in their return stock.

*Thursday, 21st, Friday, 22nd, and Saturday, 23rd,* were occupied, the wind having suddenly shifted to the south, in beating to Pangani, where we anchored at 7 P.M.

*Sunday, 24th.*—Landed and visited the Chief of the place, a native Sheikh, called Funzi, who hoists the Portuguese standard before his house, and is, I believe, one of the “Regulos Avassalados” of the Portuguese Crown. More reports of slaving here. Heard that a caravan, carrying a little ivory and about 200 slaves, had arrived here just before the Ramadan, all of which were sold in the neighbourhood, and to buyers coming from other places. As some of these purchasers were said to be Wajoges, or aliens, it is likely they were buying for shipment. This caravan is said to have come down to Kissanga, and to have formed part of a large caravan, which divided on approaching the coast, one party going to Ulumbwa and another turning southward. It is probable that this is the same that Dr. Laws spoke of as leaving Matakas in July. Weighed at 4 P.M. and anchored off Ngoji at 7 o'clock.

*Monday, 25th*—At daylight sailed for Ibo, anchoring off the fort at 3 P.M. Took my traps ashore to the house of Yabre èl-Yils. Visited the Governor.

*Tuesday, 26th*—Ibo is too well known to need any description here. Its position, well selected no doubt 250 years ago with a view to defence, at the present is a material drawback upon the progress of the district of which it is the chief town. Its harbour is so bad that I doubt if any line of mail-steamers could make it worth their while to call here, as no vessel drawing more than 8 feet of water can approach within 2 miles of the town.

Notwithstanding its disadvantages its trade is steadily on the increase, and the Customs returns show a considerable increase in the exportation of oil seeds and, this year, of iron.

A large trade I find is carried on in guns and powder, chiefly through the branch of the German house of Messrs. Hansing and Co., at Zanzibar, and retailed by all the Banyans on the coast.

These are almost the chief articles supplied to the caravans from the interior, and the natives of the Medo country are also steadily furnishing themselves with arms from this source.

It would seem that by this route and that of the Rovuma they are undoing in the Nyassa district all the benefit of the restrictions placed upon the sale of these articles at Quillimane.

The Governor returned my call this afternoon, and in the course of conversation I mentioned to him that I had good reason for believing that two caravans, carrying both slaves and iron, had arrived in the vicinity of Masimbwa this year.

Three useful works have been completed by the Public Works Department at Ibo during the past three years: a lighthouse, a custom-house and post-office in one building, and the Governor's residence.

*Wednesday, 27th*—Sailed for Kissanga, and anchored off Querimba Island.

Some curious remains here, said to be of an old Jesuit establishment, devastated in the Sakalava invasion of the beginning of this century.

*Thursday, 28th*—Anchored at Kissanga. Landed and saw the Chief Banchaki. He is a "Mouro," *i.e.*, half Arab and half native, with the features of the former, and skin of a deep mahogany colour. He told me that the Hjava caravans were now coming down, and that one was shortly expected. He pointed out to me an Hjava who was a constant traveller on this route, and knew Swahili. This man said he had often seen the English missionaries on the Nyassa, and I received from him a description of the route. Visited the ruins of several stone houses, and one large lofty building with an upper story, which had apparently been a monastery, probably the work of the Jesuits. Kissanga has, at a period not very distant, been a place of some importance, and the groves of cocoa-nut plantations extending for several miles along the shore of the bay, show that it has been thickly populated. As the terminal point of a caravan route, that in the old days brought down slaves in thousands for export to the Brazils and Cuba, it must have presented some busy scenes. That when the Brazilian and Cuban markets ceased, for export from this coast, and the slaving days (for the Portuguese) in the province of Mozambique were known to be doomed, it fell away; the whites deserted it, and their houses fell into ruins. Latterly, however, it has taken an upward turn, and the cultivation of oil seeds and Kaffir corn, and export trade in India-rubber, has given a spur to a district that, for some years, had nothing but an ivory trade and, comparatively with the past, a small Slave Trade to support it. There are now six Battiah and Banyan houses established, and a few half-caste Portuguese, agents of proprietors living at Ibo. Walked in the afternoon over the country in the neighbourhood of this town. It is thickly studded with hamlets, but the cultivation carried on is only that of Kaffir corn and cassava root. The large shambas, upon which the export produce is grown, are removed, I am told, between five and six hours' journey inland. Various reasons are given for this. One, that the soil in the vicinity of the town is unfit for the growth of oil seeds, being, in fact, overworked by the yearly growth of the food supply; another, that as slave labour is employed upon them, they may be removed from any chance of interference from the Portuguese authorities; and a third reason is, that so many of the old slaves have fled to Ibo, that it has been felt necessary to keep the raw slaves bought, and those among the old who are not to be trusted, many miles distant from the coast, where they can be under supervision, and their difficulties of escape are greater. Probably the truth lies in all three.

*Friday, 29th*—Started early to try and get out to the "shamba" district, and walked over four hours upon a good path, almost due west, passing through two good-sized villages, Msomeri and Muhabo. Arrived, at a distance of between 12 and 15 miles

inland, at the outskirts of a cultivated district which extended, I was assured, to a whole day's journey inland, and belonged almost entirely to proprietors living at Kissanga, of whom the Mpalme, or Chief, was the largest. The people with whom I spoke, at the villages through which I passed, called themselves; some, the slaves of their masters, others, the older and more knowing ones, their "watoto," or children; but all acknowledged they received no payment, and that, during the seasons for planting, digging, and reaping, they were sent out to work on their masters' shambas. Having made no preparations for sleeping out, I was obliged to turn about 1 o'clock, and arrived again at Kissanga a little before sunset. It is upon these "shambas," a short day's journey inland, that the caravans bringing slaves fix their quarters. Heard to-day of those that have arrived here this year. Since June there have been five, all carrying slaves, except the first, and two are said to have carried nothing but slaves. In all, I should say, over 1,200 slaves have arrived by this route already this year, and I hear again notice has come down of the approach of another with both slaves and ivory. Was told to-day that over 500 slaves had fled from the shambas of different proprietors of Kissanga during the past ten months, chiefly to Ibo, where they were now living.

*Saturday, October 30th.*—Had a long talk with one Ali, a Comoro man, who has been to the Nyassa, and is now employed by the Banyans as a sort of "traveller" in the Medo country. He gave me a very good description of the route passing through Mwalia to the interior. Had lived five years in the country, and knew all the different shambas in the neighbourhood. Would not, however, consent to show me the larger and more distant shambas of the Chief. I learnt, however, that these might be approached to within four hours' walk by the river at the extremity of the bay.

*Sunday, October 31st.*—Weighed and ran down the bay, and entered the mouth of this river, passing the village of Kinga at its entrance, but grounded half-a-mile inside and could not get further. Dhows from Ibo shipping the produce grown on these larger shambas use this river to approach them; but only at spring tides, of which it wanted four days.

At 3 A.M. on Monday, 1st November, we floated off, and I left at once for Mozambique, anchoring at sunset under Arimba Point. Arrived at Mozambique at 11 P.M. on Tuesday, 2nd November, having had a splendid run down the coast, with strong northerly wind and southerly set.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

*November 3, 1880.*

P S—The Mavia I have mentioned as living west of Maijapa Bay are probably a section of the tribe placed by Livingstone and Keith-Johnston south of the Rovuma and east of the Loendi, and named by the first Mabiha, and by the second Mabeha; but I could not hear of them as near to the coast, elsewhere than in the neighbourhood of Maijapa Bay.

H. E. O'N.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 162.

*Charts (2) showing Consul O'Neill's Journey from Pomba Bay to Cape Delgado.*

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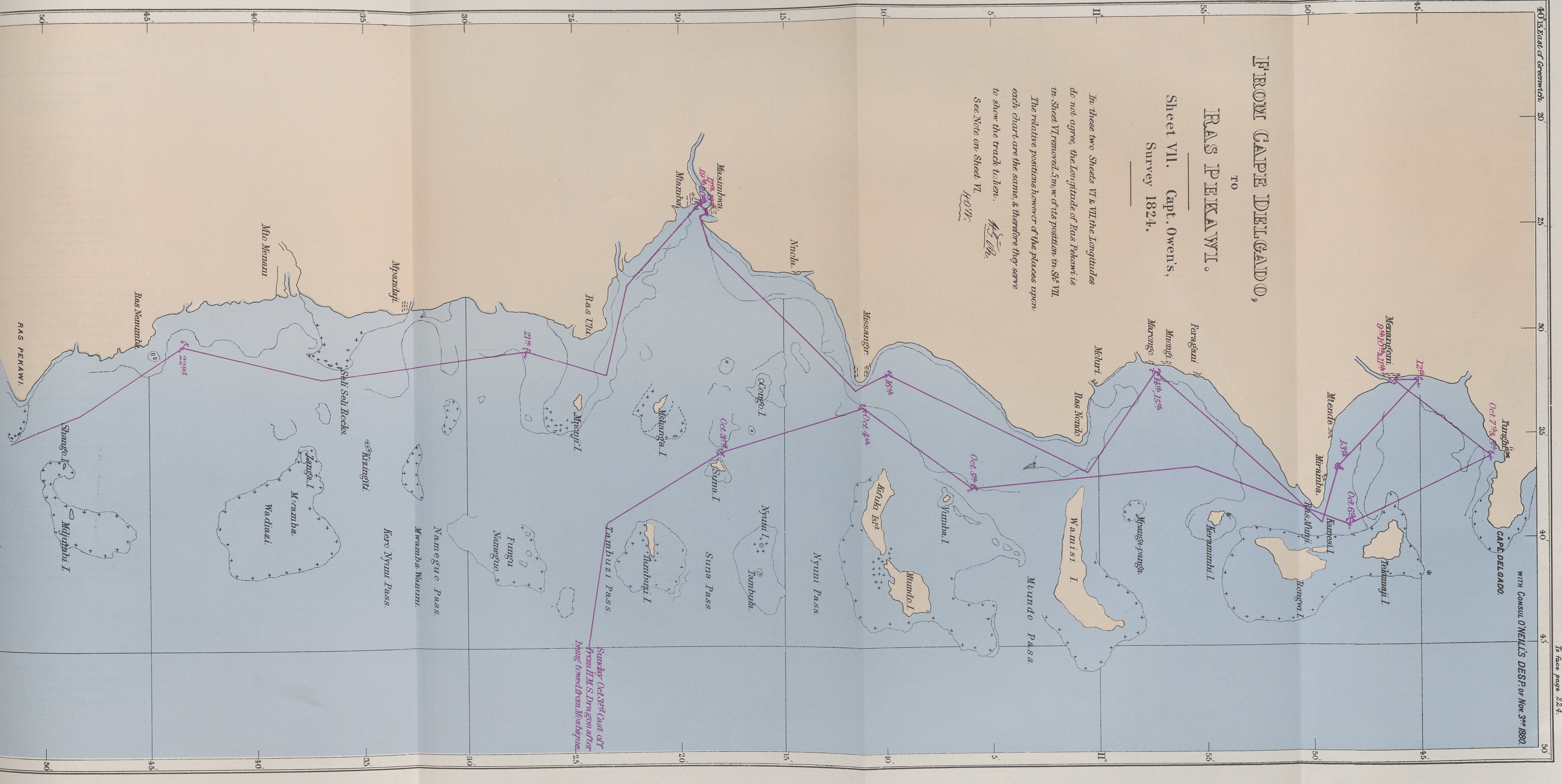




# FROM CAPE DELGADO, TO RAS PEKAWI.

Sheet VII. Capt. Owen's,  
Survey 1824.

In these two Sheets VI & VII the Longitudes do not agree, the Longitude of Ras Pekawi in Sheet VI removed 5 n.m. of its position in Sheet VII. The relative positions however of the places upon each chart are the same, & therefore they serve to show the track taken. *MS.A.11.40.*  
See Note on Sheet VI. *H.O.V.*



Sunday Oct 3<sup>rd</sup> last off  
from HM S. Dragon after  
being towed from Mozambique.



Inclosure 3 in No. 162.

*Description of Caravan Route from Kissanga to the Nyassa Lake.*

Place.	Hours' walk.	Chiefs and Tribe.
Kissanga to Biribisi .. .. .	6	Namajiri. Coast people.
Biribisi to Midirani .. .. .	3	Namkala. Ditto.
(Leaving Midirani you ascend a range of hills called Podo.)		
Midirani to Mohero .. .. .	9	Mohero. Medo tribe.
Mohero to Momola .. .. .	6	Momola. Ditto.
Momola to Kamaru .. .. .	6	Kamaru. Ditto.
Kamaru to Mariri .. .. .	2	Mariri. Ditto.
Mariri to Mkuti .. .. .	5	Namaluma. Ditto.
Mkuti to Mwire .. .. .	3	Namuru. Ditto.
Mwire to Mtete .. .. .	5	Shemula. Ditto.
Mtete to Bombe .. .. .	12	Nabaha. Ditto.
Bombe to Mbubuha-Kutangu .. .. .	6	} Mbubuha. Ditto
Mbubuha-Kutangu to Mbubu-Anakonyu .. .. .	1	
Mbubu-Anakonyu to Mwalia .. .. .	1	Mwalia. Ditto
<p>(This is the most powerful Chief in the Medo country, and it is upon this point that all the routes from the coast converge. It is customary here to procure fresh guides for the next stage, until the Ajawa country is reached, at Mtarikás.)</p>		
Mwalia to Jiha .. .. .	5	Kumperumbe. Ajawa.

Though this Chief is an Ajawa, he is isolated from his tribe and subject to the Medo Chief, Mwalia. Before leaving Jiha it is necessary to lay in a good stock of provisions, for the next stage is through an unpopulated district of not less than six days' journey. The path is described as passing at times through dense forests, at others through more open country, in which elephants abound and other large game. Water is plentiful, and your stages may in consequence be made easy ones. Hills are said to be in sight on both sides of the path, but no steep ascents or descents are made, and the path is said to be very seldom rocky or broken. In between three or four days from Jiha a river is crossed, the Liruebo, which is a tributary of the Liende. Upon this stage from seven to nine days are usually occupied before Mtarikás is reached. From thence to Matakás and the Nyassa has been sufficiently well described, as the route from that point joins that of Rovuma Valley, and remains one and the same until Mahanjilas is reached, close to the lake.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 163.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received December 8.)*

My Lord, Mozambique, November 8, 1880.  
 THIS moment, as the mail is leaving, I have had the inclosed letter placed in my hands. I forward it, as it gives some information of Slave collecting in the neighbourhood of the Blantyre ——. The "Chisanga" mentioned is unknown to me; there may be a place in the locality named of that name, but it is possible that it may have been confounded with Kissanga, in the Ibo district, which receives slaves from the southern extremity of the Nyassa. I shall see if there be any possibility of having these slave dealers met on the coast; but the information is old, and insufficient, I fear, to base any special action upon.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure in No. 163.

*Mr. Pringle to Consul O'Neill.*

My dear Captain O'Neill, Blantyre, September 30, 1880.  
 I HAVE to write at present to you in haste, and on the following business:—  
 On the night before last we were alarmed here, and it turned out that a party of four men had attacked an isolated hut within a few hundred yards of us, and carried off

two girls of about 12 years, or perhaps 10 years of age. The deed was done before the alarm was raised, and the night being dark, the attempt at pursuit proved ineffectual. We have now, however, got information through a Headman called Kumtaja, which we believe to be reliable, to the effect that the girls have been taken to a village called Pamasanja, about 15 miles south-east of this, where there is a slave-gang being made up to go to Chisanga, which is the native name of a port a little north of Quilimane, to which all the slave routes from this part of the country are said to converge. Kumtaja also tells us that there is another gang being made up at Mitiochés for the same destination.

We are writing to Senhor Nunes to request him to inform Governor D'Avila about this, and if he should find him unable to take any action in the matter at present, then to forward this letter to you by a dhow, or any other way he can, so that you may either act yourself, or communicate with Dr. Kirk, as you find to be most practicable.

We are sending a special messenger, who we expect will arrive at Quilimane in six days, so that little time will be lost, and therefore we do not despair of doing some good. The village to which the stolen children belonged is Chelimone's. The Doctor and I were preparing to go to-morrow to Pamasanja, but on second thoughts, although we should not hesitate to meet the Arabs or other foreigners in any way, either friendly or hostile, we do hesitate to take a step which might possibly lead to war among the resident natives either with us or with one another, and, upon consideration, we think that probably the only way to get at the regular slave dealers without such a complication is the plan we are adopting of sending this message.

We got up here very comfortably and quite well, although Mrs. Pringle had fever three weeks after our arrival, from which she is now recovering. We purpose leaving Quilimane on our way home on the 7th November. I hope this messenger may bring us some news about you when he comes back.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) ALEXR. PRINGLE.

P.S.—I will remember to write for you an account of our business here in time.

A. P.

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SPAIN.

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No. 164.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. West.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 13, 1880.*  
I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of a despatch, and of its inclosure, from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco,\* calling attention to alleged slave-dealing on the part of Spanish subjects in that country, and I have to request you to make known to the Spanish Minister the purport of Sir J. D. Hay's despatch, and request that such steps may be taken as his Government may deem proper with a view to putting a stop to the practices which are said to prevail.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 165.

*Mr. West to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 23.)*

My Lord, *Madrid, January 20, 1880.*  
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 13th instant, and to inform your Lordship that I have made known to the Spanish Government the purport of Sir J. D. Hay's despatch, copy of which was inclosed therein, respecting certain alleged slave-dealing transactions in Morocco.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

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TRIPOLI. (*Consular*)—*Bengazi*.

No. 166.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 5.)*

(Extract.)

*Bengazi, February 29, 1880.*

ON a reference to the archives of this Consulate, I find a despatch addressed to my predecessor informing him that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had strongly supported the suggestion that a detachment of soldiers should be sent to Jalo, to confiscate the slave caravans as they arrived there from the interior of Africa, which suggestion the Ottoman Government had promised to take into consideration.

Four years have nearly elapsed since that promise was made, but taking into account the disturbed state of political affairs during that time, it can be no matter of surprise that the project should have remained in abeyance. Peace and quiet having now for some time been restored to Turkey, the Ottoman authorities should, I submit, give the matter their attention, with the view of fulfilling that engagement.

It may not be out of place here to mention that Jalo, situated in the Lybian Desert, some eight days' journey to the southward of Bengazi, is, as in old times, a slave centre; its inhabitants being the richest and greatest slave merchants in this country, purchasing their human merchandise wholesale from caravans coming from Waday, and themselves, also, resorting annually to that country and Bornu for slaves, which they afterwards sell in retail throughout this province, and introduce others into Bengazi, whence they are clandestinely shipped for Constantinople, Salonica, and Tschémé, near Smyrna, or are retained for local requirements.

Apart from the project of establishing a military force, I would also respectfully suggest to your Lordship that I be allowed to name a Vice-Consul to reside at Jalo, to watch and report on all matters connected with the Slave Trade carried on there. The presence of a Consular officer would, I venture to submit, act as a wholesome check and discouragement to that odious Traffic, as was, with so much success, adopted at Moorzook, in the Regency of Tripoli, some years since, which almost entirely put a stop to that commerce in that country.

No. 167.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 22.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, March 20, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 15th November last, instructing me to ascertain what security there is against certificates of manumission given to slaves being retaken from them, and their being again reduced to slavery.

In reply thereto, I have the honour to state that beyond the mere registration of those certificates by the Turkish authorities, I do not learn that any security exists against slaves being again reduced to slavery.

I may, however, take this opportunity of acquainting your Lordship, that although I have obtained manumission certificates for upwards of fifty-five slaves, only one instance of this nature came to my knowledge, when the individual who deprived his slave of her certificate, and afterwards resold her into slavery, was, on my representation, punished by the Turkish authorities with one month's imprisonment.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 168.

*Mr. Lister to Consul Dupuis.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 27, 1880.*  
I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Mr. Malet,\* reporting the measures which have been adopted by the Egyptian Government with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade, consequent upon a recent importation of slaves at Siout.

It seems probable that the precautions adopted by the Egyptian Government with the above object will have the effect of diverting the Slave Traffic towards Bengazi; and I am accordingly to instruct you to be particularly watchful against any development of it in that quarter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 169.

*Consul Dupuis to Earl Granville.—(Received June 30.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, June 8, 1880.*

HER Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople having forwarded, for my observations, the inclosed extract of a Report of Ali Kemali Pasha, the Governor-General of this province, to his Government, denying the accusations of connivance in the Slave Trade, I beg leave to submit, herewith inclosed to your Lordship, copy of the reply I returned thereto, as well as copy of a further despatch on the same subject to Her Majesty's Ambassador.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 169.

*Extract of Report of Ali Kemali Pasha to the Porte.*

LE Gouverneur-Général proteste tout d'abord contre l'imputation de négligence ou de connivence portée à sa charge dans cette question. Il affirme que depuis son arrivée à Bengazi il n'a cessé de veiller à la stricte observation des lois et des règlements en vigueur dans l'Empire. Pénétrée plus que tout autre de la nécessité de la suppression de la Traite, et connaissant parfaitement les lieux, son Excellence s'est occupée d'une manière toute particulière de cette question, et a adopté toutes les mesures commandées par les circonstances.

A l'appui de ce qu'il avance, Ali Kemali Pacha invoque les faits suivants :—

1. Le nombre des esclaves des deux sexes que, grâce aux mesures adoptées depuis la constitution du vilayet, ont été découverts et mis en liberté par les soins des autorités, s'élève aujourd'hui à 36. On a eu soin de leur assurer de plus des moyens d'existence.

2. Les navires entrant et sortant du port sont soumis à une active surveillance. Leurs patrons sont tenus d'exhiber leurs passports et papiers du bord au Drogmanat du vilayet, ce qui rend impossible l'embarquement d'une manière ostensible de ces esclaves, et prévient toute irrégularité.

3. Pour mettre en évidence toute la bonne foi et la sincérité des autorités locales, Ali Kemali Pacha a plus d'une fois proposé au Consul Britannique à Bengazi d'instituer une Commission Mixte chargée de s'enquérir des faits allégués.

Le Gouverneur-Général ajoute que le nom d'Ahmed-el-Zaghi est inconnu à Bengazi, et le fait du départ des deux navires chargés d'esclaves reste ignoré tant des autorités du port et de la quarantaine que de toute autre personne habitant la ville. Il paraît cependant, d'après l'enquête ouverte à ce sujet, que le fait dont il s'agit se rapporte à l'incident suivant : A l'époque où Ali Kemali Pacha était en tournée dans la partie orientale du vilayet, la goëlette "Sélinnié," commandée par le Capitaine Ali Zaghib, a quitté le port de Bengazi dans la nuit du  $\frac{1}{8}$  Juillet, et en se dirigeant vers l'ouest a gagné la côte de Gargoura, sur le Golfe de Rébuit, distant de Bengazi de 40 à 50 milles.



Là, par le moyen de signaux convenus, un canot détaché du rivage lui a amené quatre nègres qu'elle a pris à bord pour continuer son voyage. La goëlette a touché ensuite Masser Ada, dépendant de Tripoli d'Afrique, et a enfin débarqué les mêmes esclaves par un de ses canots dans le rivage de Tadjoura. Elle est entrée ensuite dans le port de Tripoli, où son patron a été mis en prison et remplacé par le Capitaine Massoud-el-Djerbi, qui a fait ensuite des voyages à Constantinople.

Ali Kemali Pacha fait enfin observer qu'il est hors de toute possibilité de faire occuper tous les points d'un si vaste littoral par la force armée. Il conclut toutefois en déclarant qu'il est prêt, dans le cas où ses explications ne seraient pas regardées comme suffisantes pour sa justification, à se soumettre à une enquête.

(Translation.)

THE Governor-General protests, in the first place, against the charge of negligence and connivance brought against him in this question. He affirms that since his arrival at Bengazi he has not ceased to watch over the strict observance of the laws and regulations in force in the Empire. Convinced more than any one else of the necessity for the suppression of the Slave Trade, his Excellency has occupied himself specially with the question, and has adopted all the measures demanded by circumstances.

In proof of what he asserts, Ali Kemali Pasha points to the following facts:—

1. The number of slaves of both sexes who, thanks to the measures adopted since the constitution of this vilayet, have been discovered and set at liberty, amounts now to thirty-six. Care has, moreover, been taken to assure them means of subsistence.

2. Vessels arriving at and quitting the port are subjected to a stringent inspection. The masters of them have to show their passports and ship's papers to the Dragomans of the vilayet, which renders it impossible to ship slaves in an open manner, and prevents any irregularity.

3. To show clearly the entire good faith and sincerity of the local authorities, Ali Kemali Pasha has more than once proposed to the British Consul at Bengazi to establish a Mixed Commission to inquire into the alleged facts.

The Governor-General adds that the name of Ahmed-el-Zaghi is unknown at Bengazi, and the fact of the departure of two vessels with cargoes of slaves is ignored both by the quarantine and port authorities and by every inhabitant of the town. It appears, however, from the inquiry instituted on the subject, that the fact in question has reference to the following incident: At the time when Ali Kemali Pasha was making a tour in the eastern part of the vilayet, the schooner "Sélimnié," Commander Captain Ali Zaghib, left the port of Bengazi during the night of the 1<sup>st</sup> July, and, sailing westward, reached the coast of Gargoura, in the Gulf of Réhit, distant from Bengazi about 40 or 50 miles. There, by means of pre-arranged signals, a boat from the shore brought her four negroes, who were taken on board, and with whom she continued her voyage. The schooner then touched at Masser Ada, a dependency of Tripoli, and afterwards landed the same slaves on the coast at Tadjoura. She then entered the port of Tripoli, where her master was put in prison, and was replaced by Captain Massoud-el-Djerbi, who afterwards made journeys to Constantinople.

Ali Kemali Pasha finally points out that it is utterly impossible to occupy all the points of so vast a sea-coast with an armed force. He can only conclude by declaring that he is ready, in case his explanations should not be considered sufficient for his justification, to submit to an inquiry.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 169.

*Consul Dupuis to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Bengazi, June 1, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt (on the 5th ultimo) of your Excellency's despatch dated the 5th March, inclosing, for my observations, extract of a Report of Ali Kemali Pasha, the Governor-General of this province, denying the accusations made against him of connivance in the Slave Trade.

After carefully reading over the Report, I can only designate it as a grossly exaggerated statement of facts, and a tissue of self-lauding, boastful, misleading nonsense, as I am at a complete loss to understand how, when, and in what manner he bears out the assertion, "Il n'a cessé de veiller à la stricte observation des lois et des règlements en vigueur dans l'Empire," when he himself admits that slaves are frequently being introduced into the town, and almost openly bought, sold, and shipped from hence to ports in

the Levant, and that nearly every Ottoman and Arab household (not even excepting those of the Government officials) contains its one or two, and even three and more, negro male and female slaves.

The Report goes on to state that "pénétrée plus que tout autre dans la nécessité de la suppression de la Traite, et connaissant parfaitement les lieux, son Excellence s'occupe d'une manière toute particulière de cette question et a adopté toutes les mesures commandées par les circonstances."

Here, again, I find it difficult to reconcile this assertion with his frank declaration to me, that slavery being bound up with Islamism cannot be done away with, and with his refusal to cause domiciliary visits, or to investigate, or to summons individuals who, to my knowledge, purchased and concealed in their houses negroes for exportation, on the flimsy plea that the Firman did not authorize those steps being taken.

In support of these bold asseverations, the Report contains three paragraphs, namely, "On liberation of slaves," "Vessels under strict surveillance," and "Mixed Commissions to inquire into Slave Trade questions," as proofs of the energy displayed in suppressing the Traffic in human flesh.

To these paragraphs I beg briefly to state:—

First. That the local authorities to my knowledge never, of their own accord, take the slightest trouble to liberate these unfortunate people, excepting on the representations of this Consulate; indeed, they can hardly be expected to do so, when it is considered that not only is every member of the Medjliss a holder of slaves, but that every Mussulman here has a vital and paramount interest in upholding the abominable institution. Knowing this, slaves will not apply direct to them for their emancipation; nor is it true that they are subsisted at the public expense.

Second. As slaves are never imported over sea, it is not only useless, but absurd to imagine that vessels are searched on their arrival; and, while there may be some doubts as to whether they are actually shipped in the port, still I have it on good authority that they are taken on board for exportation at places along this coast.

Third. At the request of the Governor-General, I have assisted at Commissions of Inquiry, but finding that they were abortive in effect, and, at the same time, artifices to ascertain whence I obtain my information on slave matters, I fail to see the utility of keeping up an idle show of investigation.

In conclusion, I may, however, state that Ali Kemali Pasha has repeatedly informed me that, with the small force at his disposal, it is utterly impossible to guard this long line of coast in order to prevent the embarkation of slaves.

To this I may also add that, in my opinion, so long as the Central Government at Constantinople neglects to fulfil its promise to station a small military force at Jalo, and the local authorities to show no sincere desire to check the Traffic, so long will hundreds of unhappy slaves continue, as in olden times, to be torn from their country and homes in the interior of Africa, and brought to Bengazi to supply the Turkish markets.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 169.

*Consul Dupuis to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Bengazi, June 6, 1880.*

IN continuation of the despatch I did myself the honour to address your Excellency on the 1st instant, containing my observations on the Report of Ali Kemali Pasha, denying the accusations of connivance in the Slave Trade, I would submit that it is difficult, in the presence of the zeal, vigilance, and energy so ostentatiously set forth in the Report, in the carrying out of the laws for the suppression of that Traffic, to understand how it is that Bengazi should not only be overrun by hundreds of slaves, and every Mussulman habitation be possessed of its contingent of those unfortunate creatures, and the buying and selling of them (though carried on in private) known to everybody here, but that fresh supplies for local requirements and exportation to Turkish ports should still continue to find their way into the town by every caravan coming from Jalo, in the interior of this Continent.

That such a state of things should exist in spite of the Governor-General's statements, not only argues great discredit on his administration, but also, I fear, exertions of a very feeble kind in behalf of the abolition of slavery.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 170.

*Consul Dupuis to Earl Granville.—(Received October 2.)**Pension Plaisance, Morgos, near Lausanne,  
September 28, 1880.*

My Lord,

HAVING received from Mr. Vadala the inclosed correspondence, in the French and Italian languages, respecting a recent exportation of slaves from Bengazi to Egypt, I respectfully beg leave to forward the same to your Lordship, translated into English.\*

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 171.

*Acting Consul Vadala to Earl Granville.—(Received October 5.)*

(Translation.)

My Lord,

*Bengazi, September 5, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of five letters—three of my own and two of the Governor-General of this province—respecting the recent scandalous exportation of twenty black slaves, as well as copy of a letter on the same subject, which I addressed to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Alexandria.

Ahmed El-Fighi, the owner of the human cargo referred to above, is mainly indebted for the successful result of his abominable speculation to the Governor-General, who, last year, also favoured this man, and has always done so in such cases, by energetically opposing timely searches. when requested by me, in the houses of Ahmed El-Fighi.

Such steps, apart from bringing about the liberation of the twenty slaves, would greatly discourage the Traffic.

In the meanwhile, I hope Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, to whom I have not failed to report this matter, will shortly be able to send me a Vizirial letter, ordering the Governor-General not to oppose in future domiciliary visits, which, undoubtedly, is one of the first and principal steps to be taken for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have &c.  
(Signed) G. VADALA.

Inclosure 1 in No. 171.

*Acting Consul Vadala to Ali Kemali Pasha.*

(Translation.)

Excellency,

*Bengazi, August 15, 1880.*

ON the 27th July, 1879, this Royal Consulate informed your Excellency that there were five slaves in the house of Ahmed El-Fighi, and requested you at the time to cause a domiciliary visit to be made in the house of the said Ottoman subject.

In consequence of your Excellency's refusal to accede to the demand, Ahmed El-Fighi was enabled to export from this his human freight.

The proceedings of this Royal Consulate have been fully approved of by the Royal Minister for Foreign Affairs in London, and the Sublime Porte, in consequence of complaints made by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, demanded from your Excellency an explanation of the affair.

On the 31st December last, your Excellency informed the Sublime Porte that the name of Ahmed El-Fighi was unknown in Bengazi.

Ahmed El-Fighi is too well known in this vilayet. He is at this moment the owner of twenty slaves of both sexes, recently purchased for exportation to Egypt.

The said slaves are in this town, viz., the women are in his house, and the men in the house opposite.

\* See No. 171 and inclosures.

Under these circumstances, it is incumbent upon me to request your Excellency to cause an immediate search to be made in order to liberate the slaves, and a Delegate will readily accompany the Commission, which I doubt not will carry out the necessary perquisition.

As my philanthropic demands as regards the abolition of slavery are based on existing Treaties between England and Turkey, I am inclined to hope that your Excellency will take it into your favourable consideration.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that had Ahmed El-Fighi been punished last year, he would not have renewed the speculation herein referred to.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 171.

*Ali Kemali Pasha to Mr. Vadala.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Bengazi, August 7, 1880.*

IN reply to your letter of the 15th August, I have the honour to acknowledge that the Local Government recognizes, as it has always recognized, the faithful and complete carrying out of the Slave Trade prohibition.

But, according to the Convention and Vizirial letters successively received on this subject, and especially the last order received by you, no mention is made that in case of necessity search shall be made by the police in establishments where there are harems. Troubles arising, and before knowing on whose authority you have been informed, and who would guarantee against consequences, it would be difficult to adopt such a measure.

On the other hand, you are likewise aware that such steps would be impracticable in this country, seeing that among the Arabs there are mulattoes known by the name of "Choushan," the children of Arabs by a negress, of whom no statistics are kept, so that the search, instead of benefitting any one, would probably create unpleasant and unexpected consequences.

In this manner, acting upon information supplied by Her Majesty's Consulate, to the effect that in the house of a certain Ahmed Kernab there were black slaves, search was made recently, but no slaves were found.

Consequently, matters being in this state, instead of your reporting correctly to Her Majesty's (Queen Victoria) Ambassador, the Local Government is actually engaged in carrying out strictly the prohibition of the Slave Traffic, and in watching the entire and complete execution of the laws, but in order to put an end, once for all, to the forbidden Trade, by land as well as by water (as Her Majesty's Consulate has already been informed), the only way would be to establish a military force at Odjla and Jalo, and a vessel of war to cruise along this coast.

As regards Ahmed El-Fighi, that the Government had informed Constantinople that the said individual was unknown here, allow me to say that had you referred to the archives of the Consulate it would have convinced you of your error.

In conclusion, be so good as to inform me whether the person who advised you would guarantee against responsibility in the event of slaves being found on the premises of the said individual.

(Signed) ALI KEMALI.

Inclosure 3 in No. 171.

*Acting Consul Vadala to Ali Kemali Pasha.*

(Translation.)

Excellency,

*Bengazi, August 25, 1880.*

ON the afternoon of the 23rd instant, I had the honour to receive your esteemed despatch of the 17th of the same month.

Had I not been certain that twenty slaves of both sexes were in the houses of Ahmed El-Fighi, I should not have made so serious a charge against him, nor would I have assumed the responsibility of addressing a written demand for a domiciliary visit.

During the night of the 21st and 22nd July, and before the receipt of your Excellency's despatch under acknowledgment, Ahmed El-Fighi had started by land for Egypt with his human load, some fifty camels and several horses.

He is indebted for the successful issue of his infamous speculation not to my activity, but to the grievous indifference, not words, but facts, which your Excellency displayed on this, as in other similar instances.

Had my demands for the search been favourably received by your Excellency, the slaves alluded to would several days since have been emancipated. Such a measure would greatly have discouraged the abominable Slave Trade, which during the last fifteen months has been greatly on the increase in Bengazi.

The measure in question is both necessary and regular; in fact, the Sublime Porte, on the 24th of August, 1868, addressed to the Governor-General of Provinces the following precise words:—

“Le commerce des esclaves étant en effet prohibé, il est nécessaire de faire des perquisitions chez ceux qui se livrent à ce Traffic.”

It is true that there are many Arab Mulattoes in this town; this, however, according to my opinion, is not a good or sufficient reason to oppose domiciliary visits so often demanded by this Consulate, and as often systematically refused by your Excellency.

In fact, the difference between slaves imported from Waday, Soudan, and Bornu, and mulattoes (“Choushan”) is as great as day and night, and not only natives, but I myself can immediately distinguish a recently-imported slave from the interior of Africa from among a thousand mulattoes of Bengazi.

This Royal Consulate never reported to your Excellency that slaves existed in the house of Mohammed Kernab, but I remember this man was accused on the 10th July last with having retaken the ex-slave Mohamet in order to restore him to his owner, and if I am not mistaken the accusation was proved against him. In referring to the said Mohammed Kernab your Excellency adds that the domiciliary visit was effected by the police, thus showing that your Excellency is not always opposed to searches being made in houses.

(Signed) G. VADALA.

Inclosure 4 in No. 171.

*Ali Kemali Pasha to Acting Consul Vadala.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Bengazi, August 19, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th August, informing me that Ahmed El-Fighi had left for Egypt by land, taking slaves with him.

In reply, I hasten to acquaint you that we can send off an express, accompanied by your cavass, provided that, if no slaves are found, the responsibility which would fall on the Local Government could be officially assumed by you.

(Signed) ALI KEMALI.

Inclosure 5 in No. 171.

*Acting Consul Vadala to Ali Kemali Pasha.*

(Translation.)

Excellency,

*Bengazi, September 1, 1880.*

WHEN the twenty slaves of Ahmed El-Fighi were in town, and when their emancipation depended upon a single word from your Excellency, I was unhappily unable to induce you to consent to a domiciliary visit,—so easy and so useful in such cases.

Now that the caravan with the slaves is ten days' journey from Bengazi, your Excellency, in your despatch of yesterday, informs me that an express can be sent after it, provided I would assume the responsibility which would attach to the Local Government, should the accusation not be verified.

In matters where both our Governments are equally interested, we are obliged to interchange information and assistance in order to attain their charitable and praiseworthy intentions to put a stop to the opprobrious Slave Trade, so contrary to the Divine Will, incompatible with the dignity of man, and condemned by the laws of humanity, instead of intimidating each other with ridiculous threats of imaginary responsibility.

Your Excellency, as well as myself, are responsible to our respective Governments for our errors and negligences, so that the threats of responsibility of your Excellency are out of place, superfluous, and only to be directed to those ignorant of their duties.

As the caravan did not leave Bengazi clandestinely, your Excellency should have thought in time of sending after it.

Had the proposal been honestly carried out results would have been satisfactory, whereas its failure now would, according to my opinion, be quite sure, for many reasons, the first of which is, that at this moment the caravan is already about half way on its road, and when your Excellency's express reaches that point, it will have arrived in Egypt. Nevertheless, since your Excellency considers the measure a good one, it becomes a duty for the future not to oppose its execution.

(Signed) G. VADALA.

Inclosure 6 in No. 171.

*Acting Consul Vadala to Mr. Malet.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Bengazi, August 25, 1880.*

I HASTEN to bring to your knowledge that a caravan left here during the night of the 21st and 22nd instant.

The caravan in question consisted of twenty slaves (blacks of both sexes), some fifty camels, and several horses. The chiefs of the caravan are—Ahmed El-Fighi, Scihata, and Brahim (Turks). The first two individuals are the owners of the slaves, Ahmed El-Fighi is a native of Bengazi; Scihata is a Fellah of the village called El-House, in Egypt, and brother of the Sheikh of said village.

I communicate the above for your information, and I have, &c.

(Signed) G. VADALA.

No. 172.

*Mr. Lister to Acting Consul Vadala.*

(Extract.)

*Foreign Office, October 26, 1880.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th ultimo, inclosing copies of a correspondence which had passed between you and the Governor-General of Bengazi respecting the exportation of twenty slaves, and the refusal of his Excellency to accede to your suggestion as to domiciliary searches for their liberation; and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings in this matter.

No. 173.

*Mr. Lister to Acting Consul Vadala.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 16, 1880.*

WITH reference to the despatch from this Office of the 26th ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith, for such observations as you may have to offer thereupon, an extract which has been received, through Mr. Goschen, of a despatch from the Vali of Bengazi to the Porte,\* asserting that all possible precautionary measures are taken to prevent illicit Traffic in slaves within his vilayet, and also giving the reasons which prevented the local authorities from making, as requested by you, a domiciliary visit to the house of Ahmed El-Fighi.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.



TUNIS.

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No. 174.

*Mr. Reade to Earl Granville.—(Received July 13.)*

My Lord,

*Tunis, July 5, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a correspondence which has passed between this Office and the Prime Minister of His Highness the Bey relative to five negro slave women, who, some days ago, took refuge in this Consulate. I am glad to report that the Tunisian Government has acted with great promptitude in this matter, and evinces a laudable desire to give full effect to, and maintain the integrity of, the Treaties entered into for the suppression of slavery in this country.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) THOS. F. READE.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 174.

*Mr. Reade to Sy Moustapha Ben Ismail.*

Excellency,

*Tunis, June 26, 1880.*

DURING the last few days, five slave women (negresses), whose names are appended in the margin,\* have taken refuge in this Consulate, demanding their freedom.

I have, therefore, to request that your Excellency will give the necessary orders that a certificate of emancipation be furnished to each of them.

It is much to be regretted that slaves are still to be met with in this country, notwithstanding the great measure promulgated in 1842 by His Highness the late Sy Ahmed Bey, whereby slavery was abolished for ever from the Regency, and the energetic measures since adopted by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan for the total suppression of this reprehensible Traffic throughout the whole of the Ottoman Empire.

I am sure that the Report, which I am obliged to address to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State on this subject, will cause feelings of regret to the Government of my august Sovereign.

I cannot conclude this letter without strongly urging your Excellency to cause such an investigation to be made into the circumstances of this case as may lead to the detection and adequate punishment of the slave-dealers who may still be found within the Tunisian territory.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) THOS. F. READE.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 174.

*Sy Moustapha Ben Ismail to Mr. Reade.*

(Translation.)

Praise to the one God!

(After the customary compliments.)

22 Regeb, 1297 (June 30, 1880).

WE have received your letter dated the 26th June, 1880, respecting the five black women of the Soudan who have taken refuge in this Consulate, and have thoroughly understood its contents. You are aware, honourable Sir, of the ardent desire of our exalted Master (may God grant him a long life) to carry into practical effect the manumission of all slaves, and with what veneration this Government regards the Decree

\* Hisrana Belata, Memouna Canu, Meriem Bent Masaoud, Mesouda Bent Mohamed, and Ferousa Bent Masatu.

issued by our late Master, the first Moushir of holy memory. From the time that Decree was promulgated to this day it has been a constant rule with us to prohibit slavery and the Traffic in slaves. You are also aware that cases of this kind seldom occur, and that we generally only hear of isolated cases in remote parts of the country, and that no sooner do they come to the knowledge of our Government than prompt measures are immediately taken to set the slaves at liberty. Add to this that the interdiction of slavery is irrevocable and in full force.

Our Master has, moreover, ordered that a searching inquiry be made as to the importers of slaves for sale, and, should the latter be discovered, they will receive such condign punishment as their contravention of the Bey's orders will entail upon them.

Herewith inclosed you will find the documents necessary for the manumission of the before-mentioned women.

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No. 175.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Reade.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 21, 1880.*

EARL GRANVILLE has had under his consideration your despatch, with its inclosures, dated the 5th instant, relative to the release by the Tunisian Government of five negro slave women who had taken refuge in Her Majesty's Consulate; and I am now directed by his Lordship, in conveying to you his approval of your proceedings in this matter, to instruct you to express to the Government of the Bey the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have been made aware of His Highness' efforts to put down the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

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## TURKEY.

No. 176.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 3, 1880.)*

My Lord,

Constantinople, December 26, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a Circular which has been addressed to the Governor-General of the provinces, ordering them to put into execution the Imperial Firman forbidding the Traffic in negro slaves. The Firman is that of 1857.

Your Lordship will perceive that no mention is made in this Circular of white slaves—a subject upon which I shall probably have to address your Lordship hereafter.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 176.

*Circular of Prime Minister respecting Slave Traffic.*

Excellence,

LA Sublime Porte a su que le Traffic des nègres, malgré la défense du Gouverneur, continue encore à subsister dans certaines localités. Un tel commerce, ainsi qu'il est inutile de l'expliquer, étant foncièrement contraire aux lois de l'humanité, un Rescrit Impérial a été publié comprenant des mesures les plus efficaces et les plus définitives pour y mettre fin. Le susdit Rescrit Impérial ayant été expédié partout dans l'Empire, j'en envoie aussi une copie imprimée ci-incluse à votre Excellence.

Par la lecture de ce document vous serez à même de constater qu'il contient les injonctions suivantes, à savoir: que le commerce des nègres devra être définitivement prohibé, que les nègres ainsi importés par les trafiqueurs d'esclaves devront être arrachés par force des mains de ces derniers et être émancipés, qu'ils devront être installés dans des localités convenables et dans des maisons et être pourvus des moyens de subsistance, et que les trafiqueurs d'esclaves, à part la punition qui leur sera naturellement infligée par la perte des esclaves qui leur seront ainsi arrachés, auront en outre à subir, la première fois, l'emprisonnement d'une année, et chaque fois qu'ils répètent ce crime, cette punition sera augmentée d'une année de plus d'emprisonnement.

Par conséquent, vu la nécessité de confirmer et corroborer la défense de ce Traffic, et de la faire observer partout d'une manière scrupuleuse, et constante, je m'empresse d'adresser cette Circulaire à votre Excellence, en vous invitant d'avoir le plus grand soin pour procéder à l'exécution de la susdite mesure en stricte conformité aux prescriptions du Rescrit Impérial en question.

*Le 25 Novembre, 1879 (o. s.).*

(Translation.)

Excellency,

THE Sublime Porte has been informed that, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Government, Traffic in Negroes is still carried on in certain localities. Such a commerce, as it is needless to explain, being entirely contrary to the laws of humanity, an Imperial Mandate has been published, comprising the most efficacious and definite measures to be employed for putting an end to it. The said Imperial Mandate having been sent all over the Empire, I inclose herewith a printed copy of it to your Excellency.

You will observe, in perusing this document, that it contains the following injunctions, to wit: that the Negro Traffic must be definitively put an end to; that the negroes imported by slave-traders are to be taken from them by force, and are to be emancipated; that they are to be installed in proper localities and in houses, and provided with means of subsistence; and that the slave-traders, besides the punishment naturally inflicted on them by the loss of the slaves thus seized, will have to undergo, the first time, a year's imprisonment, and for each successive offence an extra year's imprisonment.

Therefore, in view of the necessity of confirming and corroborating the prohibition of this Traffic, and of compelling the scrupulous observance of it everywhere, I hasten to address this Circular to your Excellency, requesting you to take the greatest care in proceeding to carry out the above-mentioned measure, in strict conformity with the terms of the Imperial Mandate in question.

November 25, 1879 (o. s.).

No. 177.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 16, 1880.*

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 26th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a Circular which has been addressed by the Porte to the Governors-General of provinces, directing them to put into execution the Imperial Firman of 1857 for the suppression of the Traffic in negro slaves.

In view of the almost habitual disregard by the Turkish authorities of the provisions of this Firman, and of the delays interposed at Constantinople in the signature of the proposed Convention for the suppression of Slave Traffic, I have thought it advisable to address a Circular despatch to Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey, communicating to them copies of the Turkish Circular to the Governors of provinces and of the Firman of 1857 referred to in your Excellency's despatch, and directing them to watch closely and to report to your Excellency any cases which may come to their notice of importation of slaves into their Consular districts, as well as any cases of trafficking in slaves; and I have further directed them to report to you any dereliction of duty on the part of the Turkish authorities in giving effect to the provisions of the Circular and Firman in question.

I inclose copies of this Circular for your Excellency's information.\*

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 178.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 22.)*

My Lord, *Constantinople, January 14, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a note from Sawas Pasha, stating that the Bengazi authorities have been ordered to cause the sentence passed on Achmet Theer to be revised, as it is considered to be insufficient, and to adopt the most stringent measures to put a stop to the Traffic in slaves carried on in that province.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 178.

*Sawas Pasha to Sir A. H. Layard.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Constantinople, le 12 Janvier, 1880.*

LE Ministère Impérial a reçu en son temps la note que l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu lui adresser le 11 Septembre dernier, relativement à la condamnation à un mois d'emprisonnement d'Ahmed Theer, convaincu d'avoir revendu une esclave affranchie.

Le Conseil d'Etat à qui l'affaire avait été soumise a trouvé de son côté que la peine infligée à cet individu était insuffisante. Aussi, la Sublime Porte s'est-elle empressée de transmettre aux autorités Impériales du vilayet de Benghazi l'ordre de faire réviser par le Conseil Administratif de la Province la sentence rendue précédemment contre Ahmed Theer. Ces autorités ont été invitées en même temps à redoubler de vigilance et à adopter les mesures les plus sévères en vue de faire cesser définitivement la Traite d'Esclaves dans ces parages.

Veuillez, &c.  
(Signé) SAWAS.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Constantinople, January 12, 1880.

THE Imperial Ministry has duly received the note which Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy was so good as to address to it on the 11th September last, relative to the condemnation to one month's imprisonment of Ahmed Theer, convicted of having resold a freed female slave.

The Council of State, to whom the matter had been submitted, considered the punishment inflicted on this individual as insufficient. The Sublime Porte has therefore transmitted to the Imperial authorities of the Vilayet of Bengazi an order to have the sentence recently pronounced against Ahmed Theer reconsidered. The authorities have, at the same time, been instructed to redouble their vigilance, and to put in force the severest measures with the view of definitively putting an end to the Slave Trade in these regions.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SAWAS.

No. 179.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 26.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, January 25, 1880.

I HAVE the satisfaction of informing you that the Slave Trade Convention was signed this evening. It will come into operation six months after the exchange of ratifications.

No. 180.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard:*

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 28, 1880.

I HAVE received your telegram of the 25th instant, announcing the signature of the Slave Trade Convention which has been so long under the consideration of the Sublime Porte, and I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to your energetic exertions which have resulted in bringing to a satisfactory termination these long-pending negotiations.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 181.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 5.)*

(Extract.)

Constantinople, January 26, 1880.

I HAVE much satisfaction in transmitting to your Lordship the Convention for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, which was signed yesterday evening at the Embassy by Sawas Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and myself. I need scarcely remind your Lordship of the many vexatious delays that have taken place in bringing to a conclusion this important international instrument, which enables Her Majesty's ships of war to search vessels sailing under the Ottoman flag, and which will, I earnestly hope, be the means of putting an end to this iniquitous traffic in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Persian Gulf, and will lead to the final extinction of the Slave Trade in those waters.

No. 182.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—Received February 19.)*

My Lord,

Constantinople, February 8, 1880.

I HAVE represented to Sawas Pasha that it is with very great surprise that I have not received a reply to my note of the 13th November last relating to the sale to Turkish

functionaries and others, in the district of Amasia, of Christian Circassian children, which had been brought to my notice by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Anatolia. I warned his Excellency that, unless an answer was given to me without further delay, I should feel it my duty to address him in very strong terms with regard to the open manner in which the law had been violated, in this instance with impunity, and a gross outrage had been committed upon humanity by persons in public employment, who by their scandalous proceedings were bringing the most serious discredit upon the Turkish Government.

I communicated to his Excellency the substance of a despatch from Colonel Wilson relating to two children sold to Fekri Bey, a clerk in a Law Court at Amasia, who appeared to have been protected from inquiry and punishment on the occasion by the Judge and the Procureur-Général. If, I said, those concerned in this, and similar nefarious transactions, were not punished in an exemplary manner, it would lead to the inference that the Porte was indifferent to them, if it did not connive at them, and, in the case of Fekri Bey, would tend to show that the recent Circular from his Excellency relating to the reforms in the administration of justice was issued, as it has unfortunately been too often the case, only to mislead public opinion in Europe, and without any serious intention of putting them into execution.

Sawas Pasha declared that this was the first time he had heard of the matter, and expressed his disapproval of the proceedings of which I complained, promising to answer my note in a few days in a sense that, he was convinced, would satisfy me. He requested that I would furnish him with extracts from any further despatches that I might have received from Colonel Wilson on the subject, which I have promised to do. I shall take care not to let the matter drop.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

## No. 183.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 26, 1880.*

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 8th instant, reporting the language which you held to Sawas Pasha respecting his neglect to answer your note of the 13th November last in regard to the sale of Christian Circassian children in the Amasia district; and I have to convey to your Excellency my entire approval of your representation to Sawas Pasha.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

## No. 184.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 18.)*

My Lord, *Constantinople, March 5, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract from a report from Ali Kemali Pasha, the Vali of Bengazi, which has been communicated to me by the Porte. Your Lordship will observe that the Vali absolutely denies the charges preferred against him of conniving at the Traffic in slaves, and offers to submit to an inquiry, if his explanations are not considered sufficient. I have forwarded a copy of this report to Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi for his observations. I may add that I have lost no opportunity of urging the Porte to remove Ali Kemali Pasha from his post, and to replace him by an officer more capable of carrying out the orders of his Government for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.



Inclosure in No. 184.

*Memorandum from the Porte.*

Extrait d'un Rapport de son Excellence Ali Kemali Pacha, Gouverneur-Général de Bengazi, en date du 31 Décembre dernier, concernant le Trafic d'esclaves.

LE Gouverneur-Général proteste tout d'abord contre l'imputation de négligence ou de connivance portée à sa charge dans cette question. Il affirme que depuis son arrivée à Bengazi il n'a cessé de veiller à la stricte observation des lois et des règlements en vigueur dans l'Empire. Pénétrée plus que tout autre de la nécessité de la suppression de la Traite et connaissant parfaitement les lieux, son Excellence s'est occupé d'une manière toute particulière de cette question et a adopté toutes les mesures commandées par les circonstances.

A l'appui de ce qu'il avance, Ali Kemali Pacha invoque les faits suivants :—

1. Le nombre des esclaves des deux sexes qui, grâce aux mesures adoptées depuis la constitution du vilayet, ont été découverts et mis en liberté par les soins des autorités, s'élève aujourd'hui à trente-six. On a eu soin de leur assurer, de plus, des moyens d'existence.

2. Les navires entrant et sortant du port sont soumis à une active surveillance. Leurs patrons sont tenus d'exhiber leurs passeports et papiers de bord au Drogmanat du vilayet, ce qui rend impossible l'embarquement d'une manière ostensible de ces esclaves et prévient toute irrégularité.

3. Pour mettre en évidence toute la bonne foi et la sincérité des autorités locales, Ali Kemali Pacha a plus d'une fois proposé au Consul Britannique à Bengazi d'instituer une Commission Mixte chargée de s'enquérir des faits allégués.

Le Gouverneur-Général ajoute que le nom d'Ahmed-el-Zaglie est inconnu à Bengazi, et le fait du départ des deux navires chargés d'esclaves reste ignoré tant des autorités du port et de la quarantaine que de toute autre personne habitant la ville. Il paraît cependant, d'après l'enquête ouverte à ce sujet, que le fait dont il s'agit se rapporte à l'incident suivant. A l'époque où Ali Kemali Pacha était en tournée dans la partie orientale du vilayet, la goëlette "Sélimie," commandée par le Capitaine Ali Zughub, a quitté le port de Bengazi, dans la nuit du  $\frac{4}{16}$  Juillet, et en se dirigeant vers l'ouest a gagné la côte de Gargoura sur le Golfe de Rehit, distant de Bengazi de 40 à 50 milles. Là, par le moyen de signaux convenus, un canot détaché du rivage lui a amené quatre nègres qu'elle a pris à bord pour continuer son voyage. La goëlette a touché ensuite Messer Ada, dépendant de Tripoli d'Afrique, et a enfin débarqué les mêmes esclaves par un de ses canots sur le rivage de Todjoura. Elle est entrée ensuite dans le port de Tripoli, où son patron a été mis en prison et remplacé par le Capitaine Massoud el Djerbi, qui a fait ensuite des voyages à Constantinople.

Ali Kemali Pasha fait enfin observer qu'il est hors de toute possibilité de faire occuper tous les points d'un si vaste littoral par la force armée. Il conclut toutefois en déclarant qu'il est prêt, dans le cas où ces explications ne seraient pas regardées comme suffisantes pour sa justification, à se soumettre à une enquête.

(Translation.)

Extract from a Report of his Excellency Ali Kemali Pasha, Governor-General of Bengazi, dated the 31st December last, concerning the Slave Trade.

THE Governor-General protests, in the first place, against the charge of negligence or connivance in this matter which has been brought against him. He declares that, since his arrival at Bengazi, he has not ceased insisting on the strict observance of the laws and regulations in force in the Empire. With an intimate conviction of the necessity for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and with a perfect acquaintance of the localities, his Excellency has been paying particular attention to this question, and has taken all the measures which the circumstances have rendered necessary.

In support of what he advances, Ali Kemali Pasha refers to the following facts :—

1. The number of slaves of both sexes who, thanks to the measures taken since the establishment of the vilayet, have been discovered and given their liberty by the authorities, amounts at present to thirty-six. Care has been taken, moreover, to assure them the means of existence.

2 Ships entering and leaving the harbour are carefully watched. Their masters

are obliged to show their passports and ship's papers at the Drogmanat of the vilayet, and in this manner all open embarkation of slaves and all irregularities are prevented.

3. To show clearly the good faith and sincerity of the local authorities, Ali Kemali Pasha has more than once proposed to the English Consul at Bengazi the establishment of a Mixed Commission charged with inquiring into the truth of the facts alleged.

The Governor-General adds that the name of Ahmed-el-Zaglie is unknown at Bengazi, and the fact of the departure of the two vessels laden with slaves is unknown both to the harbour and quarantine officers, and to every other person in the town. It appears, however, from the inquiry that has been instituted, that the above fact refers to the following incident: At the time when Ali Kemali was making a tour of inspection in the eastern part of the vilayet, the schooner "Sélimie," commanded by Captain Ali Zughub, left the harbour of Bengazi during the night of the 1<sup>st</sup> July, and, sailing west, reached the Gargoura coast, in the Gulf of Rehit, distant from Bengazi from 40 to 50 miles. There, after a signal previously agreed on had been made, a boat put off from the shore with four negroes, who were taken on board to continue the voyage. The schooner afterwards touched at Messer Ada, a dependency of the African Tripoli, and finally disembarked the same slaves in one of her boats on the Tadjoura coast. The vessel then entered the port of Tripoli, where the master was put in prison and his place given to Captain Massoud-el-Djerbi, who afterwards made several voyages to Constantinople.

Lastly, Ali Kemali Pasha begs to observe that it is quite impossible to have every point of a shore so vast occupied by troops, and he declares that if the above explanations are not considered to clear him he is ready to submit to an inquiry.

No. 185.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 19, 1880.*

MR. VICE-CONSUL JAGO has communicated to me a copy of the despatch which he addressed to your Excellency under date of the 10th February last respecting the importation into Damascus of slaves by the annual caravan of pilgrims from Mecca and Medina.\*

The Report itself is satisfactory, as showing that the pressure brought by Her Majesty's Government to bear upon the Government at Constantinople is bearing good fruits, and that the small number of slaves imported this year by caravan is attributed to the recent closing of the slave marts at Mecca and Medina, and to the abolition of the public sale of slaves by the local authorities acting under stringent orders from the Porte.

I would, however, wish to call your Excellency's attention to that part of Mr. Jago's despatch in which he states that the Governor of Damascus maintained that the recent Circular issued by the Porte prohibiting the Traffic in slaves referred to the importation of slaves for sale, and was not intended to apply to those acquired by private persons for domestic purposes, and I should be glad to learn your Excellency's views upon the interpretation put by the Government upon this Circular, inasmuch as if the Governor's views are correct it would seem that a wide door is open for the Traffic in slaves through the medium of pilgrims proceeding to the holy shrines, where, as your Excellency is aware, slaves in large numbers are purchased, ostensibly as domestic slaves, and are carried away to different parts of the Turkish Empire. It is this demand for slaves at the holy places in Arabia that gives rise to the Red Sea Slave Traffic, and if pilgrims are allowed to purchase slaves at Mecca and Medina or at other slave marts in Arabia, and to carry them away on the plea that they are their servants required for domestic employment, it is obvious that this trade in slaves will be perpetuated, for where there is a demand there will also be a supply.

Should your Excellency have reason to believe that the views of the Governor of Damascus are shared by the Porte, it will be necessary to come to some understanding with the Turkish Government with the view to preventing the growth or continuance of a Traffic in domestic slaves which appears to Her Majesty's Government to be contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the 1st Article of the Treaty recently concluded with Turkey for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

\* Inclosure in No. 209.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 15.)*

My Lord,

*Constantinople, April 2, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah reporting the satisfactory conduct of the Governor of that place in causing to be tried and convicted an Arab guilty of the murder of a slave girl.

I have addressed a note to the Sublime Porte, expressing my satisfaction at the promptitude and energy displayed by the Governor in bringing this man to justice.

With reference to the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Zohrab's despatch, I have also made a strong representation to them on the subject of certain slave-owners who are in the habit of letting their slaves out on hire like cattle, and I have expressed an earnest hope that measures will be taken to put an end to this practice.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 186.

*Consul Zohrab to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Jeddah, March 13, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that a certain Alee Kassim, who lately occupied the post of Examiner in one of the Tribunals here, was yesterday condemned to fourteen years' penal servitude for the murder of a female slave in October 1879.

It appears that the late Kaïmakam, Alee Bey, was informed of the murder immediately after its perpetration, but the murderer being a man of influence and well off, the crime was concealed and was soon forgotten. Alee Kassim having, however, lately quarrelled with another Arab, information of the crime was communicated to Nashid Pasha, and the man was immediately arrested, tried, and condemned.

This prompt action on the part of the Governor-General will, I feel persuaded, produce a salutary effect in making those slave-owners who regard their slaves as mere animals more careful in their conduct.

I beg to inclose a copy of a despatch I have addressed to his Excellency, thanking him for his prompt action in this case, and pointing out to him the uses to which many of the slaves in this province are put and the ill-treatment numbers of them are subject to.

The term "domestic slave" cannot be applied in the Hedjaz to many of the slaves. The term implies persons purchased for domestic purposes; but in this province slaves are generally bought for purposes of profit.

The Arab, having obtained as many slaves as his means will permit, sends them out to earn money by labour. These slaves are bound to hand daily to their masters 5, 8, or 10 piastres, according to the labour they are permitted to engage on; and they must earn also sufficient to keep themselves. When they fail to give the required sum, whatever they may have earned is taken from them; they are flogged and starved. Thus their lot is far more cruel than that of any animal of burden.

Nashid Pasha is aware of this, and he generally manumits those slaves who can prove that they have been ill-treated.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure 2 in No. 186.

*Consul Zohrab to Nashid Pasha.*

Sir,

*Jeddah, March 13, 1880.*

I HAVE just been informed that Alee Kassim, late Examiner of the Medjliss Temiz of Jeddah, has been condemned to penal servitude for fourteen years for the murder of a female slave.

The murder was committed on the 15th of last October, and I am told the authorities had information of it: but the late Kaïmakam, to protect the murderer,

concealed the crime. This fact proves sufficiently the character of the authority who administered the law in this town before your Excellency's arrival and the appointment of Alee Kotra Pasha. It also demonstrates how necessary it is that the authorities should maintain a strict and active watch over the unhappy class which exists in this country as slaves.

I cannot too highly applaud your Excellency's firmness and sense of right in bringing Alee Kassim to justice, and it will be a pleasurable duty to me to report this case to my Government.

The sentence passed on Alee Kassim will, I am sure, prove very beneficial to the many thousands of unhappy slaves who inhabit the province, and whose masters regard them as mere animals, without the pale of the law.

Though, I regret to say, domestic slavery cannot yet be prohibited in this country, still I cannot believe the law permits any one to keep slaves as a means of gain. As I understand the law, a man can have slaves to hold the position of domestics in his household, but that a man should buy slaves to use them as cattle, for profit, neither justice nor humanity can permit. I therefore beg to call your Excellency's attention to the fact, that there are many men in the towns of the Hedjaz who purchase slaves solely to make money out of them by sending them out to work, and many, when they do not earn what is considered sufficient by their masters, are flogged and starved.

I am certain your Excellency will not fail in endeavouring to alleviate the conditions of this class of slaves, but will also try to prevent the severity to which but too many of the really domestic slaves are exposed.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. ZOHRAB.

## No. 187.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 15, 1880.*

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the advisability that the Porte should station a military detachment at Jalo for the suppression of the Slave Traffic in that quarter, I transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi on that subject,\* and I have to request that you will call the attention of the Porte to the matter.

Mr. Dupuis also recommends the establishment of a British Vice-Consulate at Jalo; but before taking this point into my consideration, I should be glad to receive your Excellency's opinion upon it.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

## No. 188.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 23, 1880.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 2nd instant, respecting the conviction of an Arab who was found guilty of the murder of a slave girl at Jeddah; and I approve of your having addressed a note to the Porte expressing your satisfaction at the promptitude and energy displayed by the Governor in bringing the criminal to justice, and also of your having made a strong representation on the subject of certain slave-owners who are in the habit of letting their slaves out on hire.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)*

(Extract.)

*Constantinople, April 18, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Sultan's ratification of the Slave Trade Convention concluded between the Queen and His Imperial Majesty on the 25th January last. The exchange of ratifications took place last night at this Embassy.

No. 190.

*Sir A. H. Layard to Earl Granville.—(Received May 27.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, May 17, 1880.*

WITH reference to Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 26th February last, I have the honour to forward herewith to your Lordship a copy of a note which I have received from the Sublime Porte on the subject of the sale of certain children at Amasia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 190.

*Note Verbale.*

*Constantinople, May 13, 1880.*

LE Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a reçu, en son temps, la note verbale que l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu lui adresser le 13 Novembre, 1879, relativement à la situation faite aux réfugiés Chrétiens de Sokhoum Kalé, établis à Amasia.

Les faits relatés dans cette pièce ont fait l'objet d'un examen attentif et très consciencieux de la part de la Sublime Porte, qui s'est empressée d'inviter les autorités locales à subir une enquête minutieuse à ce sujet. Ces autorités se sont conformées à cet ordre, et il résulte du rapport qu'elles ont adressé à la Sublime Porte que l'un des deux enfants vendus à Amourdu Ali Effendi vient d'être rendu par leurs soins à ses parents, et que l'autre est sur le point d'être renvoyé dans le toit paternel.

Quant à la femme et aux enfants vendus comme esclaves au Mutessarif et au Cadi, mentionnés dans la note précitée, ces deux fonctionnaires ayant depuis quitté Amasia, l'enquête se poursuit à Constantinople, et le Ministère Impérial se réserve d'en faire connaître incessamment le résultat à l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté la Reine ainsi que les mesures qui auront été prises à cet égard.

(Translation.)

*Constantinople, May 13, 1880*

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs has duly received the *note verbale* which Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy was so good as to address to it on the 13th November, 1879, relative to the condition of the refugee Christians of Sokhoum Kalé, settled at Amasia.

The facts related in this document have formed the subject of an attentive and most conscientious inquiry on the part of the Sublime Porte, which gave instructions for the local authorities to undergo a most minute examination on the subject. The authorities having conformed to this order, it appears from the Report they have addressed to the Sublime Porte that one of the two children sold to Amourdu Ali Effendi has by their means just been given back to his parents, and that the other is on the point of being sent back to his home.

As to the woman and children sold as slaves to the Mutessarif and the Cadi, mentioned in the note above referred to, these two functionaries having since quitted Amasia, the inquiry is being held at Constantinople, and the Imperial Ministry trusts speedily to communicate the result to Her Majesty's Ambassador, as also the measures taken with reference to it.

No. 191.

*Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received June 22.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, June 14, 1880.*

WITH reference to Sir Henry Layard's despatch of the 2nd April last, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note from the Porte, stating that stringent orders have been issued by the Governor-General of the Hedjaz with reference to the ill-treatment of slaves.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure in No. 191.

*Note Verbale.**Sublime Porte, le 8 Juin, 1880.*

EN réponse à la note verbale que l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu lui adresser le 1<sup>er</sup> Avril, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a l'honneur de l'informer qu'indépendamment de la condamnation d'Ali Rassim, accusé du meurtre d'une esclave, le Gouverneur-Général du Hedjaz a donné des ordres sévères pour que tout esclave qui subirait un traitement cruel du la part de son maître soit immédiatement affranchi.

(Translation.)

*Sublime Porte, June 8, 1880.*

IN reply to the *note verbale* which Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy was so good as to address to it on the 1st April, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform it that, independently of the condemnation of Ali Rassim, accused of murdering a female slave, the Governor-General of the Hedjaz has given strict orders that any slave cruelly treated by his master should immediately be set at liberty.

No. 192.

*Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received July 28.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, July 19, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a memorandum by Mr. Dragoman Marinich, stating the result of inquiries instituted by the Sheikh-ul-Islam into the case of a slave alleged to have been brought to Constantinople by Mehmed Bey, a former Mutessarif of Amasia.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure in No. 192.

*Memorandum.*

L'AMBASSADE de Sa Majesté s'était plainte à la Porte que des fonctionnaires Ottomans à Amasia avaient acheté des enfants Circassiens pour en faire des esclaves.

En portant ce fait à la connaissance du Sheik-ul-Islam, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères l'a informée que le Vali de Sivas avait écrit que l'ex-Naïb d'Amassia, Mehmet Noureddin Effendi, en avait acheté deux et qu'il les avait amenés avec lui à Constantinople. En même temps, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a rappelé les ordres du Souverain prohibant le Trafic des esclaves, et a ajouté que ceux qui, malgré cette défense, achètent des esclaves, encourent une responsabilité; que la Porte a écrit au Ministère de l'Intérieur pour faire restituer l'esclave qui se trouve auprès de Mehmet Bey, ancien Mutessarif à Amasia, et a prié son Altesse le Sheik-ul-Islam de vouloir bien faire les démarches nécessaires auprès de l'ex-Naïb et d'en informer la Porte.



Le Sheik-ul-Islam a répondu que le Naïb en question, ayant été invité à fournir des explications, lui a fait connaître que durant son séjour à Amasia, ayant eu besoin d'une servante, il avait pris à son service une femme de 40 ans environ, Musulmane libre, dont le mari était mort, qui s'appelait Fatima, et qui était accompagnée de sa fille en bas-âge; que cette veuve, qui avait été la femme d'un Circassien émigré, se trouvait dans la misère et que c'était pour satisfaire les personnes qui la lui avait recommandée qu'il l'avait admise à son service, et gardée pendant un an et demi. L'ex-Naïb a ajouté qu'au moment de quitter Amasia elles l'avaient supplié de les amener à Constantinople, en disant qu'elles étaient orphelines et qu'elles ne voulaient pas se séparer de lui, et que c'est sur cela qu'il s'était décidé à les amener à Constantinople. Mais que quant au prétendu achat d'esclaves, il était complètement dénué de fondement. L'ex-Naïb a conclu par dire que les faits s'étaient passés tels qu'il les a exposés.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères s'empresse de porter ces faits à la connaissance de l'Ambassade pour son information.

(Signé) HUGO MARINICH.

*Péra, le 6 Juillet, 1880.*

(Translation.)

HER Majesty's Embassy had complained to the Porte that certain Ottoman functionaries at Amasia had bought some Circassian children in order to make slaves of them.

In bringing this fact to the knowledge of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed him that that the Vali of Sivas had written to the effect that the ex-Naïb of Amasia, Mehmet Nouredin Effendi, had bought two children, and had taken them with him to Constantinople. At the same time the Ministry of Foreign Affairs directed his attention to the orders of the Sovereign prohibiting Slave Traffic, and added that those who, notwithstanding, buy slaves, incur a responsibility; it added that the Porte had written to the Ministry of the Interior ordering the restitution of the slave who is with Mehmet Bey, formerly Mutessarif at Amasia, and begged his Highness the Sheikh-ul-Islam to take the necessary steps regarding the ex-Naïb, and to inform the Porte of it.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam replied that the Naïb in question, having been requested to furnish explanations, informed him that during his sojourn at Amasia, being in want of a servant, he had taken into his service a woman of about 40 years of age, a free Mussulman named Fatima, whose husband was dead, and who was accompanied by her infant daughter. This woman, who had been the wife of a Circassian emigrant, was then in a state of misery, and it was to satisfy the persons who had recommended her to him that he had taken her into his service and had kept her for a year and a half. The ex-Naïb added that at the moment he was leaving Amasia they had begged him to take them to Constantinople; but that as to the alleged purchase of slaves, it was entirely without foundation. The ex-Naïb concluded by saying that the facts had taken place as he had related them.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs hastens to bring these facts to the knowledge of the Embassy for its information.

(Signed) HUGO MARINICH.

*Pera, July 6, 1880.*

No. 193.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 28, 1880.*  
I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith a copy of a despatch from the Acting British Consul at Jeddah, reporting the recent importation into that place and the Hedjaz of a large number of Nubian slaves,\* and I have to request you to call the serious attention of the Turkish Government to this infraction of the Convention recently concluded between this country and Turkey for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and to press for a searching inquiry into the matter and the punishment of the guilty parties, if the report should prove to be correct.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

\* No. 215.

No. 194.

*Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received September 7.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, August 26, 1880.*

MR. DRAGOMAN MARINICH informs me that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has shown him a letter, dated the 26th June last, addressed by the Vali of Yemen to the Minister of the Interior, stating that the authorities had seized twenty-eight black slaves in the neighbourhood of Hodeida, who had been clandestinely landed by night. They had been declared free, and certificates of manumission had been furnished to them. They have entered the service of some well-to-do families, whose names have been communicated to the Medjliss of Hodeida.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

No. 195.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.*

(Extract.)

*Foreign Office, September 21, 1880.*

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith translation of a letter addressed to Mr. Gladstone by an inhabitant of Hodeida, reporting the introduction into that place of a number of Abyssinian slaves, with the connivance of a person styled "the Major," together with a copy of a despatch from Acting Consul Burrell, to whom the letter was sent for a Report.\*

Inclosure in No. 195.

*Translation of a Letter dated 9th June, 1296 (presumably 21st June, 1880), addressed to Mr. Gladstone by an inhabitant of Hudayda (in Arabia, shore of the Red Sea).*

To the presence of Gladstone, the Premier, our Lord,

WE submit to your presence the reality. And there has arisen in Hudayda an outcry respecting the Major ("Tabur Aghassi") in Hudayda, who is named Hasan Agha the upholsterer ("yurganji").

From the side of Africa, in the forests of Hudayda, they import male and female slaves, Abyssinians. Their number is 181. And they come forth at the landing-place of Shuraym, which is 4 leagues (south) from the port of Hudayda. And every night Hasan Agha, the Major, goes and fetches ten or twenty of them, introducing them by a trick into Hudayda by land.

And as a due of import from each head the Major takes (or receives) 18 French dollars from the owners who have imported them from Africa. And this buying and selling has become customary.

And you know that it is forbidden in all realms.

And I, O your companion! have given you notice thereof. You must place confidence in me. And it is requisite that you stick close to the Major Hasan Agha. Everything that has taken place in relation to this Traffic until now, of male and female slaves, occurs publicly.

And see! If you do not put in execution the requirement thereof by the end of the month, I will write to the presence of your Imperator, although thou be to-day Gladstone the Premier.

*June 9, 1296 (should be 1297), (June 21, 1880).*

No. 196.

*Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)*

(Extract.)

*Therapia, October 5, 1880.*

MR. VADALA, Acting Consul at Bengazi, has submitted for my consideration some cases affecting the Slave Traffic, of which the inclosed memorandum will furnish

\* No. 218.

your Lordship with a short account. It also states the action which has been previously taken on somewhat similar cases.

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Inclosure in No. 196.

*Memorandum on Bengazi Slave Cases.*

*Mr. Vadala, 16th August, 1880.*—This despatch incloses copy of a letter to the Governor-General, requesting the release from prison of Hassan Terbel and Halil Ben Sighud, sureties for Ascial Chigheifa, who were arrested for non-payment of 1,600 piastres due by the latter to Moustafa Magbab for purchase of a slave. The note to the Governor-General also demands the punishment of the buyer and seller of the slave. Mr. Vadala requests that orders to the Vali should be sent through the Consulate under flying seal.

With respect to sales of slaves, Sir P. Francis states that slavery is still a legal institution in Turkey, in spite of vague professions of a desire to abolish it, and that slaves may be sold by private contract, but not by auction or publicly. Mr. Vadala has not specified the mode adopted for the sale of the slave in question.

*Mr. Vadala, 20th August, 1880.*—This despatch reports that a certain Ahmed-el-Fighi had detained in his house twenty slaves awaiting exportation, and incloses copy of note to the Vali, demanding that the authorities should make a domiciliary visit to ascertain state of the case.

In a later despatch (25th August, 1880) Mr. Vadala informs the Embassy that the slaves in question had left overland for Egypt, and incloses a note from the Vali expressing his inability to make domiciliary visits, or to take on himself the responsibility of such measures. Mr. Vadala replied to the Vali pointing out that, owing to the neglect of his Excellency, the slaves had been exported; that domiciliary visits were quite in accordance with the Firmans; that they had been made on former occasions by the same Vali; and he also answers several less important points raised in the Vali's note.

Mr. Vadala bases his claim on the words in a Circular from Aali Pasha (24th August, 1868), which state: "Le commerce des esclaves étant en effet prohibé, il est nécessaire de faire des perquisitions chez ceux qui se livrent à ce Trafic," but this prohibition is modified by the words that follow, "mais ceux qui ont des esclaves dont la possession remonte à une époque antérieure à cette prohibition, ou bien qui en achètent uniquement pour un service particulier, et dont l'achat n'a soulevé aucune contestation, ne sont pas atteints par cette prohibition."

The question of domiciliary visits has already formed subject of correspondence with the Foreign Office, and a note was addressed to the Sublime Porte (11th October, 1879), pointing out that no proper check could be exercised on Slave Trade unless the places where slaves were concealed were searched. No reply has been received to this note.

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No. 197.

*Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, October 8, 1880.*

MR. GILBERTSON, the Acting Vice-Consul at Ghemlek, reported to Consul-General Fawcett in July last a case of abduction and sale near Broussa, of which two young Mussulman girls had been the victims. I communicated this report to Colonel Wilson, who directed Major Warlow to inquire into the matter. I have now the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from Major Warlow, stating that the children have been recovered.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

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## Inclosure in No. 197.

*Major Warlow to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir,

*Broussa, September 27, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the two children who were kidnapped and sold have been recovered, and are now in charge of a Turkish official, as his Excellency Vali Ahmed Vefyk is unwilling to restore them to their mother, who was, he tells me, a party to their sale.

2. The Chief of Police, Shain Bey, who purchased the children, has, for this and other misdeeds, been dismissed by his Excellency Ahmed Vefyk Pasha, and the outlaw Kidir Bey, who was the actual kidnapper, has been killed in an encounter with the police.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. PICTON WARLOW.

## No. 198.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 26, 1880.*

PRIOR to the receipt of your Excellency's despatch dated the 5th instant, the British Vice-Consul at Bengazi had informed me that he had reported to you the recent exportation of twenty slaves by Ahmed-el-Fighi, and the refusal of the Governor-General of that province to cause a domiciliary search to be made for their liberation whilst they were concealed in Ahmed-el-Fighi's house.

In now transmitting to you, for your Excellency's information, a copy of the reply which I have caused to be returned to Mr. Vadala on this subject,\* I have to request that, if necessary, you will continue to address strong representations to the Porte respecting the Governor-General's conduct in the matter.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 199.

*Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received November 2.)*

(Extract.)

*Therapia, October 25, 1880.*

HER Majesty's Consul-General and Judge forwarded to me, in the course of last month, a petition which he had received from some female slaves, stating that they were confined by the police authorities of Stamboul, and were suffering great privations. These slaves had taken refuge at Her Majesty's Consulate-General some eight or nine months previously, and had been sent by Mr. Fawcett to the Head Police Office, in order to obtain their manumission. Copies of Mr. Fawcett's despatch, and of the petition, are inclosed herewith.

Mr. Fawcett sent Mr. Assistant Eyres to the guard-house where the women were confined, and the inclosed copy of the Report made by the latter on the subject will show your Lordship that the statements made by the slaves in their petition were substantially correct.

On being informed of the above facts, I took several opportunities of making representations to the Porte with regard to them, and I instructed Mr. Marinich to take such steps as were possible towards procuring the liberation of these slaves.

I am happy to be able to inform your Lordship that their release has been obtained. Mr. Marinich, the Second Dragoman of this Embassy, has exerted himself with much effect in this difficult matter.

When Mr. Marinich first applied on behalf of the Embassy to the Chief of the Police, he was told by this official that he regretted to be unable to accede to our demand, as the Minister of Police had reported the circumstances of these women on three different occasions to the Minister for the Interior (Mahmoud Nedim Pasha), and that he could not act before receiving the instructions for which he had applied.

Mr. Marinich thereupon applied to the Minister of the Interior. His Highness

\* No. 172.

Mahmoud Nedim Pasha stated that he had submitted to the Council of Ministers all the communications of the Minister of Police relating to these slaves, and he showed some interest in the matter. He promised to bring the question again to the notice of the Council at their next sitting.

His Highness fulfilled his promise, but no decision was taken at that sitting. Mr. Marinich visited his Highness again on two subsequent occasions, and begged him to do his utmost to save these unfortunate creatures. Finally, Mr. Marinich ascertained from the Chief of the Police that he had received authority to set the women free, and that he had given orders for the liberation of all against whom no charge had been made, but it must be understood that he could not give them certificates of freedom, as he was dealing with old slaves who had escaped from their masters, and not with slaves recently imported, for whose case provision is made by law.

Your Lordship will observe from the above recital to what extent the Council and the Ministers themselves interfere in a question of this kind, and what importance they appear to attach to it. The liberation of runaway slaves by the Government authorities has naturally a very wide scope in their eyes.

A significant remark was made by the Chief of the Police of Stamboul in connection with these slaves. He stated to Mr. Marinich that the greater part of these women, as soon as they were free, would betake themselves straightway to slave-dealers to sell themselves, and to pocket half of the proceeds of the sale. This illicit Traffic, he added, was often practised, notwithstanding the rigorous "surveillance" of the police, and it was with the view of setting bounds to these abuses, and also to prevent the slaves from engaging in prostitution, that the police detained them.

Mr. Marinich has finally ascertained that all the women on whose behalf he had applied, with the exception of one who was ill and had to be sent to hospital, had been set at large.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 199.

*Consul-General Fawcett to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir,

*Constantinople, September 8, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a petition with translation thereof addressed to me by a considerable number of slaves who have been from time to time during the last year sent from this Consulate for the purpose of obtaining their manumission. This part of the Consular business was conducted by the late Mr. Alishan, so I am unable to obtain information as to the details of the cases, but it appears that the whole number, twenty-five or twenty-six, who have been sent, have been detained in custody instead of receiving their freedom.

I regret also to add, that their statement of ill-treatment is borne out by the testimony of one of our cavasses. This man has been the means of discovering the place of captivity of these poor people, whose condition he describes as most deplorable, the place where they are confined being in a dilapidated and filthy state.

The probability is, that Mr. Alishan received promises that each slave should be freed, but in all circumstances these promises have not been kept.

I do not see what this Consulate can do further in the matter, and I can only request your Excellency to write to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject.

I will send Mr. Eyres to-morrow to see if he can obtain entrance, and make a fuller report than is given in the petition of the slaves.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HENRY FAWCETT.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received Mr. Eyres' Report, which your Excellency will see corroborates the statement of the slaves. It seems these slaves are kept close prisoners in one room.

J. H. F.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 199.

*Petition.*

(Translation.)

IT is humbly submitted to your Excellency that, as previously stated, the Under-signed were slaves in the houses of different persons at Stamboul, that eight or nine

months ago we had recourse to your Excellency that your influence might be used in obtaining our liberty, and that by your orders we were sent to the Ministry of Police, where we were completely neglected in the Mussafir Khane, without daily rations and suffering great misery. We again have recourse to your Excellency's compassion, and request you to use your influence to save us from slavery, and to obtain our liberation.

(26 signatures follow.)

(One of the petitioners has her child with her.)  
August  $\frac{1}{31}$ , 1880.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 199.

*Mr. Eyres to Consul-General Fawcett.*

Sir, *Constantinople, September 9, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, I went to the Ministry of Police, and on finding that Hafiz Pasha had not yet arrived, I visited the guest-house where the slaves are confined. They are all women, and consequently I could not obtain an entry into the building; but I spoke with several of them, and they affirmed that they were in the most miserable condition, sleeping on the bare planks without comforts of any kind, and with only enough bread to keep them alive. The terms of their confinement there varied from six to nine months.

I then again attempted to see the Minister of Police, but was informed that he would not attend to-day, and therefore I applied to his assistant for information. The latter informed me that the slaves were not imprisoned, but were only kept as guests until the Porte should have decided what to do with them. But as they are literally confined, and not allowed to go outside the building, this was only a prevarication. The assistant also told me that three communications had been made to the Porte on the subject, but no answer had been received. However, he stated in the most unqualified terms that it was not a question of their liberation, but of how they should be disposed, adding that it was no affair of the English. He also said that if they were liberated they would not know what to do with themselves, but would remain starving in the streets. There seems no doubt, therefore, that at present the liberation of these slaves is not contemplated at all by the Porte.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. C. EYRES.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 199.

*Memorandum.*

AUSSITOT que l'Ambassade m'a ordonné de m'occuper des vingt-six esclaves détenues par la police et dont parlent les dépêches que j'ai l'honneur de restituer ci-joint, je me suis rendu au Ministère de la Police pour demander la mise en liberté de toutes ces infortunées créatures qui gémissaient là depuis quelques mois au milieu des plus grandes privations.

Le Chef de la Police de Stamboul m'a répondu qu'il regrettait de ne pouvoir pas accéder à ma demande, attendu que le Ministère de la Police avait exposé à trois reprises différentes au Ministère de l'Intérieur la situation de ces femmes, et qu'il ne pouvait pas agir avant de recevoir les instructions qu'il avait demandées.

Sur cette réponse je me suis empressé de me rendre auprès du Ministre de l'Intérieur à l'effet d'obtenir l'envoi des ordres nécessaires à la police pour la mise en liberté de ces esclaves.

Son Altesse Mahmoud Nedim Pacha m'a informé avoir soumis à la décision du Conseil des Ministres toutes les communications du Ministère de la Police concernant ces esclaves et déférant à mon désir, elle s'est immédiatement intéressée au sort de ces malheureuses femmes en donnant l'ordre à son Mustéchar de lui rappeler l'affaire à la première réunion du Conseil pour qu'il l'en saisisse.

Effectivement, quelques jours plus tard j'ai su que sur la proposition du Ministère de l'Intérieur la question de ces esclaves avait été abordée au sein du Conseil des Ministres, mais qu'aucune décision n'avait été prise.

Depuis lors, j'ai vu deux fois encore Mahmoud Nedim Pacha, et je l'ai prié de



vouloir bien faire tout son possible pour sauver ces esclaves. Son Altesse, qui s'était montrée chaque fois très disposée à satisfaire mes désirs à cet égard, a bien voulu m'informer confidentiellement d'avoir dit au Ministre de la Police, qui était allé la consulter, qu'il ne voyait pas d'inconvénients à faire relâcher les susdites esclaves.

Sur cela je me suis rendu au Ministère de la Police pour renouveler mes tentatives, et le Chef de la Police de Stamboul m'a informé que le Ministre de la Police l'avait autorisé à mettre en liberté les susdites esclaves, et qu'il avait déjà donné même l'ordre de relâcher celles contre lesquelles il n'y avait point de réclamations, sans, bien entendu, leur délivrer des certificats d'affranchissement, puisqu'il s'agissait d'anciennes esclaves échappées de la maison de maîtres et non pas d'esclaves d'une importation récente, telles que le prévoit la Loi.

A ce propos le Chef de la Police de Stamboul m'a rappelé que la plupart de ces femmes s'empresseront, aussitôt qu'elles se verront libres, de se rendre chez les marchands d'esclaves pour se faire vendre et empocher la moitié du prix de la vente. Ce commerce illicite, dit-il, se pratique souvent malgré toutes les défenses et la surveillance rigoureuse qu'exerce la police, et c'est justement pour y mettre un frein et empêcher aussi ces esclaves de se livrer à la prostitution que la police les avait détenues.

Je viens d'apprendre, de source officielle, qu'à l'exception d'une seule esclave qui étant malade a été envoyée à l'hôpital, toutes les autres que la police avait détenues ont été déjà mises en liberté.

(Signé) HUGO MARINICH.

*Péra, le 19 Octobre, 1880.*

(Translation.)

AS soon as I received orders from the Embassy to look after the twenty-six slaves detained by the police, and mentioned in the despatches which I have the honour to return herewith, I went to the Ministry of Police to obtain the liberation of all the unhappy creatures who had been kept there for some months amidst the greatest privations.

The Chief of the Stamboul Police replied that he regretted that he was unable to comply with my demand, as the Ministry of Police had at three different times informed the Ministry of the Interior of the situation of these women, and he could not act before having received the instructions for which he had asked.

On receiving this answer I hastened to see the Minister of the Interior, to endeavour to induce him to send to the police the orders requisite for setting the slaves in question at liberty.

His Highness Mahmoud Nedim Pasha informed me that he had submitted to the Council of Ministers all the communications from the Ministry of Police which concerned the slaves in question, and in obedience to my desire he showed his immediate interest in the fate of these unhappy women by giving orders to his Mustéchar to remind him of the affair at the first meeting of the Council, so that he might call their attention to the matter.

As a matter of fact, I learnt a few days later that, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior, the question of these slaves had been discussed at the Ministerial Council, but that no decision had been come to.

Since then I have seen Mahmoud Nedim Pasha twice, and I have begged him to do everything he can to save these slaves. His Highness, who has each time shown himself very ready to satisfy my wishes on this head, was kind enough to inform me, confidentially, that he had told the Minister of Police, who had gone to consult him, that he saw no objection to the release of the said slaves.

Upon this I went to the Ministry of Police to renew my efforts, and the Chief of the Stamboul Police told me that the Minister of Police had authorized him to set the said slaves at liberty, and that he had given orders that those against whom there were no charges should be set at liberty. Of course, he added, no certificates of enfranchisement would be given them, as they were old slaves who had escaped from their masters' houses, and not slaves recently imported, to whom alone the law refers.

With regard to this subject, the Chief of the Stamboul Police reminded me that the greater part of these women will hasten, as soon as they are set at liberty, to the slave-dealers to get sold, and be able to pocket half the price of the sale. This illegal business, he said, was often carried on in spite of all orders and the strict watch kept by the police, and it was precisely to check this, and to prevent these slaves thus prostituting themselves, that the police had imprisoned them.

I have just learnt, from official sources, that, with the exception of a single female

slave who, being ill, has been sent to the hospital, all the others detained by the police have been set at liberty.

(Signed) HUGO MARINICH.

Pera, October 19, 1880.

No. 200.

*Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received November 9.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, October 29, 1880.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th instant, respecting slave cases at Bengazi, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of an extract from a despatch from the Vali of that province, which the Sublime Porte has forwarded to me for my information, and in reply to a note which I addressed to it on the 30th ultimo.

Your Lordship will perceive that Ali Kemali Pasha asserts that all possible precautionary measures are taken to prevent illicit Traffic in slaves within his vilayet, and also gives the reasons which prevented the local authorities from making a domiciliary visit to the house of Ahmed-el-Fighi, as requested by the Acting British Consul at Bengazi.

Your Lordship might perhaps see fit to forward the inclosed extract to Mr. Vadala, for any observations that he may have to make thereon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure in No. 200.

*Extract from a Despatch from the Vali of Bengazi to the Sublime Porte.*

DU jour où la Traite des Esclaves a été défendue par l'Etat, elle a complètement cessé de se faire ouvertement, et on n'a vu passer aucune de ces caravanes d'esclaves qui fréquentaient la ville. Il n'est pas jusqu'aux cas clandestins que les autorités Impériales n'aient adopté les mesures les plus efficaces pour empêcher : des ordres catégoriques ont été donnés à la police, à la douane, aux officiers de santé et du port pour exercer la plus grande surveillance et prévenir l'autorité locale de tout fait de ce genre qu'ils parviendraient à découvrir, afin d'assurer l'arrestation et punition des coupables. Cette surveillance s'étend en cas de soupçon aux bateaux qui ont déjà fait voile.

En présence des résultats satisfaisants qui ont été obtenus, grâce à ces mesures, dans une contrée ouverte de tous côtés, il est difficile de s'expliquer les plaintes portées contre les autorités Impériales.

On affirme que des esclaves sont fréquemment embarqués à destination de Salonique, de Tchermé, ou de Constantinople. Pourquoi les Agents du Consulat, qui seul si bien informés, n'en préviennent-ils pas l'autorité avant le départ du navire ? Est-il d'ailleurs admissible que les autorités Ottomanes et les Consuls des localités où seraient débarqués ces convois d'esclaves aient fermé leurs yeux sur de tels débarquements ?

Les autorités de Benghazi ont déjà fourni des renseignements en ce qui concerne les navires "Suleimanié" et "Messonda," mentionnés dans les précédentes communications de l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique. Il est donc inutile d'y revenir.

Quant au cas du "Djeilam Bahn," on n'en a aucune connaissance à Benghazi. Il serait à désirer que des détails fussent donnés sur la provenance et la destination de ce navire comme sur le nombre des esclaves qu'il avait à bord.

M. le Consul a demandé de faire des perquisitions domiciliaires chez un certain Ahmed-el-Feghi ; les autorités se sont refusées : elles n'ont pas cru devoir s'introduire dans le harem de cet individu rien que sur des soupçons vagues, n'ayant pour base aucune indication précise. Dans tous les cas, elles se croient en état d'affirmer qu'il n'y a rien de vrai dans le prétendu libre embarquement des esclaves qu'on dit être cachés chez Ahmed-el-Feghi.

Quatre esclaves libérés ont été munis, après la formalité d'usage, de leur carte d'affranchissement et placés par les soins des autorités chez des personnes de confiance comme domestiques à gages. Les autorités devraient être pour cela plutôt louées que blâmées : au lieu d'abandonner à leur sort les affranchis, parmi lesquels se trouvent des femmes âgées sans appui ni ressources, et de les laisser traîner une existence misérable et

errante, elles ont cru faire acte d'humanité en pourvoyant aux moyens de leur subsistance.

Le désir qu'elles ont manifesté de confier à une Commission Mixte le soin de vérifier les faits, et d'arrêter au besoin les mesures complémentaires qu'il y aurait lieu d'adopter pour empêcher le Trafic d'Esclaves n'est rien moins qu'un "artifice." M. le Consul lui-même a tout d'abord accédé à ce désir ; il a même assisté à quelques séances de la Commission : ce n'est que plus tard qu'il a changé d'attitude.

(Translation.)

FROM the day that the Slave Trade was forbidden by the State, it completely ceased to be carried on openly, and none of the caravans of slaves were seen to pass which formerly frequented the town. The Imperial authorities adopted the most efficacious measures to put a stop even to the secret practice of it ; categorical orders were given to the police, the Custom-house, and the sanitary and port officers to exercise a most careful supervision, and to warn the local authorities of any proceeding of the kind that they might discover, so as to insure the arrest and punishment of the guilty parties.

This supervision is extended, in suspicious cases, to vessels which have already sailed.

Taking into consideration the satisfactory results which have been obtained, thanks to these measures, in a country exposed on all sides, it is difficult to explain the complaints brought against the Imperial authorities.

It is alleged that slaves are frequently shipped for Salonica, Tchesmé, or Constantinople. Why do not the Consular Agents, who alone are so well informed, inform the authorities before the departure of the vessel ? Besides, is it likely that the Ottoman authorities, or the Consulates of the places where these convoys of slaves are supposed to be landed, should have shut their eyes to such things ?

The authorities of Bengazi have already supplied information respecting the ships "Suleimanié" and "Messonda," mentioned in the preceding communication from Her Majesty's Embassy. It is, therefore, needless to reopen the question.

In regard to the case of the "Djeilam Bahn," nothing is known of it at Bengazi.

It might be desirable that details should be given as to whence this vessel hailed, to what port she was bound, and how many slaves she had on board.

The Consul asked that a domiciliary visit might be paid to a certain Ahmed-el-Feghi, but the authorities declined to carry out his request, as they did not think they ought to enter Ahmed's harem merely in consequence of some vague suspicions based on no precise information. In any case, they consider themselves justified in stating that there is no truth in the pretended free embarkation of the slaves that were said to be concealed in Ahmed-el-Feghi's house.

Four slaves who had been set free have been provided, according to custom, with certificates of enfranchisement, and have been placed, by the care of the authorities, as salaried servants in the houses of respectable persons. The authorities deserve rather praise than blame for so doing ; instead of leaving to their fate the liberated slaves, among whom are aged women without means of support or resources of any kind, and instead of letting them drag out a miserable and precarious existence, they have considered that they were performing an act of humanity in providing them with means of subsistence.

The desire shown by them to hand over to a Mixed Commission the business of verifying facts, and, in case of need, of taking any supplementary measures necessary for putting a stop to the Slave Trade, is nothing but an "artifice." The Consul himself acceded at first to this desire ; he even took part in several sittings of the Commission ; it was not till later on that he took up a different position.

No. 201.

*Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received November 16.)*

My Lord,

*Constantinople, November 8, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a *note verbale* which I have received from the Sublime Porte, in which it is stated that a Report has been drawn up by the Police Department in this city, complaining that slaves, as well as vagrants, who are not provided with passports, are concealed on board the foreign mail-boats by the servants on board those vessels, with a view to being disembarked at Constantinople after the customary inspection has taken place, or under the cover of night.

I have likewise the honour to inclose a copy of the reply which I have returned to the note from the Sublime Porte.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 201.

*Note Verbale.*

*Sublime Porte, le 31 Octobre, 1880.*

IL résulte d'un Rapport de la Préfecture de Police que les domestiques de bord ("camarottes") et les cafetiers des paquebots-postes étrangers reçoivent à bord des esclaves, ainsi que des individus sans aveu dépourvus de passeports, qu'ils cachent dans les cabines pour les débarquer à Constantinople après l'inspection réglementaire ou pendant la nuit.

Ces faits, si contraires, tant à la défense de la Traite des nègres qu'aux règlements de police, ne sauraient être tolérés. Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères est persuadé qu'il lui suffit de les signaler à l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique pour qu'elle veuille bien donner à qui de droit les ordres les plus catégoriques à l'effet de laisser mettre fin, par une inspection rigoureuse, à cet état de choses.

(Translation.)

*Sublime Porte, October 31, 1880.*

FROM a report by the Prefecture of Police, it appears that the servants and stewards on board foreign mail-boats receive on board slaves and other unknown persons without passports, whom they hide in cabins and disembark at Constantinople after the regular inspection, or at night.

These acts, so contrary alike to the prohibition of the Slave Trade and to the police regulations, cannot be tolerated. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is persuaded that it is enough for it to bring them before Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador for him to give the strictest orders in the proper quarters for a stoppage of this state of things by means of a close inspection.

Inclosure 2 in No. 201.

*Mr. Goschen to Sawas Pasha.*

Sir,

*Constantinople, November 8, 1880.*

HER Majesty's Embassy has had the honour to receive the *note verbale* addressed to it by the Sublime Porte on the 31st ultimo, in which it is stated, on the authority of the Department of Police, that the servants on board the foreign mail-boats receive slaves on board those vessels, as well as vagrants, who are not furnished with passports, and that these persons are concealed in the cabins, in order to be disembarked at Constantinople after the prescribed inspection has taken place, or in the course of the night.

In order that it may be enabled to make a thorough and searching investigation into the facts alleged, Her Majesty's Embassy has the honour to request that it may be furnished with full details as to the dates when such occurrences are reported as having taken place, together with the names of the vessels, and especially of the mail companies alleged to be implicated. The Embassy would also find itself in a better position to follow up the inquiry if it were put in possession of the Report from the Police Department upon which the complaint now made is based; and it has, further, the honour to suggest, with a view to facilitating a full inquiry into this matter, that instructions may be given to the Prefect of Police to communicate freely to one of the dragomans of the Embassy, who will be instructed to apply to him for any information which he may be able to supply in regard to the proceedings complained of.

The Sublime Porte is aware of the deep interest taken by England in the suppression of the Slave Trade, and Her Majesty's Ambassador will not believe that any English Companies are implicated in the charge formulated in the note of the Sublime Porte unless conclusive evidence is produced.

## TURKEY.

No. 202.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 30, 1880.*

HER Majesty's Government approve the answer returned by you to the Porte in the note of which a copy is inclosed in your Excellency's despatch dated the 8th instant, relative to the complaint on the part of the Constantinople Police Department respecting the alleged concealment of slaves and vagrants unprovided with passports on board foreign mail-packets.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 203.

*Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received December 16.)*

My Lord,

*Constantinople, December 8, 1880.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 28th July last, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note from the Porte in reply to the representations I made to it respecting the importation of Nubian slaves into the Hedjaz. I regret to say that this answer appears far from satisfactory.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure in No. 203.

*Note Verbale.**Sublime Porte, le 30 Septembre, 1880.*

LE Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a reçu la note verbale que l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu lui adresser le 7 Août dernier, relativement à l'importation clandestine au Hedjaz d'un grand nombre d'esclaves Nubiens.

Le Gouverneur-Général du Vilayet du Hedjaz, à qui communication avait été donnée de cette pièce, vient d'affirmer en réponse, que les autorités Impériales ne négligent rien pour le strict maintien de la dépense concernant la Traite d'Esclaves. Dans tous les ports et sur tous les points du littoral où l'on pouvait craindre des débarquements clandestins, on a construit dès l'année dernière des corps de garde qui ont été garnis de forces suffisantes. La surveillance active qu'elles exercent, jointe à d'autres mesures, rendent l'importation d'esclaves à Djeddah et dans les parages du Hedjaz impossible.

(Translation.)

*Sublime Porte, September 30, 1880.*

THE Ministry for Foreign Affairs has received the *note verbale* which Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador was good enough to address to him on the 7th August last, relative to the clandestine importation into the Hedjaz of a great number of Nubian slaves.

The Governor-General of the Vilayet of the Hedjaz, to whom the note was communicated, has just replied that the Imperial authorities neglect nothing for the strict observance of the Decrees forbidding the Slave Trade. In all the posts and on all the points of the coast where clandestine shipments might be landed, guard posts have been established since last year with sufficient forces. Their active surveillance, added to other measures, make the importation of slaves into Jeddah and the Hedjaz impossible.

No. 204.

*Mr. St. John to Earl Granville.—(Received December 19.)*

My Lord,

*Constantinople, December 9, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, under flying seal, a despatch addressed to your Lordship by Mr. Fawcett, Her Majesty's Consul-General, on the subject of a supposed slave boy who arrived here from Malta in a British vessel.\*

\* No. 208.

The failure of Mr. Fawcett's endeavours to ascertain the true position of the boy, with a view to his liberation, if necessary, shows the extreme difficulty of dealing with such cases at Constantinople. I venture most respectfully to suggest, therefore, when the authorities at Malta have the power, as in the case described in Mr. Fawcett's despatch, of not only investigation, but of taking such action as the circumstances of the case, after investigation, may seem to demand, that the opportunity should not be lost by relegating the matter to Constantinople for settlement.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) F. R. ST. JOHN.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Beyrout*.

No. 205.

*Acting Consul-General Dickson to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 11.)*

My Lord,

*Beyrout, April 23, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch and its inclosure which I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul Vitali, of Lattakia, reporting his proceedings in connection with the liberation of a negro slave girl named Zarafat.

Mr. Vitali was furnished with a copy of the inclosure in Sir Julian Pauncefote's Circular of the 15th January last, in accordance with the provisions of which he seems to have acted;\* and it is with satisfaction that I have the honour of informing your Lordship of the success of its operation.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 205.

*Vice-Consul Vitali to Acting Consul-General Dickson.*

M. le Consul,

*Lattaquié, le 20 Avril, 1880.*

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que pendant le mois de Mars dernier une négresse esclave s'est échappée de la maison de son maître, Mohamad Mamiche Aga, un Capitaine militaire, et entrée dans la maison de M. l'Agent Consulaire d'Autriche-Hongrie, elle demanda hospitalité et protection.

Son maître l'ayant réclamé, mon susdit collègue a refusé de la livrer, et il fit comprendre à son maître que l'esclavage est aboli en Turquie.

N'étant pas satisfait d'une telle réponse, le maître a insisté et fit réclamer son esclave par l'entremise de son Major; celui-ci, aussi, insista que l'esclave soit rendue à son maître, qu'ils ont prétendu être le mari.

Impatient de finir cette question d'une manière honorable, mon dit collègue s'est adressé à moi pour savoir comment rendre à cette pauvre esclave la liberté d'une manière légale. Sur ce je me suis empressé de l'encourager à ne pas céder, en lui proposant de l'envoyer chez moi, s'il voulait; et je lui ai donné connaissance de la Circulaire de la Sublime Porte du 25 Novembre, 1879, aux Gouverneurs-Généraux relativement à la prohibition de l'esclavage.

Par ce moyen mon susdit collègue a réussi de convaincre les autorités locales de déclarer l'esclave Zarafat libre, et de lui donner un certificat à cet effet, en enjoignant à Mohamad Mamiche Aga de ne plus prétendre aucun droit sur elle. D'ailleurs, ce dernier a fini par avouer qu'il n'est pas son mari.

Cet incident ainsi terminé, M. l'Agent Consulaire d'Autriche-Hongrie m'a adressé

\* See No. 211.



une lettre de remerciement, dont je prends la liberté de vous transmettre copie sous ces plis ; et espérant que vous voudrez approuver ma conduite en cette affaire, je vous présente, &c.

(Signé) N. VITALI.

(Translation.)

M. le Consul,

*Lattaquié, April 20, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that in March last a negress slave escaped from the house of her master, Mohamad Mamiche Aga, a Captain in the army, and, going to the house of the Austro-Hungarian Consular Agent, begged for hospitality and protection.

On her master's claiming her, my above-mentioned colleague refused to surrender her, and declared to her master that slavery was abolished in Turkey.

Dissatisfied with this answer, the master insisted and got his Major to demand the surrender of his slave, and he insisted that the slave should be given up to her master, who, he said, was her husband.

Anxious to settle the matter honourably, my said colleague consulted me as to how liberty might be given to the poor slave in a legal manner. Upon this I hastened to encourage him not to yield, and at the same time proposing that he should send her to me, if he wished to do so ; and I informed him of the Circular of the Sublime Porte of the 25th November, 1879, issued to the Governors-General, on the question of the prohibition of slavery.

By this means my said colleague succeeded in inducing the local authorities to declare the slave Zarafat free, and to give her a certificate to that effect, at the same time forbidding Mohamad Mamiche Aga to pretend to any further rights over her. And, moreover, he had ended by avowing that he was not her husband.

On the termination of this affair the Consular Agent for Austria-Hungary wrote me a letter of thanks, a copy of which I take the liberty of sending you herewith ; and in the hope that you will approve of my conduct in this matter, believe me, &c.

(Signed) N. VITALI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 205.

*M. Geofroy to Vice-Consul Vitali.*

Mon cher Collègue.

*Lattaquié, 20 Mars, 1880.*

JE suis en possession de votre amicale du 18 courant accusant réception à la mienne, du même jour, et tout en louant votre zèle et vous présentant mes remerciements pour le contenu de votre amicale, en réponse j'ai le plaisir de vous dire que j'ai fini par régler au mieux l'affaire de la négresse Zarafat, que j'ai sauvée de l'esclavage.

Son maître lui a donné la liberté suivant un certificat délivré par lui, et en outre, cet Impérial et Royal Office possède de l'autorité locale un document confirmant et constatant que la dite Zarafat n'est pas la femme de Mohamad Mamiche Aga, et qu'elle est parfaitement libre. Ce but obtenu, je n'ai pas cru devoir donner d'autres suites à l'incident.

Agrérez, cher ami et collègue, avec mes remerciements réitérés pour l'intérêt que vous avez montré à cette affaire, les assurances, &c.

(Signé) ALPHONSE GEOFROY.

(Translation.)

My dear Colleague,

*Lattaquié, March 20, 1880.*

I HAVE received your kind letter of the 18th instant, in which you acknowledge the receipt of my letter of the same day, and, while praising your zeal and giving you my best thanks for the contents of your kind letter, I have the pleasure to inform you in reply that I have succeeded in settling for the best the case of the negress Zarafat, whom I rescued from slavery.

Her master has given her her liberty, in accordance with a certificate delivered by him ; and, furthermore, this Imperial and Royal Office holds a document from the local authorities which declares and affirms that the said Zarafat is not the wife of Mohamad Mamiche Aga, and that she is perfectly free. Having obtained this satisfactory result, I have not thought it necessary to pursue the matter further.

Again thanking you for the interest you have taken in the affair, believe me, &c.

(Signed) ALPHONSE GEOFROY.

No. 206.

*Mr. Lister to Acting Consul-General Dickson.*

(Extract.)

*Foreign Office, June 3, 1880.*

EARL GRANVILLE has had under his consideration your despatch, with its inclosures, of the 23rd April, relative to the proceedings of Mr. Vice-Consul Vitali in connection with the liberation of a negro slave girl named Zarafat; and I am now directed by his Lordship to instruct you to convey to Mr. Vitali his approval of the action taken by him in this matter.

## TURKEY. (Consular)—Constantinople.

No. 207.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Fawcett.*Sir, *Foreign Office, November 22, 1880.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith a copy, which has been received through the Colonial Office, of a despatch from the Governor of Malta respecting the status of an African boy arrived from Tripoli, who is stated to have proceeded to Constantinople; and I am to instruct you to report to his Lordship the result of your inquiries into this case.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 207.

*Governor Sir A. Borton to the Earl of Kimberley.*My Lord, *Palace, Valletta, November 6, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a Report which I have received from the Superintendent of Police concerning the status of an African arrived in this island from Tripoli on the 18th instant in the Italian steamer "Lombardia."

I beg to add that the African herein referred to left this island on the 20th instant for Constantinople in the British steamer "Selesilla," and that telegraphic information of his departure was duly conveyed to Her Majesty's Consul-General in that country.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. BORTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 207.

*Memorandum for the Information of Colonel Sceberras, Superintendent of Police.*

BY the Italian steamer "Lombardia," from Tripoli, arrived as passenger a Moorish young boy, named Ibrahim, in the service of a Turkish gentleman named Irxan-ia-Fendi. They have been examined separately, through the interpretation of Salvatore Aquilina, of the Interior Police, who speaks tolerably well the Arabic language, and have given the annexed declarations.

(Signed) M. R. CARUANA, *Assistant Superintendent.*

*Police Office, Valletta, October 20, 1880.*

Forwarded for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

(Signed) A. SCEBERRAS, *Colonel, Superintendent of Police.*

*October 20, 1880.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 207.

*Declaration No. 1.*

IXAN-IA-FENDI, Hakem of the Fezan:—I came from Fezan by the Italian steamer which arrived from Tripoli on the 18th, on my way to Constantinople. I have in my service a Moorish young boy, named Ibrahim-ben-Ghadam, aged 14 years. This boy was presented to me about eighteen months ago by the Sultan of Bournu.

Inclosure 4 in No. 207.

*Declaration No. 2.*

IBRAHIM-BEN-GHADAM, black, aged 14:—I have been presented by the Sultan to Ixan-ia-Fendi, about two years ago. I am only fed by him. I am willing to proceed to Constantinople.

No. 208.

*Mr. Fawcett to Earl Granville.—(Received December 15.)*

My Lord,

*Constantinople, December 7, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd November, inclosing another from his Excellency the Governor of Malta to the Earl of Kimberley, and also a Report from the Chief of Police of the above-named island, respecting a Moorish boy, named Ibrahim, supposed to be a slave.

I received a telegram from the Chief Secretary (copy inclosed) in the usual form. The usual course was at once taken on the arrival of the ship. The Harbour-master boarded the vessel, and had the two persons, man and boy, sent to the Grand Zaptieh. He made a Report to me on the subject (copy inclosed).

Since receiving your Lordship's despatch I have caused inquiries to be made at the Grand Zaptieh, but the authorities refuse to give any information about these persons, stating they have lost the record.

I beg respectfully to refer your Lordship to my despatch to Sir Henry Layard of the 12th February, 1880, and to the concluding remarks in my despatch of the 11th October last to his Excellency Mr. Goschen, in which I ventured to point out that, in all these cases, the authorities at Malta are in a better position to deal with such matters than I am.

The present case appears to me to be specially in point. The police authorities at Malta investigated the case and took the depositions of the persons, and had every opportunity of coming to a conclusion whether the boy was a slave or not. If they considered him a slave (as might be inferred by their telegram to me), it would only seem logical that they should have given him his liberty, he being on British soil. If they did not so consider him, I venture to point out that no advantage can be gained by sending to me the telegram in question, as I had the honour before to state that I am powerless in most cases to obtain the manumission of such individuals from the Turkish authorities.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HENRY FAWCETT,  
*Consul-General and Judge.*

Inclosure 1 in No. 208.

*The Chief Secretary, Malta, to Mr. Fawcett.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Malta, October 22, 1880.*

AFRICAN Ibrahim, supposed slave, left on 20th instant by steamer "Selesilla" for Constantinople.

Inclosure 2 in No. 208.

*Mr. Newbolt to Consul Wrench.*

Sir, *Galata, October 26, 1880.*  
 I HAVE attended to the telegram dated the 22nd instant, from Malta, stating that there was an African, Ibrahim, supposed slave, on board the British steamer "Selesilla," bound for this place.

The "Selesilla" arrived here yesterday, and had on board as passengers a man and a boy, both Africans, who were sent to the Zaptieh to await judgment.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) H. NEWBOLT, *British Harbour-Master.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 208.

*Mr. Fawcett to Mr. Goschen, October 11, 1880.*

[See Inclosure 5 in No. 199.]

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—Damascus.

No. 209.

*Vice-Consul Jago to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 1.)*

My Lord, *Damascus, February 10, 1880.*  
 I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of my despatch of this day's date to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte respecting the importation by the late caravan of pilgrims from Mecca and Medina of African slaves.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) THOS. S. JAGO.

Inclosure in No. 209.

*Vice-Consul Jago to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Damascus, February 10, 1880.*  
 WITH reference to the importation into Syria, under cover of the Haj or Caravan of Pilgrims from Mecca and Medina, of African slaves, I have the honour to report to your Excellency that, by the late caravan that arrived here on the 2nd instant, a considerable decrease over former years was apparent. The reasons given for this by the officials of the Haj, and others, were the recent closing of the slave marts at Mecca and Medina, and the abolition of public sale, by the local authorities acting under stringent orders from the Porte obtained at the instance of Her Majesty's Government. According to them, what Traffic remains is in private hands, and is done clandestinely. While in recent years between 100 and 140 youths were imported yearly, this year only sixteen arrived at Damascus.

Of these sixteen, nine were for domestic service in the houses of high officials, and being with their masters, and being said to form portion of their harems, were left unmolested by the police. The remaining seven, however, were taken by force from their owners and conveyed to the authorities, who distributed them temporarily among the houses of the subordinate police officials. A further number, variously estimated as

between ten and twenty, remained behind in the Hauran, either for local sale or for concealment.

I at once waited upon the Governor of Damascus, who stated that, owing to the strict orders issued by the vilayet, no slaves had been brought for sale, and that the seven arrested by the police were, he found, for domestic service in the houses of their importers, who were local notabilities, and therefore not slave-dealers. This statement agreed with my private information; two cases where persons had sent out to meet the Haj for the purpose of purchasing female domestic slaves, and had failed through finding none for sale, having besides come to my knowledge. His Excellency assured me also that he had already sent orders to the Governor of the Hauran to seek out and free those concealed there. He, however, confessed his inability for want of funds, and on account of the extreme youth of the slaves to provide for or place them, but stated that he proposed to cause both owners and slaves to appear before the Administrative Council, when the slaves would be informed that they were free, and a Certificate of Freedom, homologated by the said Council, issued to them.

This has been done in one or two cases which I have personally taken up at the instance of slaves, and, so far as I know, also in the others.

As his Excellency seemed to lay stress on the point, that the Circular of the 25th November, 1879 (o. s.) of the First Minister of the Porte referred to the importation of slaves for sale and not to those acquired by private persons for domestic service, I took occasion to point out to him that such a plea, if admitted, might possibly do away with the good intentions of the law, by permitting infractions under its cover. I also wrote in the same sense to Midhat Pasha at Beyrout, asking his Highness to send instructions that the Circular might be strictly enforced.

Although endeavours, often successful in a place like Damascus, will always be made to elude any regulation that can be framed, and that chiefly with regard to slaves of tender age, the difficulties and risks now clearly seem (and, what is more, publicly acknowledged owing to the notoriety obtained) to be connected with the importation of slaves, even for domestic purposes, will go far to discourage such attempts in the future.

The principle seems now to be established, that an imported slave can always be declared free upon application to the authorities; and it will be my care to continue to use my best endeavours to secure such treatment in respect of the numerous applications which are constantly being made to this Vice-Consulate, and to conform to the instructions set forth in Lord Salisbury's Circular of the 15th January last.

I may remark that three-fourths of the slaves imported are girls between 10 and 14, the boys aged between 8 and 10 years of age. The latter on arriving at man's estate invariably free themselves, as no restraint can be exercised over them; and they then become absorbed in the industrial or agricultural population of the country, generally marrying those of their colour who have obtained their liberty in some way or another. In the agricultural districts of the Hauran these last are very numerous.

I may also mention that twenty years ago the number of slaves annually imported by the Caravan amounted to four or five hundred, and that hardly a Moslem family in Damascus, no matter how humble in circumstances, but possessed its female slave or slaves engaged as house servants.

At the present time they are possessed only by the first and richest families; those of the middle and lower classes having long ceased to own such, each household performing its own menial services.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) THOS. S. JAGO.

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TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Erzeroum*.

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No. 210.

*Major Trotter to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

My Lord,

*Erzeroum, August 6, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of my despatch of the 4th August to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, on the subject of domestic slavery in the interior of Turkey.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY TROTTER.

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Inclosure in No. 210.

*Major Trotter to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir,

*Erzeroum, August 4, 1880.*

IN compliance with instructions contained in Foreign Office Circular of the 15th January, 1880, on the subject of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that last winter at Diarbekir, several weeks prior to the receipt by me of the Circular in question, it was brought to my notice one afternoon that a slave merchant had arrived from Orfa with four negro slaves for sale, and had put up in a public khan.

I immediately sent word to his Excellency the Vali Pasha, who caused the arrest of the merchant and of the four women the same evening.

They were subsequently brought up before the Idaré Medjlis. Two of the women declared that they wished to marry the slave merchant in question. As the latter was agreeable, the marriage ceremony was performed by the Cadi, and the merchant was released.

The other two women were, I believe, married to people in the town.

As far as I am aware, the slave merchant received no punishment beyond the night's imprisonment and the loss of two of his slaves.

I have only lately become aware, on receipt of the Circular in question, that the dealer was liable to a year's imprisonment, or I should have brought the matter earlier to the notice of Her Majesty's Ambassador.

After the incident now related became generally known, it was of very common occurrence for slaves in Diarbekir, both male and female, to come to the Consulate to beg my interference to get them released, often complaining of bad treatment; as, however, as far as I understand the matter, domestic slavery is an institution allowed by the laws of Turkey, I did not feel justified in interfering to procure their release. It was my custom to send the complainants to the Head of the Police or to the Cadi, with a request that he would return the slaves to their owners, with a warning against ill-treatment. I understand that by Turkish law a slave-owner is not allowed to ill-treat his slaves, and, under certain circumstances, their release may be insisted on. I have been informed, however, by men learned in the Turkish law, that the laws concerning slavery are very pliable and elastic. At all events, considering that there are one or more slaves in many of the principal houses in Diarbekir, I did not, under the circumstances, consider myself justified in setting up as the champion of all slaves professing to have been ill-treated by their owners.

I note that in the Firman of March 1857, it is not clearly laid down whether the sale of slaves who were private property previous to the issue of the Firman may or may not be sold by private contract. Sale by auction is clearly prohibited.

I should be grateful if your Excellency would give me information as to the existing laws concerning slavery in Turkey.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY TROTTER.

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TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Jeddah*.

No. 211.

*Circular addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls in Turkey.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 15, 1850.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Circular which has been addressed by the Porte to the Governors-General of provinces, ordering them to put into execution the Imperial Firman of 1857, prohibiting the Traffic in negro slaves, a copy of which Firman is also annexed, for your information, in case you should not possess one in the archives of your Consulate.

In sending you these papers, Lord Salisbury desires that you will watch closely and report to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and to this Department any cases which may come to your notice of importation of slaves into your Consular district, as well as any cases of trafficking in slaves; and any such cases which may come to your knowledge you will, in the first instance, make known to the Governor or other proper Turkish authority of your district, in order that he may take the requisite steps for the punishment of the offending parties, and you will further report to Her Majesty's Ambassador any dereliction of duty on the part of the authorities in giving effect to the provisions of the inclosed Circular and Firman, additional copies of which are sent to you for communication to the Vice-Consuls in your district.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 211.

*Circulaire du Département du Premier Ministre.*

Excellence,

LA Sublime Porte a su que le Trafic des nègres, malgré la défense du Gouvernement, continue encore à subsister dans certaines localités. Un tel commerce, ainsi qu'il est inutile de l'expliquer, étant foncièrement contraire aux lois de l'humanité, un Rescrit Impérial a été publié comprenant des mesures les plus efficaces et les plus définitives pour y mettre fin. Le susdit Rescrit Impérial ayant été expédié partout dans l'Empire, j'en envoie aussi une copie imprimée ci-incluse à votre Excellence.

Par la lecture de ce document vous serez à même de constater qu'il contient les injonctions suivantes : à savoir, que le commerce des nègres devra être définitivement prohibé ; que les nègres ainsi importés par les trafiqueurs d'esclaves devront être arrachés par force des mains de ces derniers et être émancipés ; qu'ils devront être installés dans des localités convenables et dans des maisons, et être pourvus des moyens de subsistance ; et que les trafiqueurs d'esclaves, à part la punition qui leur sera naturellement infligée par la perte des esclaves qui leur seront ainsi arrachés, auront en outre à subir, la première fois, l'emprisonnement d'une année, et chaque fois qu'ils répètent ce crime, cette punition sera augmentée d'une année de plus d'emprisonnement.

Par conséquent, vu la nécessité de confirmer et corroborer la défense de ce Trafic, et de la faire observer partout d'une manière scrupuleuse et constante, je m'empresse d'adresser cette Circulaire à votre Excellence, en vous invitant d'avoir le plus grand soin pour procéder à l'exécution de la susdite mesure en stricte conformité aux prescriptions du Rescrit Impérial en question.

Le 25 Novembre, 1879 (v.s.).

(Translation.)

Excellency,

THE Sublime Porte is aware that the Slave Trade is still carried on in certain districts in spite of its having been forbidden by the Government. As, needless to say,

such a trade is entirely contrary to the laws of humanity, an Imperial Rescript has been issued, which directs the most effectual and decided measures to be taken for the purpose of putting a stop to it. The said Imperial Rescript having been dispatched to every part of the Empire, I forward herewith to your Excellency a printed copy of the same.

On perusing this document you will see that it contains the following orders, viz.: the Slave Trade to be definitely prohibited; the negroes imported by the slave-dealers to be forcibly released and emancipated, and to be lodged in suitable places and houses and provided with means of subsistence; and the slave-dealers, besides the punishment which will necessarily be inflicted on them by the loss of the slaves thus taken away, to undergo one year's imprisonment for the first offence; this penalty to be increased by an extra year of imprisonment for each time the offence is repeated.

In consequence, in view of the necessity of confirming and corroborating the prohibition of this trade, and of causing such prohibition to be constantly and scrupulously observed, I hasten to forward this Circular to your Excellency, and, at the same time, to direct you to exercise the greatest care in proceeding to the execution of the said measure in strict conformity with the directions of the Imperial Rescript in question.

November 25, 1879 (o.s.).

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Inclosure 2 in No. 211.

*Firman to the Pasha of Egypt.*

(Translation.)

5 *Gemazil*, 1273 (*March 1857*).

WHEREAS, the beneficial effects of the measures adopted and proclaimed by my Government respecting the prohibition of negro Slave Trade have not become apparent in some parts of my Imperial dominions, that trade being still in force; and whereas a great number of these slaves, during their journey from their own country to the coast, perish from the fatigues and hardships they are exposed to in the deserts, whilst the remainder, owing to their passage from warm to cold countries, become subject to pulmonary and other diseases, by which means most of them are cut off from the enjoyment of life at an early age: this distressing state of things has exceeded the limits of sufferance to an extent which humanity cannot sanction, and the prohibition of this trade, by means of an universal and continuous prevention, has become necessary.

After the arrival of my Imperial Firman, no negro slave shall be allowed to leave the Province of Western Tripoli, which is the Mediterranean outlet, for any place whatever.

This matter shall be immediately announced to the slave-dealers in the province as well as to such of them as may be dispersed in the interior of Africa. But a period of delay of eight weeks shall be fixed for those of the latter who are in distant places.

Should, however, any negro slaves arrive after this period, permission shall not be given for their sale, even within the province, but the slave-dealers who shall have bought them shall be compelled to liberate them.

But as sending the liberated slaves back to their country would be, in fact, to expose their lives to danger a second time, they shall be placed in suitable situations and families, and enabled to gain their living.

A period of six weeks being sufficient for the promulgation of this prohibition in the Mediterranean, any ship arriving at any port or scala after that period with slaves on board, such ship being a merchantman, subject to my Government, it shall be confiscated, its captain shall be imprisoned, and the occurrence shall be reported to Constantinople. The slaves come by it shall be forcibly liberated by their owners, they being, as above, put in suitable situations, and enabled to gain their living.

The Commanders of my ships of war cruising in the Mediterranean shall watch over and survey this matter without intermission; and, after the expiration of the above period, they shall receive positive instructions to seize and take possession of any ship they may meet carrying negro slaves, and send it to Constantinople.

Although it is natural that this liberation of slaves should only obtain in the case of those to be in future imported anywhere by slave-dealers, and that those who have previously become private property should remain in their original condition until it may please their masters to dispose otherwise, yet, as their purchase and sale by auction will not be permitted, it will be necessary to manage (the transaction) in some suitable manner, *i.e.*, in a way consonant with generosity. This matter also must be well and carefully explained to those whom it concerns.

This prohibition will be fully carried out in the Province of Irak (Bagdad).

A period of three months' delay will be fixed for the Persian Gulf; after that, appropriate vessels from among my men-of-war, belonging to the arsenal of Basra, will be sent to cruize about, and will confiscate such ships as they may meet with negro slaves on board, and report the matter here.

My Imperial orders to that effect will be sent to the Governors of Western Tripoli and Bagdad. The necessary orders will also be sent to the authorities of the islands and coasts of the Archipelago and Mediterranean.

Although this prohibition is at present in force in the country of Egypt, yet as the present formal resolution is meant to signify an universal prohibition, when any negro slaves shall in future arrive there also, the above rules shall be fully carried out, both as regards themselves and their dealers.

My Imperial order to that effect shall be issued separately.

These matters having been discussed and agreed upon in my Privy and Cabinet Councils, they have been submitted to me, and my permission asked. My Imperial Decree for their execution accordingly has been issued. My sovereign orders, in the same sense, have been proclaimed, and the official communications have been effected. Therefore, you who are my Vizier aforesaid, on the arrival of this my Imperial Firman, you will proclaim the matter in due form, and, in accordance with the judgment, intelligence, and zeal which characterizes you, you will take heed and exert yourself to prevent the departure of negro slaves, after the date of your Proclamation, from any one of the places situated within your jurisdiction, for any other, and to insure the entire enforcement of the above prohibition in the country of Egypt.

*Note*.—Same to Pashas of Tripoli and Bagdad with slight variation of words. All have received Vizirial letters couched in the same words. The others are the Pashas of Salonica, Scroda, Izmid, Aleppo, Candia, Rhodes, Sidon, Adana, Cyprus, Dardanelles, Jerusalem, Gallipoli, Rhodosto, Volo, Blussa, Cyzicus, Mytilene, Scio, Cos, Lemnos, Tenedos, Teke, and Kodjaili.

No. 212.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury*.—(*Received April 1.*)

My Lord,

*Jeddah, March 13, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, since the month of May of last year, no slaves have been imported direct into Jeddah. The trade is still actively carried on, but the dealers dare not land slaves here; they now land them at some remote point on the coast, and take them on to Mecca and other towns. Thus the Traffic, though it has not been stopped, has received a check, for through being landed on the coast, expenses are heavier and risks become greater.

This result, though slight, is satisfactory, and it proves that a little honesty of purpose on the part of the authorities renders the Traffic more costly and perilous to pursue, and consequently less satisfactory in its results commercially.

The blow given to the trade in May 1879 was heavy; five slave-dealers were banished from Jeddah, fifty-six slaves were taken and liberated, and the Chief of the Police was tried, and dismissed the service.

Some British Indian subjects, who indirectly aided the Slave Trade by supplying slave-dealers with goods, were made to suffer a loss of about 1,000*l.* by my refusing to entertain their claims to that amount against the men who were banished. This loss amounted virtually to a fine for being indirectly engaged in the Slave Trade.

Thus a blow was given which will not be forgotten for some time, and if the authorities continue to act with energy the trade must gradually decline; but many years must pass before results really satisfactory can be achieved.

Nashid Pasha informs me that he has had the slave auction marts at Mecca closed; that during the past month he captured in that town and manumitted thirty slaves, and condemned their owner to one year of imprisonment.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 213.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 5, 1880.*  
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to convey to you his Lordship's approval of the letter which you addressed to Nashid Pasha with reference to the prompt action taken by his Excellency in bringing to justice Alee Kassim, for the murder of a female slave, as reported in your despatch of the 13th ultimo.

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

No. 214.

*Mr. Lister to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 1, 1880.*  
WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th March, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit, for your information, a copy of the reply which has been received by Mr. Goschen to the representation addressed by Sir H. Layard on the subject of the letting out of slaves on hire by their owners.\*

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 215.

*Acting Consul Johur to Earl Granville.—(Received July 16.)*

My Lord, *Jeddah, June 30, 1880.*  
I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the Consular Dragoman, Yusuf Effendi Kudsi, has drawn my attention upon the fact of a large number of Nubian slaves having been lately secretly imported into this province, and that, on inquiring into this, I found his information perfectly correct. It appears that within the last two months an extraordinary large number of slaves were brought over from the opposite coast of the Red Sea by native buglars to this place and other parts of the Hedjaz.

Following my desire, I would see a stop put to this by the local authorities of the Hedjaz, but, considering that so much correspondence has been previously addressed to them vainly by this Consulate on the subject, I do not expect any satisfactory result, and I therefore merely consider it my duty to bring this circumstance to the knowledge of your Lordship.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HASSAN JOHUR.

No. 216.

*Lord Tenterden to Acting Consul Burrell.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 3, 1880.*  
I INCLOSE, by direction of Earl Granville, a translation of a letter addressed to Mr. Gladstone by an inhabitant of Hodeida, reporting the introduction into that place of 181 Abyssinian slaves with the connivance of "the Major," by whom is probably meant the Governor or some other authority.†

I am to instruct you to inquire into the facts of the case.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) TENTERDEN.

\* Inclosure in No. 191.

† Inclosure in No. 195.

No. 217.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul Burrell.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 5, 1880.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith, for your information, copies of a despatch and of its inclosures from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt relative to the recent captures of slaves effected by the Governor-General of the Soudan.\*

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 218.

*Acting Consul Burrell to Earl Granville.—(Received September 7.)*

(Extract.)

*Jeddah, August 23, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Tenterden's despatch of the 3rd instant, and its inclosure, relative to the alleged introduction of 181 Abyssinian slaves into Hodeida with the connivance of the Tabur Aghasi of the place.

In obedience to the instructions given me, I have made such inquiry as is possible at this distance from Hodeida, and find out that the Tabur Aghasi is the Chief Commissioner of Police there.

From private information here, he appears to bear the reputation for readiness to take bribes and to lend himself to anything which may put money in his pocket.

It is reported that this Hasan Agha is on bad terms with some of the few Europeans in Hodeida, because, as the introduction of spirituous liquors there is absolutely forbidden, he does not allow this to take place unless he is well bribed.

The person who addresses Mr. Gladstone is very probably perfectly right in the charges he brings against the Tabur Aghasi; slaves are no doubt constantly being introduced into Hodeida, and as far as I can learn with not much secrecy.

But I can obtain no such information here as would implicate this particular Tabur Aghasi in the Slave Traffic, and I have not been able to learn anything with reference to Mr. Gladstone's correspondent.

As a matter of fact, it is not merely 181 Abyssinian slaves who are introduced into Hodeida, but most probably thousands of slaves are annually imported.

The Slave Trade flourishes abundantly in the neighbourhood of Jeddah, but that is nothing to what takes place near Hodeida.

The French Government has just appointed Mr. Luciani, a gentleman long resident in the East, as French Vice-Consul at Hodeida, and he left Jeddah four days ago to proceed to his post. There is, however, no English official there, although the large number of British Indian residents in Hodeida are constantly begging for the appointment of an English Representative of Her Majesty.

No. 219.

*Acting Consul Burrell to Earl Granville.—(Received September 16.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, August 30, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the case of Bushir, a native of Zanzibar, sold into slavery, who escaped from a ship in this port and was brought to the Consulate.

On the 24th August, Commander Pringle, of Her Majesty's ship "Vulture," informed me that a man had swum to his ship from a Turkish sailing-vessel, and had been allowed to come on board to tell his story. Although there was great difficulty in understanding the man, he appeared to claim protection as a slave who had been ill-treated, and had therefore run away.

Commander Pringle, after making some inquiries, thought it rather a matter for investigation by the Consuls, and as Her Majesty's ship "Vulture" was leaving early that afternoon, I sent over a boat to bring the man to the Consulate.

Much time was spent in vain in trying to obtain his depositions, as when other natives of Zanzibar were called upon to interpret they could not understand him, and I had to put off the inquiry until some one could be found who had not forgotten the Zanzibar language.

On the 26th August, after much trouble, Bushir's story was drawn from him bit by bit.

Some four or five months ago he was seized and carried away from Zanzibar by Muscat pirates.

These pirates sold him to a Somali man, but one day he succeeded in getting off in a little canoe to a sailing ship that was passing.

This ship, the "Musser Medjid," which is under Turkish flag, brought him to Jeddah. He had been well-treated and fed on board, but the ship's people said, "You are our slave now; we will keep you and take you to Calcutta." When, therefore, Her Majesty's ship "Vulture" arrived at Jeddah he swam to it, thinking it was the Consul's ship.

I sent for the Captain of the "Musser Medjid," and learnt that Bushir had been entered on the articles to go to Calcutta, but had afterwards insisted on going to Zanzibar.

The Captain discharged Bushir and gave him back his canoe, and the same day I was able to send him from the Consulate and place him in excellent hands.

Having sent for Mr. Banagee, a well-known Arab merchant here and Agent for the Sultan of Zanzibar, I asked him if he would arrange to send Bushir to his native country.

Mr. Banagee very kindly at once took charge of Bushir, and promised me to ship him, free of cost, in a month's time, to Zanzibar.

In the meantime the man remains at Mr. Banagee's house, and in return for board and lodging will work in one of Mr. Banagee's stores.

I trust your Lordship will approve of my action in this matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. PALFREY BURRELL.

No. 220.

*Mr. Lister to Acting Consul Burrell.*

*Foreign Office, September 30, 1880.*

Sir, I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 30th ultimo, reporting the steps which you took in the case of a native of Zanzibar named Bushir, who had been sold into slavery, and who escaped from a ship in port at Jeddah and took refuge on board Her Majesty's ship "Vulture."

I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings in this case, and to inform you that a copy of your despatch will be sent to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 221.

*Acting Consul Burrell to Mr. Goschen.—(Received at the Foreign Office, October 13.)*

(Extract.)

*Jeddah, September 25, 1880.*

WITH reference to Sir Julian Pauncfote's despatch of the 5th August, inclosing a despatch and copies of its inclosures from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, relative to the recent capture of slaves effected by the Governor-General of the Soudan, I think it my duty to report to your Excellency what is the state of affairs in Jeddah as regards the Slave Trade.

I have been so short a time at Jeddah, and have had to investigate thoroughly so many pending law-suits and other disputes, that I cannot pretend to give any very special information on the Slave Trade in general.

But the change of Grand Shereef, and the accession to authority of his fanatical partisans, have no little influence on the question, and my observations may therefore not be without interest.



The Governor-General of the Soudan points out that in the Soudan the persons who follow the trade of slave-dealers are at the present moment only the inhabitants of Jeddah, Hodeïda, and Souakin.

I may safely say that as regards Jeddah and Hodeïda, the actual importation of slaves has never been stopped, but the Traffic is carried on, especially at Jeddah, with many precautions to ensure secrecy. Outside Jeddah, near a place called Somema, slaves are secretly landed every month, and sometimes every week. Lately, however, this has not been so much the case, partly owing to the measures being taken in the Soudan, partly also to the fact that the news of the arrival of a Consular officer from Constantinople to take charge of the Consulate soon spread through the bazaars, and has had no little effect in checking for a time the wholesale importation that went on.

Before my arrival, and during Mr. Zohrab's absence on leave, I am informed that many slaves were brought into Jeddah, or passed through that city to Mecca. It is computed that on an average about 3,000 slaves are annually imported into the Hedjaz; this number does not include the slaves who are landed in Yemen and pass into the Hedjaz by land.

These are landed at or near Hodeïda, where there is no British Consul, and it is not possible at present to estimate their number, but they form the great majority of the slaves imported. The trade is carried on far more openly at Hodeïda than at Jeddah, where many precautions have to be taken, and there can hardly be a doubt that almost every Turkish official, from the highest to the lowest, on leaving Yemen to return to Constantinople, provides himself with any number of slaves he likes at Hodeïda or elsewhere, partly for his own use, partly to give away as presents to friends and influential persons.

Most of the slaves imported are sold in Mecca, but a good many are also sold in Jeddah itself, but privately and not openly, as in Mecca. Not only children of both sexes indiscriminately are landed in Yemen and in the Hedjaz, but even slaves of the age of thirty.

Some slaves from Hodeïda have even been brought on board the Egyptian steamers to Jeddah, the slave-dealers having furnished them with papers of liberation, which were afterwards taken away from them.

There can be little doubt that many merchants here who trade with the Soudan must have interest in the slave traffic. Cargo sent over from Jeddah to the Soudan cannot find a sufficient value of cargo in return, unless the balance is made up with slaves. But the merchants take good care to keep themselves free from any appearance of complicity with the agents they employ, and it would be extremely difficult to obtain proofs which would lead to the conviction of the really guilty persons.

Slaves may be landed at Gonfidah and Lect, and other ports, but the great facilities afforded by the trading ports of Jeddah and Hodeïda render these places peculiarly adapted for the slave-dealers to receive money advances, and to realize speedy sales. But I am assured by well-informed persons, that since the news of my being sent here reached the Hedjaz, the Slave Trade in Jeddah does not bear the slightest proportion to what it did before my arrival.

No. 222.

*Acting Consul Burrell to Earl Granville.—(Received October 26.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, October 9, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the duplicate of my despatch of the 9th October, being a Report to Her Majesty's Ambassador on the case of a slave named Bellal.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. PALFREY BURRELL.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 222.

*Acting Consul Burrell to Mr. Goschen.*Sir, *Jeddah, October 9, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency the following facts with reference to a slave, Bellal, who came to this Consulate on the 1st October, and to inclose copy of his deposition, of my letter to the Kaïmakam, and of his reply.

Bellal, when a child, was bought by an Indian, and was granted his freedom.

One day, on going outside the Mecca gate, he was seized by a Bedouin and sold as a slave to another Arab.

On the 1st October he escaped, and coming to his old master's house in Jeddah, was sent to this Consulate.

I wrote to the Kaïmakam on the 2nd October, and after his reply of the 5th October, finding that Bellal was anxious to go back to his old master's family, and that they were willing to engage him as a servant, I considered I might, consistently with my duty, sanction this arrangement.

Bellal, therefore, left this Consulate on the 7th October, and thus the further expenses which would have been caused by his remaining here have been avoided.

I thought it unnecessary to keep him at the Consulate while the local authorities were taking steps to catch the offenders.

I trust your Excellency will approve of my action.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. PALFREY BURRELL.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 222.

*Deposition.**October 1, 1880.*

BELLAL, now called by Bedouins Attiah—from Abyssinia, from a place called Seyout.

I was carried away very young.

Mohamed Salawaki, an Indian, bought me when very young.

Then I went out one day outside the Mecca gate.

I had ran away from my master. I went behind the water-tanks.

A Bedouin took me away; I was very young.

He sold me to a friend of his, Alettia.

I remained more than seven years with Hameed Alettia and others as their slave.

Before they would not allow me when I came with the camels to come into the town.

This time I came in and escaped to my master's house, and my master came to Consulate and reported the matter.

I want to live with my master's family. He himself is dead.

Before me:

(Signed) W. PALFREY BURRELL, *Acting Consul.*

*October 7, 1880.*

Sheikh Omar, of the house of Jemal Eddin, appears and says, "I am willing to take him back as a servant, and to produce him at the Consulate when necessary."

Before me:

(Signed) W. PALFREY BURRELL, *Acting Consul.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 222.

*Acting Consul Burrell to Mustafa Izzet Pasha.*

Jeddah, October 2, 1880.

Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a lad named Bellal, servant of Mohamed Salawaki, a British subject, came yesterday to this Consulate, and stated that seven years ago as he was walking out of the Mecca gate, an Arab named Hamed Ben Himazdan, belonging to a tribe called "El Mahamid," seized him, and carried him away and kept him as a slave during all this time.

And whereas such an act is illegal, and cannot be passed over, I request your Excellency to take all necessary measures to bring the said Arab to trial and punishment in the presence of one on behalf of the Consulate.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. PALFREY BURRELL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 222.

*Mustafa Izzet Pasha to Acting Consul Burrell.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

1st Zel Kadé, 1297 (October 5, 1880.)

I RECEIVED your kind letter, dated 27 Shawal, 1297, and in it you state that you request the appearance of Hamed Ben Hamedan, for his having stolen Billal, belonging to Mohamed Salawati El-Hindi, and since seven years he has kept him; and furthermore, you request his punishment, and that in the presence of one on the behalf of the Consulate; and all that was mentioned I duly understood.

Therefore, after information, it was known to me that the said Hamed is one of the brigand Bedouins, who dwell among the mountains, and whose condition is publicly known to every one; moreover, I wrote a despatch to the Imar'as Kaïmakam, giving him full particulars regarding this case, and requesting him to search the said Hamed, and on the arrival of the answer I will immediately inform you.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) MUSTAFA IZZET.

No. 223.

*Acting Consul Burrell to Earl Granville.—(Received November 3.)*

(Extract.)

Jeddah, October 15, 1880.

WITH reference to Lord Tenterden's despatch of the 3rd August, and to the letter therein inclosed from an inhabitant of Hodeïda to Mr. Gladstone, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship further particulars as to Hodeïda, in addition to those I was able to give in my despatch of the 23rd August.

When M. Lucciana, who was recently appointed French Vice-Consul at Hodeïda, left Jeddah to proceed to his post, I begged him to send me any information he might obtain on the subject of the Slave Trade while he was on the spot.

I have just received a very interesting letter from him, and I venture to forward to your Lordship a copy of certain extracts specially referring to Hodeïda.

Inclosure in No. 223.

*M. Lucciana to Acting Consul Burrell.*

(Extrait.)

Hodeïda, September 29, 1880.

LA vente des esclaves au Yémen est analogue à la vente des esclaves qui se fait au Hedjaz. Comme vous le savez très bien, tout dans ces deux provinces est permis et

surtout l'importation et la vente des esclaves, malgré la défense formelle du Sultan et de quelques magistrats Turcs—malheureusement très rares—assez intègres et humains pour s'opposer à la Traite des nègres.

. . . . . L'importation des esclaves se fait de Zaïla jusque devant Perim, et en deçà avant d'arriver à Massouwah. Les nègres sont transportés sur des sambouks et débarqués sur différents points isolés de la côte d'Asie, d'où ils sont expédiés, par petites caravanes, au Hedjaz et dans l'intérieur du Yémen.

On vient me dire qu'à Moka il y a 800 pauvres esclaves qu'on craint de faire partir.

A Hodeïda, dit-on, il existe des centaines de vendeurs d'esclaves.

Si on va visiter leurs maisons, on n'y trouve que deux ou trois esclaves qui passent, aux yeux de l'autorité, pour des domestiques.

. . . . . Je terminerai par un fait qui m'a été rapporté aujourd'hui ! Un Yéménais avait emmené avec lui de la côte d'Afrique onze esclaves pour les vendre à Hodeïda ; mais l'autorité, prévenue à temps, les a fait saisir.

Mon marchand d'esclaves, alors, pour les ravoïr, se rend à la Mecque et porte une lettre du Grand Cherif au Gouverneur-Général du Yémen pour se les faire délivrer. La chose a très bien réussi, et mon Yéménais, au lieu d'être puni, est rentré dans sa marchandise de chairs humaines. Il faut, du reste, savoir que les trafiqueurs d'esclaves, malgré le Code Pénal Turc, sont presque toujours relaxés de prison.

. . . . . Tous vos sujets Indiens à Hodeïda, qui sont la plupart des négociants, vont tomber sur mes épaules pour leur accorder la protection Française, ce que je ne refuserai pas, mais je serais charmé d'avoir un collègue Anglais dans cette ville si solitaire.

Hodeïda est, selon moi, pire que Djeddah. Tout manque ici. Je suis obligé pour vivre un peu convenablement, de tout faire venir d'Egypte.

Quelle triste ville ! Et puis quelle eau ! Nous buvons ici de l'eau saumâtre.

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

*Hodeïda, September 29, 1880.*

THE sale of slaves in the Yemen is similar to that in the Hedjaz. As you are well aware, in these two provinces everything is allowed, especially the importation and sale of slaves, in spite of the formal orders to the contrary of the Sultan and several Turkish magistrates—unhappily only a very few—who are honest and humane enough to oppose the Slave Trade.

Importation of slaves goes on along the coast from Zaila to opposite Perim, and on this side before reaching Massowah. The negroes are carried in sambouks and disembarked at various wild spots on the Asiatic coast, whence they are sent on in small parties to the Hedjaz and the interior of the Yemen.

I have just been told that there are 800 poor slaves at Mocha whom they are afraid to send on.

It is said that there are at Hodeïda hundreds of slave-dealers.

If their houses are entered, two or three slaves alone are found who, in the eyes of the authorities, pass for servants.

. . . . . I will conclude by telling a fact which I heard to-day. An inhabitant of the Yemen brought with him eleven slaves from the African coast to sell at Hodeïda, but the authorities had been warned, and they were seized.

Upon this the slave-merchant, anxious to regain his property, hastened to Mecca, and obtained from the Grand Shereef a letter to the Governor-General of the Yemen directing him to give the merchant his property. The plan succeeded, and the slave-dealer from the Yemen, instead of being punished, got back his human chattels. And besides, you must know that, in spite of the Turkish Penal Code, slave-dealers are almost always let out of prison.

. . . . . All your Indian subjects at Hodeïda, who for the most part are merchants, will, I know, hurry to me to beg me to take them under French protection, which I shall not refuse to do, but I should be delighted to have an English colleague in this desolate town.

In my opinion, Hodeïda is worse than Djeddah. Nothing can be got here. To live at all decently I am obliged to get everything from Egypt.

What a wretched town it is ! And what water ! Our drinking water is brackish.

No. 224.

*Mr. Lister to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 17, 1880.*  
 WITH reference to Mr. Acting Consul Burrell's despatch of the 30th August last, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar,\* in which he states that on Bushir's arrival there, he will take steps to secure his freedom and obtain him employment.

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) T. V. LISTER.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Salonica*.

No. 225.

*Consul-General Blunt to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 5.)*

My Lord, *Salonica, January 20, 1880.*  
 I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of a despatch and its inclosure which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople relative to the suppression of the Traffic in black slaves in the Vilayets of Cossova and Salonica.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 225.

*Consul-General Blunt to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Salonica, January 20, 1880.*  
 I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Excellency the translated copy of a notification in the "Cossova Gazette" relative to the suppression of the Traffic in black slaves.

A similar notification has also been published in the Gazette of the Vilayet of Salonica.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 225.

*Notification in No. 143 of the "Cossova Gazette," January 7th, 1880.*

THE Vizirial letter received at the capital of the province contained a copy of a Firman, previously issued, for the entire prevention of the Traffic in black slaves, and

peremptorily ordered the vigorous maintenance in force everywhere of the terms of this Firman, the compulsory and immediate emancipation by the slave-dealers of the slaves brought by them; in the case of a first offence, the imprisonment of the slave-dealers for a year, and on its repetition the addition of a year to the term of their imprisonment.

This Firman has been made general for all the dependencies of the province.

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No. 226.

*Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(Received October 21.)*

My Lord,

*Salonica, October 11, 1880.*

AHMET BEY, Captain of the "Edirneh" corvette, the guard-ship in this port, has received from the Ottoman Admiralty a printed copy in Turkish of the Treaty recently concluded between Great Britain and Turkey for the suppression of the Slave Trade in the Turkish dominions.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

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## ZANZIBAR.

No. 227.

*Sir J. Pouncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 12, 1880.*  
 I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that the London Missionary Society have informed his Lordship, with reference to the desire of their missionaries at Ujiji to fly the English flag, that the Directors may be relied upon to use their best efforts to prevent any proceedings in such matters on the part of their agents which may tend either to irritate the Arab or Swahili authorities, or to produce complications with Her Majesty's Government.

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

No. 228.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 13, 1880.)*

My Lord, *Zanzibar, November 19, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report the capture of eight slaves landed on the Island of Zanzibar on the night of the 12th or 13th instant; six of these, lately brought from the interior, had never worked for any master, being what are usually called raw slaves.

These eight persons, together with a few others, the exact number being unknown, were landed during night from two small dhows a few miles south of the town of Zanzibar, and conducted through the fields and plantations, where the party became divided, the eight now taken being placed in the keeping of a native slave-broker whose house is not far from the experimental garden I have established at Mbweni. The day following, one of these slaves told my servants of what had occurred, which led to all effecting their escape and taking refuge with me.

Judging it important to follow out the case in a judicial manner, before applying for the Sultan's co-operation, I transferred the slaves to the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "London," by whom they were proceeded against, and I inclose herewith Decree of Condemnation.

On placing a summary of the evidence before the Sultan, I pointed out the necessity of severe steps being taken to punish the slave-broker, the agent for the dealers, who beyond all possible doubt knew that the slaves had been smuggled contrary to law.

His Highness at once caused the broker, by name Bokheit, to be apprehended, and sentenced him to imprisonment with heavy irons, issuing, at the same time, a public Proclamation warning all in whose hands raw slaves may hereafter be found that they will be held responsible in the same way as those who imported them, and they will be liable, besides imprisonment, to be banished for life from Zanzibar.

I may observe that although many cases of alleged slave-trading have come before the Court during the current year, in some of which slaves have been condemned, yet this is only the second instance this year of raw slaves being found, showing to how small dimensions the Traffic has been reduced.

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

Inclosure in No. 228.

Case No. 19 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 two male and six 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 17th day of November, 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 two male and six female slaves were seized on the Island of Zanzibar, as having been conveyed from Mboamaji and landed at Zanzibar on the night of the 12th or 13th November, 1879, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, I, the said John Kirk, having examined the slaves, and, in default of parties appearing for defence, having found sufficient proof that the two male and six female slaves were conveyed by sea and landed in Zanzibar in contravention of Treaty, do adjudge the same to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 17th day of November, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain H. E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two male and six female slaves, condemned in this Court in Case No. 19 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, November 18, 1879.

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No. 229.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 13, 1880.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 23, 1879.

COMMANDER HAWKINS, of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," reports, on the 18th instant, having visited Lindi, by order of the Senior Naval Officer, with reference to the alleged revival of the Slave Trade in that quarter, as stated by the Rev. C. Maples, in a letter to the "Times," on which I made some remarks in my despatch dated the 12th instant.

No seizures were made by Commander Hawkins during his recent cruize, nor did he obtain any information on the subject of the Slave Trade. This, however, in itself proves little, as our cruizers probably never capture more than 5 per cent. of the slaves that are conveyed by sea, and information such as can be obtained with the means at the disposal of our ships of war is most unreliable, being furnished for no other purpose than to suit the interest of the parties employed.

There is, however, good reason to believe that the statements made by Mr. Maples are, as regards Slave Trade on land, great exaggerations of the actual state of the case, and without any foundation beyond that referred to in my Report of the 13th instant, as far as the sea traffic is concerned.

The land Slave Trade has been declared illegal by the present Sultan, who, although in no way bound by Treaty in this respect, gladly accepts any information I can furnish, and it is not many months since the principal Arab at Lindi was called to Zanzibar to answer charges, brought against him by the missionaries at Masasi, of carrying on the

Trade. Without, however, the means of visiting such stations it is difficult for me to furnish the Sultan with the evidence necessary to enable me to urge His Highness to punish an individual whose guilt I myself consider by no means proved.

In this case an Arab proprietor, the acknowledged Chief of that part of the coast, was compelled to visit Zanzibar, and remain here for some time, greatly to his personal inconvenience and loss, without any clear charge being laid against him. I do not think it likely that, after the caution thus given, this man would openly allow the Traffic in Slaves to revive, as has been said by Mr. Maples.

As to the excuse put forward in Mr. Maples' letter in extenuation of Macheembe and native Chiefs, that the Arabs buy nothing but slaves, and do not care for india-rubber and other articles of legitimate trade, the statement is false, and those who accept his invitation, and go to develop trade in that part, will find everywhere the keenest competition for every product of the country; they will be met everywhere by agents sent far inland to buy india-rubber, which, in one year, has doubled its value. They will also, however, while asking for india-rubber, be offered slaves, who have been brought, in the majority of cases, to the vicinity of the coast on speculation by natives.

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

## No. 230.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 13, 1880.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 23, 1879.

WITH reference to the London Missionary party at Ujiji, from whom no intelligence had been received for some time, and for whom some anxiety had been felt, I have the honour to report that a second file of correspondence reached this on the 15th November, bringing our latest dates from Ujiji up to the 1st October, at which time all were well.

The original members of the Mission had then been joined by Dr. Southon and Mr. Griffith, who reached the lake on the 23rd September last.

In former Reports I have alluded to the opposition shown by the coast settlers at Ujiji to the erection by the missionaries of a permanent flagstaff, and to the display of the British flag on the premises. I now learn from Reports of the missionaries themselves that, in open opposition to this public expression of opinion, a flagstaff was planted in the ground at the Mission compound, and that on the 22nd September all the Arabs and coast settlers of the place, without exception, accompanied by their armed retainers, took forcible possession of the house, some threatening to murder the missionaries, others to pillage the premises, in consequence of what had been done.

Eventually, however, a rush was made, and the obnoxious emblem pulled down and carried off, the stakes that supported it also being rooted up and the holes filled.

There can be no doubt that at one time the lives of the party must have been in danger, and it is fortunate that in such a lawless distant station, where every one is supposed to right his own wrongs by force, no more serious consequences ensued. With this one exception, the most friendly relations appear to subsist between all classes, both at Ujiji itself and among neighbouring tribes and the English missionaries.

The French Mission party were moving north to occupy stations in that quarter, while the London Mission party hoped to take up the country of Uguha and the south. The Abbé Debaize was still at Ujiji.

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

## No. 231.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 13, 1880.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 27, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, the messengers sent from Uganda to visit Zanzibar being ready to return to their own country, I have addressed

King M'tesa two letters, copies whereof are herewith inclosed for your Lordship's information.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 231.

*Dr. Kirk to King M'tesa of Uganda.*

(After compliments.)

Zanzibar, November 24, 1879.

YOUR Highness' letter dated the 9th Rabea el Awal reached me by the hand of your messenger Kacheche. I have also received the people whom you sent to Zanzibar, and they were presented to His Highness Seyed Burghash and gave him your letter.

And now I am sending them back to you satisfied, and they will explain to you all that they have seen and heard, and I ask you to accept from me a revolver and a rifle, with their fittings and ammunition, and the bearer of this will explain them to you, and do not cease writing to me.

I am told that two of the white men who were in Uganda have left your country and gone to live at Uyui, and Mr. Wilson has gone to Europe taking with him some of your people. I hope they will return to you in safety.

I have written a separate letter asking you to assist the missionaries.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 231.

*Dr. Kirk to King M'tesa of Uganda.*

Sir,

Zanzibar, November 24, 1879.

THE Directors of the Church Missionary Society in England, by whom Messrs. Wilson, Mackay, and others now with you were sent, having received reports from these gentlemen to the effect that their lives have been endangered in consequence of letters which they say I wrote to you, stating that no Englishman in Uganda came from the Queen or had letters from the English Government, I am directed, if this be correct, to write and explain that the letters presented were given to the missionaries by the English Government.

Your Majesty knows that what has been reported is not correct, and I have the best reason to be satisfied that, so far from these gentlemen's lives being in danger, they were long after my letters reached, and up to a recent date, well received, and in favour at your Court, in proof of which your Majesty had allowed some of your people to accompany one of them to Europe.

As to a letter addressed to your Majesty by the Marquis of Salisbury, dated the 8th May, 1878, I have to inform you that on receiving a copy thereof, fearing the original might be delayed, I wrote and explained its contents in order that you might be encouraged to continue to extend to the missionaries the protection and assistance you had already shown to all Europeans. I have only now to repeat what I have before said, and ask your Majesty to encourage and protect all travellers, traders, and missionaries who may visit your dominions, and to allow one and all of them to travel where they please, and to leave the country, should they wish to do so, by any route they may select, either by way of the Nile or of Unyamwezi, or by any new route they may have a mind to try.

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

No. 232.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 13, 1880.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 29, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decree releasing a vessel and two females proceeded against by Captain Earle, of Her Majesty's ship "London," and condemning

one female slave taken in the same vessel, and being conveyed to Pemba against her will.

It appeared that the two females who were released were slaves, but that they wished to go to Pemba, and had shipped for that purpose of their own free will; all they asked was to be allowed to proceed on their voyage without further interference.

The only doubt that arose in regard to the slave eventually condemned was whether she also had not embarked of her own accord for the purpose of obtaining her freedom by representing that she had been shipped by her master; the weight of evidence went, however, to show that some slight pressure had been brought to bear upon her in order to induce her to go, and under the circumstances it appeared right to give her the benefit of the doubt, seeing that she had voluntarily called for the assistance of our officers when afloat. Had it been shown, however, that she had gone on board the dhow without any order, and solely for the purpose of obtaining freedom through a false statement, I should of course not have acted as I did.

There cannot be a doubt that such cases as those here referred to do occur, for the slaves of Zanzibar know the law better perhaps than their masters, and they can always rely on the help of the natives who form part of the crews of our ships to carry out such plans. Under such circumstances, the satisfactory settlement of a Slave Trade case in Court is now by no means so easy a matter as it was formerly.

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

Inclosure in No. 232.

Case No. 18 of 1879.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel owned by Seif-bin-Musaoud, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, whereof Ufunguo is master; also against three females, seized as slaves 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 17th day of November, 1879.

PERSONALLY appeared Sub-Lieutenant W. J. V. Hudson, of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which a native vessel owned by Seif-bin-Musaoud, of which Ufunguo was master, of the description and dimensions stated in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, having three females on board, was seized in the harbour of Zanzibar on the 13th day of November, 1879, as engaged in the Slave Trade. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, having found that one of the females on board the vessel, named Ayesha, had been sent on board the vessel to go to Pemba, but against her will and in contravention of Treaty, do adjudge the said female slave, named Ayesha, the property of Binti Jumah, of Pemba, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly; releasing the other two female slaves, also owned by the said Binti Jumah, on the ground that they are proceeding to Pemba of their own free will, and releasing the vessel, which will be delivered over to the charge of the master thereof on behalf of the legal owner.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 23rd day of November, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the undersigned Officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel called "Kimwaya Mchanga," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 13th day of November, 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	..	..	..	..	..	48
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	..	..	..	..	..	12
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	..	..	..	..	..	24
<i>Tonnage.</i>						
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	..	..	..	..	..	26·43
Total No. of tons.	..	..	..	..	..	26·43

Signed this 14th day of November, 1879.

(Signed)

W. J. V. HUDSON, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

D. GLANTON, *Coxswain.*

Approved by me, this 17th day of November, 1879.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain,*

*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one female slave, named Ayesha, taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 18 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, November 18, 1879.

No. 233.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 13, 1880.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 1, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report the further receipt of letters from Ujiji dated the 20th October, up to which date the members of the London Missionary Society were well. A station on the opposite side of Lake Tanganyika had been opened by these missionaries in the country of Uguha, while in Ujiji itself the lease of the house now occupied had been renewed for one year, and a native vessel had been purchased by the Mission for the purpose of keeping up communication across the lake.

By this mail the Mission at Ujiji have applied to their Society for a flag with a special device on it, to be issued to the various native Chiefs who have entered into friendly relations with Europeans.

I am told that the Abbé Debaize has now determined on crossing Tanganyika, and passing by the well-known route through Uguha and Manyema to Bambare, where he will attempt to open the unknown regions to the northward.

The Roman Catholic missionaries at Ujiji had examined the northern districts of the lake, but had not, I believe, met with the friendly reception they anticipated. Letters have also been received from Mirambo's town dated the 2nd November, from Dr. Southon, of the London Missionary Society, who had then returned from Ujiji with a view of settling with that Chief.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK.

No. 234.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 13, 1880.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 11, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree and papers in Case No. 17 on the Slave Trade File in this Court.

It was here proved that two slaves were being transported from Zanzibar to Pemba



with the knowledge of the owner of the vessel, in contravention of law. The slaves, although old Zanzibar slaves, went clearly against their will and by compulsion, and were sent to Pemba to be used as ordinary farm labourers for the cultivation and picking of cloves.

The vessel contained a general cargo, owned in great part by third parties, which was restored to the consignees.

In this case, the master, being a slave of the owner of the vessel, asking the protection of the Court, was condemned and freed along with the other property of the owner on board.

It will be seen that there remains in hand a sum of 2*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* to be remitted hereafter.

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

Inclosure in No. 234.

Case No. 17 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 the "Asmini," whereof Matano was master, her tackle, apparel, and cargo; also against one male and one female slave, owned by Moheddin bin Rufai; also against Matano, the master, slave of the owner of the 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 10th day of November, 1879.

PERSONALLY appeared W. H. Gribbell, Esquire, R.N., Paymaster Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Asmini," of the description and dimensions stated in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, owned by Sheik bin Mohammed, sailing under the pass and flag of the Sultan of Zanzibar, having a general cargo and slaves on board, was seized near Pemba on the 7th day of November, 1879, as engaged in the Slave Trade. I, the said John Kirk, having examined the captors and the owners of the vessel, the cargo, and the slaves, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of seizure was engaged in the illegal transport of slaves to Pemba, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also the master thereof as being slave of the owner, together with the two slaves, namely, Khamisi (male) and Maamini (female), and such part of the cargo on board the vessel as belongs to the owners of the said vessel and slaves respectively, 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 29th day of November, 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 male and one female slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 17 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, November 29, 1879.

STATEMENT of sale by auction of cargo, &c., condemned, and Court costs deducted therefrom:—

Proceeds of sale paid into Court	..	..	..	..	..	£	22	13	4
Court costs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	13	6
Balance to be remitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19	10

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel called "Asmini," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 7th day of November, 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..	80
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	17
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	49
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck ..	No. of Tons. 148·10
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them, poop or round house, &c.—	
Poop:—Length, 12 ft.; breadth, 8 ft.; height, 4 ft. .	8·84
Total No. of Tons ..	151·94

Signed this 10th day of November, 1879.

(Signed) C. DUGGAN, *Boatswain.*  
WM. DEANE, *Petty Officer, 1st Class, Coxswain.*

Approved by me this 10th day of November, 1879.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate of Destruction.*

I, the undersigned William C. B. Johnson, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that on the 28th day of November, 1879, I completely destroyed the dhow or native vessel called the "Asmini," detained by launch of Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 7th day of November, 1879, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by orders of the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

Given under my hand this 28th day of November, 1879.

(Signed) W. C. B. JOHNSON, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 3rd day of December, 1879.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain.*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 235.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 13, 1880.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 11, 1879.

I HAVE this day received a letter from the Mission station at Livingstonia, Lake Nyassa, in which it is said that Mr. Thomson, of the Royal Geographical Expedition, had passed the north end of the lake on the 29th September last, and that he then left

letters with the servants of Mr. Rhodes, who were met with at the Kambwe Lagoon. These letters have been received by Dr. Laws, and are now forwarded by this mail.

I am informed that Mr. J. Moir, of the Zambesi Trading Company, and Mr. J. Stewart, of the Livingstonia Mission, had also started from the north of Nyassa with a view of finding a trade road to Lake Tanganyika, but that they will follow a route more to the south than that by which Mr. Thomson has passed.

I regret to say that I have also received intelligence of the death of Mr. Rhodes, who died at Matete, on the River Shiré, on the 20th October last, from the effect of an explosion of a case of spirits that accidentally took fire.

There is a report that one of the Blantyre Mission stations had been attacked, and one man killed.

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

No. 236.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 29, 1880.*  
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 27th November and 10th December last, and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of the letters which you addressed to King M'tesa, and of which copies were inclosed in those despatches.

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

No. 237.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 6, 1880.*  
WITH reference to your despatch of the 23rd November last, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter from the London Missionary Society, from which you will perceive, as regards the hoisting of the British flag by the missionaries at Ujiji, that their action was not in accordance with any instructions of the Directors to that effect, and that they will be advised to avoid giving further offence in this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Inclosure in No. 237.

*Mr. Whitehouse to Sir J. Pauncefote.*

Sir, *Bloomfield Street, London, E.C., January 31, 1880.*  
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th January, conveying information given by Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar respecting our missionary party at Ujiji, and especially respecting a serious disturbance which occurred at that place on the 22nd December, in consequence of an attempt by the missionaries to erect a flagstaff and hoist the British flag. By their letters we received an account of the violent opposition with which their action was met.

The subject of our missionaries at Ujiji hoisting the British flag has been considered by the Directors of the Society, and they instruct me to request you to assure the Marquis of Salisbury that this action on the part of the missionaries was not in accordance with any instructions of the Directors to that effect, and also to state that they are advising them to avoid for the future giving offence in this matter.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. O. WHITEHOUSE,  
*Acting Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society.*

No. 238.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 7, 1880.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 29, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree in Case No. 20, the last on the Court File this year of Slave Trade cases.

Two slaves were here originally proceeded against, and an attempt made to connect their alleged transport to Pemba with a vessel in this harbour.

The case against the vessel could not be sustained or admitted in Court, and as regarded the slaves, one was released after a long and difficult examination of conflicting evidence.

In such cases as now appear before the Court the greatest caution has to be exercised in order to discover whether the slaves have been taken as they say against their will, or whether they have not really embarked of their own accord for the sole purpose of being seized, and by means of false evidence gaining freedom by deceiving the Court. Such slaves as these belong to a class that command little sympathy, and are little benefited by freedom.

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

Inclosure in No. 238.

*Case No. 20 of 1879.**Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against two natives, Hasina, female, and Uledi, male, 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 December, 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 two slaves, Hasina, female, and Uledi, male, were seized off Pemba on the 17th day of November, 1879, as having been conveyed against their will from Zanzibar, for the purpose of being landed on the Island of Pemba. I, the said John Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the female slave Hasina was shipped against her will, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge her to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And whereas sufficient proof has not been shown that the male slave Uledi was shipped, as alleged, against his will, I hereby order him to be discharged.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 5th day of December, 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," one female slave named Hasina, taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 20 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, December 5, 1879.

## ZANZIBAR.

No. 239.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 7.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 1, 1880.

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.

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 Inclosure in No. 239.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending 31st December, 1879.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How Disposed of.	
		Universities' Mission.	In Town.
Nov. 18, 1879	Case No. 18 of 1879 ..	..	1
Nov. 18,	Case No. 19 of 1879 ..	6	2
Nov. 24,	Case No. 17 of 1879 ..	..	3
	Total .. ..	6	6

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, January 1, 1880.

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 No. 240.
*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 7.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 1, 1880.

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 half-year ending 31st December, 1879.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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## Inclosure in No. 240.

RETURN of Prizes in respect of which Proceedings have been taken before Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction, during the Half-Year ending the 31st December, 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.	
14	Canoe ..	Rifeman ..	John Ingles ..	1	May 28, 1879	Aug. 4, 1879	Condemnation .. ..	7 10 0	..	..	
15	Nasri ..	..	..	..	..	July 21,	Award to salvors, 237½ dollars.	13 1 6	..	..	Salvage only.
16	Kunguru Maoga ..	London ..	H. E. G. Earle ..	2	July 25,	Aug. 4,	Restitution of vessel. Con- demnation of slaves.	12, 13 6	..	..	
17	Asmini ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2	Nov. 7,	Nov. 27,	Condemnation of vessel, slaves, and master.	9 13 6	22 13 4	2 19 10	
18	Kunwaya Mchanga ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3	Nov. 13,	Nov. 23,	Release of vessel and 2 slaves; 1 slave condemned.	10 1 0	..	..	
19	8 slaves ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	8	Nov. 15,	Nov. 17,	Condemnation .. ..	11 3 0	..	..	
20	2 slaves ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2	Nov. 17,	Dec. 5,	1 female slave condemned; 1 male slave released.	15 1 0	..	..	

Zanzibar, January 1, 1880.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.



*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 7.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, January 6, 1880.*

SINCE my last Report, I have received letters from the interior of Africa, the latest dates being Ujiji the 18th November, and from Mirambo's town the 2nd December.

Captain Carter and Captain Popelin had, when last heard of, left Unyanyembe for Karema, on Lake Tanganyika, which they hoped to reach before the rainy season had fully set in. At that station on the lake they expect to join Captain Cambier, now the only survivor of the first Belgian expedition already established there. Dr. Van den Hoewel remained behind from Captain Popelin's expedition at a place south of Tabora, in Unyanyembe, where he would forward letters and assist the two gentlemen who have now reached Zanzibar with a view of joining the two Belgian expeditions. It is understood that when reinforced in this way by Messrs. Burdo and Roger, Captain Popelin and one other will advance through Uguha to Nyangwe, in Manyema, with a view of opening communication with the Belgian commercial expedition under Mr. Stanley, and assist in directing the ivory trade of that region to the west coast.

At Ujiji all was quiet; a branch Mission had been opened in Uguha, on the western side of Tanganyika, and Mr. Hore intended examining by water the southern shores of the lake.

Dr. Southon, of the London Missionary Society, had succeeded in keeping up the most friendly relations with Mirambo, and it is to be hoped his influence will assist in averting a war which that Chief has for some time been desirous of commencing with the Arabs of Unyanyembe. The death of Saeed bin Salim, the ex-Governor of that place, and for some time a refugee living under Mirambo's protection, will no doubt remove one great source of the intrigues and troubles that have for some time threatened to disturb the peace and to embroil both Europeans and Arabs with the people of the country.

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

No. 242.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 7.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, January 8, 1880.*

I HAVE thought it necessary, in order to ascertain full particulars regarding the slave caravans that reach the districts behind Lindi, and to know something definite regarding the destination of the slaves so brought down, to send Mr. Holmwood to reside at Mikindani and Lindi during the present month.

I have placed in his hands all the information I possess on the subject, and shall on receiving his Report be able, I trust, to take steps for the diminution of the present Traffic.

As this is the hottest time of the year, and the rainy season will have begun in the southern districts before Mr. Holmwood's return, I should not now have sent him without proper means of moving from place to place had I not received information of a considerable caravan with many slaves having just arrived from Nyassa, and others shortly expected, and I was desirous to be able to point out to His Highness, at the earliest opportunity, any neglect on the part of his authorities.

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

No. 243.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 7.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, January 9, 1880.*

WITH reference to the subject of my despatch of the 12th November, 1879, I have the honour to inclose copy of a letter from the Sultan's Governor at Mombasa, asking His Highness for instructions how to act, as the owners of the slaves who have

been received and are protected at the Rabbai Mission station are with difficulty restrained from taking forcible measures to recover their property. Mr. Binns, one of the members of the Mombasa Mission, has also come to Zanzibar on this subject, and from him I learn more fully who the slaves are and how they came to the station.

Mr. Binns tells me that the fugitive slaves who have been received at the Rabbai Mission station at Mombasa, number upwards of 150, that they are almost all slaves of the Giriama Wanika, their neighbours, some belonging to Chiefs of that tribe.

These people have now built houses and established themselves within the Mission village, but go far off daily to cultivate; all admit being runaway slaves, and many acknowledge those who now claim them as their lawful owners, but the missionaries refuse to allow any of them to be taken and profess to be able to protect them. Under these circumstances, the Governor, who has since the slave-owners first threatened to take their slaves by force, acted with great decision, now asks for instructions from the Sultan, as he anticipates the slave-owners cannot be longer restrained unless by force from resuming their slaves.

I have before written so fully to Mr. Streeter, the Lay Superintendent of the Mission, on the subject, that no doubt can exist as to the view I take of the position, which is that as the law now stands, an Englishman has no right to retain fugitive slaves against the will of their owners and the Sultan's authorities, and that this being so, it is cruel to induce these poor people to trust to a protection which we are not in a position to defend.

My personal sympathies being entirely with the slave, it is to me most repulsive to see one who has trusted to the power of an Englishman to protect him carried off again into slavery, and nothing can be more injurious to our prestige or influence than such cases as the present. In isolated instances it is often within my power to assist the slave even where he has no ill-treatment to accuse his master of, but in such a case as this, where 150 slaves have been collected within a short space of time from the immediate vicinity and held against the will of their master, I am unable to interfere. I have told Mr. Binns, therefore, that I extremely regret not being able to support the missionaries in the position they have assumed against my advice, and that, in my opinion, it would be only justice that the slaves should be made to know as soon as possible that they cannot be protected, in order that they might move off and take refuge further inland before they are captured and carried off by their masters or the Sultan's authorities, it being no business of ours to aid actively in their restitution.

A position similar to this but on a smaller scale arose some time ago at one of the Universities Mission stations here, where the person for the time in charge, although fully aware of the state of the law, welcomed every slave who could be found to come to him professing to give protection. This difficulty was dealt with by Bishop Steere, who soon saw that it would be the height of cruelty to allow these poor ignorant people to be placed in so false a position.

I have, &c  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 243.

*Ali bin Nasur to Seyed Barghash.*

(After compliments.)

16th Mohurram.

MY master, I have already informed your Highness that the missionaries refuse to give up the slaves of the Wanika who have come to us continually on the subject, but we asked them to await your Highness' reply, and we have up to this time kept them from attacking the missionaries, but we get no answer from your Highness. Now, Majid-bin-Jabr is coming to you, and he will lay before you the complaints of the Wanika.

We are told the Wanika threatens to attack the Mission unless their slaves are given up, and it will be only after the strongest opposition and with much difficulty that this can be prevented.

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*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 5.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, January 20, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of Decree in Case No. 1 of this year in the Slave Trade Court.

Although the vessel was entered as proceeded against, there was ample evidence to show that the master had exercised every proper care in taking on board as ordinary passengers the two natives in question, who really were being partly decoyed and partly forced by their owner, but without the dhow captain's knowledge, to go to Pemba, where they would have been sold on landing.

There being no case therefore against the vessel, an order was given restoring her to the owners. As to the two slaves, it was made out that they had very lately been bought, and that they had been furnished with free papers for the sole purpose of getting them to Pemba; in one case the deed belonged to the owner, who had been himself a slave, and used his paper of freedom in this illegal manner, by placing it in the hands of his newly-bought slave. The other boy had been provided with a proper deed, which was executed a few days before sailing, and given after he and his master had embarked on the voyage. The owner holds a bad repute as a slave agent of certain Arabs, but in this case both boys were old Zanzibar slaves, whom no native captain could distinguish from ordinary free passengers. The fact that, on being visited, they claimed their rights as being conveyed illegally, proved how well the law is now understood.

The Sultan has sentenced the slave dealer to undergo severe punishment.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 244.

Case No. 1 of 1880.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, under Zanzibar papers and colours, of which Bokheit is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against two male slaves seized as liable to forfeiture, by Hamilton E. G. Earle, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, on the 12th January, 1880:

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, without name, sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, owned by Ali-bin-Khalfan, of which Bokheit is master, having on board at the time two male slaves, called Hasani and Faraji, was seized near Pemba, on the 6th January, 1880, as engaged in the Slave Trade. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence produced on both sides and examined the witnesses, having found sufficient proof that the two male slaves, Hasani and Faraji, owned by Bokheit, a passenger in the vessel, were being conveyed as slaves, and against their will, to be sold in Pemba, do adjudge the said two male slaves to be lawfully captured, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly; and whereas there is no proof that the master or owner of the vessel had a knowledge of the use that was being made of their vessel for the conveyance of slaves, do hereby adjudge the vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo on board thereof to be restored to the possession of the lawful owner, or of his agent the master, in the same state and condition as that in which they were detained.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 12th day of January, 1880.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two male slaves, named Hasani and Faraji, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court, in Cause No. 1 of 1880, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, January 12, 1880.

*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 6th January, 1880, 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 .. .. .	78
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	15
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 .. .. .	43

## TONNAGE.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	111·51
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	Nil
Depth of hold, 12½ feet.	
Total number of Tons .. .. .	111·51

Signed this 10th day of January, 1880.

(Signed)

E. BRIDE, *Boatswain.*

WM. DEARN, *Coxswain, 1st Class Petty Officer.*

Approved by me, this 10th day of January, 1880.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, *Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 245.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 5.)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, January 30, 1880.

I HAVE to report the death of the French traveller, the Abbé Debaize, which occurred at Ujiji, at the London Missionary Society's station, on the 12th December, intelligence reaching Zanzibar on the 29th instant, or forty-eight days after the date of despatch of the messengers from Ujiji.

It appears that the Abbé Debaize having, as I before reported, failed to find a safe starting-point from the north of the Lake, had crossed the greater part of his goods to the country of Uguha, and placed them in keeping of Kasange, a Chief of that district. There still remained the scientific instruments and a few other things at Ujiji. On his return to the east of the Lake Mr. Hore found him much altered in appearance, suffering from fever, and almost blind, so that he had to be led to and from his house. On his becoming worse, Mr. Hore had him removed to the Mission-house, where he died insensible on the 12th December last.

While able to give full directions as to the management of his affairs, the Abbé Debaize, in the presence of some of the Arabs and of his two chief servants, placed the management of his property, in case of his death, in Mr. Hore's hands, instructing that gentleman to communicate with the French Consul here; this has been done, and M. de Ferry, who has consulted with me on the subject, will write at once, giving full instructions to Mr. Hore regarding the disposal of the property.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 5.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 30, 1880.

I HAVE to report the death at the Universities Mission station at Uмба, on the mainland north of Pangani River, of Mr. York, one of Bishop Steere's missionaries.

As the late Mr. York had been resident in that part for some time, and had gained considerable influence over the people in a district where any influence antagonistic to the Slave Trade is of importance, his loss will be felt beyond the circle of the Mission of which he was a member.

I may remark that this year, although the heat has not been great, fevers have, during the north monsoon, been unusually frequent and severe, both on the mainland and in the island of Zanzibar.

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

No. 247.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 5.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 7, 1880.

I COMMUNICATED, as desired, the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Sultan 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 Mission.

In continuation of previous correspondence on this subject, I have much pleasure in being able to state that I have this day received a Report from Mr. Streeter, the Lay Superintendent at Frere Town, from which I understand that, in consequence of the advice given by me, the matter is likely to be amicably settled in a way satisfactory to all parties, and without further reference here.

I asked Mr. Streeter to consult and act in the matter with the Sultan's Governor, as he had not been personally compromised by what passed, and has shown some discretion and tact in the management of the principal station of the Mission.

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

No. 248.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, February 20, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree in Case No. 5, forfeiting a vessel and cargo, including therein a considerable sum of money, on account of the presence of a slave bought and shipped by the supercargo in distinct disobedience of law.

The slave in this, as in the great majority of cases that now appear, had been sent to Zanzibar, but he had been sold only two days before shipment, and taken to sea against his wish by his new master.

I annex a statement of account sale, showing a sum to be remitted hereafter should no appeal be entered in the case when the owner comes to know what has been done by his agent, the supercargo.

Inclosure in No. 248.

Case No. 5 of 1880.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel without name, of which Mdunge was master, owned by Mahomed bin Isa, under Zanzibar papers and colours, her tackel, apparel, and furniture, also against the cargo and one male slave, called Mansur, on board thereof, seized as liable to forfeiture by Hamilton 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, on the 14th day of February, 1880.

PERSONALLY appeared Sub-Licutenant P. G. V. Vander Byl, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel owned by Mahomed bin Isa El Munderi, of which Mdunge was master, sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, of the dimensions set forth in the accompanying certificate of measurement taken by order of the Court after condemnation, having on board general cargo and one male slave named Mansur, was seized in the harbour of Zanzibar on the 13th day of February as engaged in the Slave Trade. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence and examined the parties, having found sufficient proof that the aforesaid slave was being conveyed by the agent of the owner of the vessel as a slave in contravention of Treaty, do adjudge the aforesaid vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to have been lawfully seized, together with the slave called Mansur, and that part of the cargo belonging to the owner of the vessel or his agent, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, ordering the vessel to be beached and broken up for the purpose of being sold in separate pieces.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 17th day of February, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," 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 called "Kidaki," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 13th day of February, 1880, 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 .. .. .	39·6
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	11·6
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 .. .. .	20·4
Depth:—6 ft. 10 in.	

	TONNAGE.	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .		17·08
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .		Nil.
Total number of tons .. .. .		17·08

Signed this 18th day of February, 1880.

(Signed)

A. M. CAUSTON, *Senior Lieutenant.*  
W. C. B. JOHNSON, *Lieutenant.*  
GEO. BRIDGES, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me this 18th day of February, 1880.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*



*Certificate.*

I certify that the vessel condemned by me as Case No. 5 of 1880 has been broken up and sold in separate pieces, and that the fittings have also been disposed of by my order at public auction.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

February 26, 1880.

*Receipt for Slaves.*

I certify to have received from Captain Earle one male slave, seized by him on board the vessel, Case No. 5 of 1880, and condemned on the 17th day of February, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

February 17, 1880.

Proceeds of sale of vessel, broken up, and fittings..	..	..	..	R.	a.	p.
Proceeds of foreign coin condemned	..	..	..	..	..	..
				845	12	9
				£	s.	d.
Exchange, 1s. 8d. per rupee	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less Court costs	..	..	..	..	..	..
				70	9	8
				17	0	6
Balance to be remitted to the Treasury	..	..	..	53	9	2

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

February 28, 1880.

## No. 249.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 23, 1880.

THREE years having now elapsed since the Sultan of Zanzibar made illegal the transit of slaves by land and the fitting out of slave caravans within his dominions, I have thought it time to report in detail on the practical working of the new laws, and to show the results that have been secured through His Highness' active co-operation in the work of Slave Trade suppression.

It may be fairly said that until 1873 the Zanzibar authorities did all in their power to thwart and render useless the provisions of Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and to make of no practical value both the work of this Agency on shore and of our cruisers afloat, and the percentage of captures that were then made had no effect on a traffic in which every-one engaged in trade or holding land, whether Arab, Indian, European, or American, was in one way or another pecuniarily interested, and in which the facilities offered with the connivance of the local authorities to evasions of the law were so great.

In 1873, however, the present Sultan became fully convinced that his independence was in real danger; he, therefore, entered into new engagements and loyally carried them out. The result was the total and sudden collapse of the export Slave Trade that up to that time had drained the Zanzibar dominions of not less than 20,000 slaves annually.

There still remained a local Slave Trade carried on by sea, and against the provisions of the new Treaty, by which no less than 10,000 or 12,000 slaves were annually carried from the mainland of Africa to the Island of Pemba, and, the distance being short, it was found wholly impossible to produce any effect on this contraband traffic, even by the use of a large number of specially-fitted cruising boats under officers who devoted themselves heartily to the work.

The channel that had to be watched could be crossed at night, and the coast on either side offered every facility both for the shipment and landing of the slaves; the profits of the trade were also so great that the loss of the vessels was of little consequence provided the slaves could be landed, and this the slave-dealers generally managed to secure.

With everything in our favour, a Treaty that allowed us to seize all slaves afloat, and to condemn any vessel in which they were carried, it is still a fact that we could not capture

more than 5 per cent. of the slaves that were being taken to Pemba, nor could the Sultan practically help us, the law as it then stood recognizing slavery on shore and permitting the transport of gangs of slaves along such a coast as that of East Africa and Pemba, intersected everywhere by creeks, and safe, but little known, boat harbours.

These facts being submitted to the Sultan, His Highness, acting under my advice, issued in 1876 two laws that have completely changed the aspect of the Slave Trade, and which, now that they have come into practical working, should relieve the British Government of an enormous annual charge, and make it not only possible, but expedient, to reconsider the whole question of Slave Trade suppression, with a view to a great permanent saving of expenditure.

I have, from the records of the Prize Court here, prepared a Return showing the effect of the new laws on the Zanzibar Slave Trade between the years 1876 and 1879.

During the whole of this period the demand for slave labour in Pemba was never diminished; on the contrary, the value of slaves has steadily risen, and the capital at the disposal of the planters having increased, owing to the enhanced price of cloves, every inducement has been offered to the introduction of slaves into this island.

Throughout the years in question it is important also to observe that the naval blockade has been maintained with great efficiency; any diminution in the captures made during this period may therefore be fairly said to be due to a decrease in the Traffic. Referring to the annexed Table, it will be seen that in 1875, the last year in which land slave transport was legal, there were 491 slaves taken, of whom 458 were raw slaves brought to the country by caravans from the interior. At the same time 2,636 tons of shipping were condemned, which alone involved payment to the British navy of 14,498*l*. These may be taken as the normal results of the Pemba Slave Trade before the Sultan took steps to put an end to the land traffic by which this importation was supplied.

In 1877 we find the scarcity of raw slaves already showing itself, for in that year only 285 (about half the number taken in the previous year) were captured, and of these only 246 were raw slaves. In 1878 the total number of slaves was further reduced by half, while in 1879, the law having now come into full effect, only 15 raw slaves were captured, or one-thirtieth of the number previously taken.

In the meantime the number of vessels had been also reduced to eight, or one-third of the former captures.

It is, moreover, very noticeable that, while the total number of slaves taken has been reduced since slavery on land became localized, and the movements of slave caravans prohibited, from 491 to 73, that of raw slaves has diminished from 458 to 15, showing that, although the demand still exists, the supply is not procurable, owing to the effectual manner in which the Sultan has compelled his authorities to carry out the new laws.

In view, then, of such favourable results having been attained under the new system, and seeing that we may fairly hope this year to maintain the same strict observance of the law, and to diminish even further the small contraband trade still existing, thus almost entirely relieving the British taxpayer of a steady demand upon the Treasury for prize bounty, the time appears to have come when the means best suited to the altered condition of things may well be considered, and for this purpose I would venture to submit that the first object must be to secure the continued loyal co-operation of the Sultan, so as to insure the services of his local authorities on the coast. Secondly, to keep up on the mainland a better system of information than is at present possible, in order to be able to call His Highness' early attention to any want of diligence on the part of his officials.

In order to attain these objects, means of communication at the disposal of this Agency are essential, and some further assistance for the supervision of distant stations is needed, and against the small extra expenditure that would thus fall upon the Consular service there might be set off the great saving that has been already effected, and would then be maintained in Slave Trade bounties for captures made, and a diminution in the cost of the naval service required, which after all has hitherto been by far the heaviest source of outlay on this coast.

I ought to point out to your Lordship the thorough manner in which the British Indian community, in whose hands the entire trade of the coast rests, has been detached since 1873 even from all indirect participation in the Slave Trade. These classes have come to see that the British Government had in this acted for their true interests, free labour being found cheaper in the end than the maintenance of a large establishment of slaves, and not only these, but some of the more intelligent of the Arabs, looking on the institution of slavery as doomed, and with the experience of the Indian community before their eyes, begin to perceive the only chance of relief in its entire extinction, since free labour cannot be developed, as it otherwise would be, so long as slavery exists. They

cannot ignore the fact that thousands of free ivory porters now work on the coast for day wages, and that the only thing which prevents these and others from entering into longer engagements is the fear of being enslaved while slavery, as an institution, exists.

Lastly, I may remark, as regards the destination of the slaves who are still brought down to the coast, that the great part of these are now employed within the district itself where they first arrive, and that in consequence cultivation on the mainland is rapidly extending inland. Slavery on the coast, however, is, and ever must be, a different thing from slavery in the islands or in foreign countries, for the slave can there so easily move off beyond his master's power; and although slavery on the mainland is a thing to be resisted and checked, this can only be done at present by the Sultan's Government acting under the laws that forbid the fitting-out and passage of slave caravans. For this purpose, such a system as I propose of movable Consular Agencies on the coast seems best adapted, and as His Highness' authority extends, as it is now rapidly doing, the laws which have already so greatly limited the Slave Trade will become more widely applicable.

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

Inclosure in No. 249.

SLAVES Captured in Zanzibar Waters and Condemned in the British Court at Zanzibar between 1876 and 1879.

Year.						Raw Slaves.	Old Slaves.	Totals.
1876	..	..	..	..	..	458	33	491
1877	..	..	..	..	..	246	39	285
1878	..	..	..	..	..	102	40	142
1879	..	..	..	..	..	15	58	73

VESSELS Seized as engaged in the Slave Trade, against Zanzibar Treaties, between 1876 and 1879.

Year.				Number Seized.	Released.	Condemned.	Tonnage Condemned.
1876	..	..	..	31	7	24	2,636
1877	..	..	..	36	13	23	2,074
1878	..	..	..	23	8	15	2,154
1879	..	..	..	14	6	8	1,086

No. 250.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 27, 1880.

I AM in receipt of letters from Mr. Hore, dated Ujiji, the 26th December last, from which I learn that the messengers sent by me to communicate with Mr. Thomson, of the Royal Geographical Society's expedition, had arrived at that place; nothing, however, was then known at Ujiji of Mr. Thomson's arrival at the south of Lake Tanganyika, although, from information that reached us by way of Lake Nyassa, we know he must have been there some time previously. Nor has anything been heard of the second Belgian expedition, or of Mr. Carter, in charge of the elephants sent by the King of the Belgians, since they left Unyanyembe to go to Karema, the point selected on Lake Tanganyika as the highest station intended eventually to direct the trade of Central Africa towards the Congo, and so into the hands of the Belgian Trading Company that is to be formed after the preliminary surveys now conducted by Mr. Stanley have been accomplished.

Mr. Hore in his letter makes mention of the great influence gained by this Agency in the interior of Africa, and suggests the establishment of Consular authority at Ujiji. I cannot think that the time has come for the establishment of Consulates in Central Africa, where practically there is as yet no means of giving protection or enforcing obedience to authority. It seems to me, however, that seeing our influence has made itself so far felt and is so generally respected, that it would be highly expedient in such places as Ujiji that there should be an acknowledged means of communication with friendly native Chiefs and

Arab traders, between whom and this office letters and messages are frequently interchanged. It is clear from the testimony of Captain Cameron and others how great the influence of this Agency has now become, and it has already been necessary for me, in consequence of frauds perpetrated upon native Chiefs by Europeans professing to act in my name, to warn Arab traders and others that no one has hitherto held such an authority. I think that as Mr. Hore has shown himself willing and desirous to correspond regularly, and able to deal judiciously with the natives in the very delicate position he holds as chief of the London Missionary Society Station at Ujiji, it would be a guarantee against such frauds as have occurred, and greatly to the general interest of honest travellers and traders, were I to make it known that he was to be considered the usual means of communication both for receiving and transmitting correspondence and information with the British Agency in that quarter. This I believe would give him a certain prestige and influence in the country, and at the same time be a guarantee against such misunderstandings as otherwise are likely to occur, without in any way compromising the British Government.

I inclose copy of that part of Mr. Hore's letter which refers to this subject, as it will serve to show how powerful British influence has now become even in the centre of the Continent, and how easily it might be abused in the absence of a known and recognized means of communication,

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

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Inclosure in No. 250.

*Mr. Hore to Dr. Kirk.*

Dear Sir,

*English Mission House, Ujiji, December 26, 1879.*

THE four messengers for the Royal Geographical Society expedition arrived here last night, bringing your note of the 22nd October. You may be assured I will do my best to get them along to their destination as soon as possible. I heard (from the coast) of the death of Mr. Johnston and of the intention of Mr. Thomson to continue the work, but what that work is I do not know very clearly. I have no news whatever yet of that expedition, but news will rapidly reach Ujiji of its arrival at any part of the lake shores. But for the recent death of M. Debaize, the French traveller, I should even now be at the south end on a cruize, and then making inquiries for Mr. Thomson.

I shall perhaps start on that cruize now in a month's time.

The four messengers arrived here quite destitute, having been robbed on the road: they, however, retain their guns and letters. I house and feed them here, and, as I judge advisable, will take or send them on their way; there is much to be taken into consideration in deciding whether to send them across the lake at once or not; to be too precipitate might be only to miss the desired end, namely, the arrival of the letters to the expedition. I daily expect Mr. Cambier here from Karema (North Fipa); he may have some news, while, if all goes well, and I get away quick, I will take the men with me, and make a point of special inquiry as to the expedition.

Your letter confirms my fears as to the loss of the most valuable and important mail I have yet sent to the coast, viz., that dispatched from here in June (the accumulated letters and reports of six months). Trouble on the road and want of men delayed the despatch for some months; twice the mail came back to Ujiji and received further letters, &c., now it seems it is lost. In that mail were two or three long letters to yourself explanatory of our work here, the Slave Trade, state of the country, &c., and also placing before you a suggestion of the great desirability of having British Consular authority represented here; the very name would be worth a dozen men in the opening up of the country, the suppression of Slave Trade, and the safety and furtherance of all civilizing efforts.

I am a person of importance and influence here very much because I am "the brother of the great baloze," or "his countryman," or "his friend." I believe you yourself scarcely know the extent of your influence in the interior, but I can assure you I have seen very remarkable results from the mere mention of your name.

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*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 27, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report a renewed interruption of telegraphic communication with South Africa, the defect being believed to be about 13 miles south of Mozambique, or in nearly the same position as that in which the cable was broken within the first month of its existence.

At this point there is a sudden depression of the sea-bed, and the first accident was attributed to the falling in of rocks in consequence of an earthquake shock that was at the time felt on the adjacent coast of Africa.

This year Arab traders report shocks of earthquake in the Unyamwezi country, accompanied by rents in the ground, the opening of hot springs, and an emission of sulphurous vapours. It is therefore not impossible that, if the accident again caused to the cable has been due to any such agency, that another route will have to be selected, so as to avoid so dangerous a hollow as appears to exist in the bed of the ocean at this spot.

One of the telegraphic vessels is expected from Aden to repair the damage that has occurred, but in the meantime all communication with Delagoa Bey, Natal, and the Cape is suspended.

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

No. 252.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2.)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, February 27, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival, on the 20th instant, of the French ship of war "Laclôcheterie," commanded by Captain Vallon, Chief of the Indian Naval Station, which includes Singapore in the east, and the Red Sea, Madagascar, and Mozambique in the west.

He said that the want of labour was now very severely felt in the French settlements of Mayotte and Nossi Bé, and that the solution of this question would occupy his attention while in command on this station. In the meantime the French gun-boat "Decidée," which had joined the flag-ship here, proceeds to Mozambique, and it is not unlikely the subject of hiring labour in that quarter will be approached.

As to the use made of the French flag by the Arabs, the Commodore said he had found it necessary to exercise a strict watch, and that he had in many cases removed the French flag, and taken away papers that had expired. At the same time, I learn from various quarters that every endeavour is being made at present to encourage the use of the French flag by Arabs, whether of Arabia or Zanzibar, the inducement offered being French Consular protection, thus practically removing them, even in civil and criminal matters unconnected with the vessel and her cargo, from the jurisdiction and authority of the local Courts.

No 253.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 3, 1880.

SINCE writing on the 27th February last, three additional mails have been received from Ujiji and one from Karema, the station of the Belgian party on Lake Tanganyika, and I am now in possession of intelligence of Mr. Thomson, of the Royal Geographical Society expedition, up to the 16th January, at which time he had recrossed the lake on his return from Ujiji, and was about to proceed to the East Coast.

Mr. Thomson, writing from Ujiji, says that, leaving the main body of his followers at a village near the south-west extremity of the lake, he pushed along the western shore as far as Kasange, in Uguha, with thirty-eight men. This march occupied a month through a hilly and inhospitable country.

At Ujiji he found the letters I had forwarded, and discovered, somewhat to hi

surprise, that the funds at the disposal of the expedition would be exhausted before he could reach the coast. Under the circumstances, he was therefore unwillingly compelled to abandon for the present the intention he had formed of exploring the unknown regions further west, and set out to recross the lake in order to join his party and return to the East Coast by a new line of road, so as to explore the southern affluents of the Rufiji, and reach Kilwa not later than the month of June.

From the day this expedition set out under the leadership of the late Mr. Keith Johnston, every part traversed has been ground new to Europeans, and only at the north of Nyassa and south of Tanganyika did Mr. Thomson's route cross those of Elton and Livingstone, while the information gained must be of the highest value at the present time, when new trade routes with Central Africa are being daily suggested.

Throughout the journey hitherto, Mr. Thomson has suffered no loss from desertion or misconduct of his porters, and has been able to pass through the various native tribes, among whom he has lived without collision or misunderstanding of any description, thus preparing the way for future travellers or traders wherever he has passed.

The most important geographical observation recorded by Mr. Thomson on this journey is that the Lukuga, which, when first seen by Captain Cameron, was a sluggish stream flowing over a mud-bed, filled with papyrus and other aquatic vegetation from Lake Tanganyika, is now a raging torrent, carrying an immense body of water to the west.

The barrier that had checked this stream having been swept away, a deep channel has now been cut, and in consequence apparently of this there has been a fall of 8 feet in the level of the waters of the lake, which, as we know from Livingstone and others, has been for many years past gradually rising.

At Ujiji, up to the date of the last letter (the 26th January), all was quiet, nor is there news of importance from Urambo or from Uyui; what was before reported of the occurrence of severe earthquake-shocks in these regions and on Lake Tanganyika in October or November last is confirmed.

Captain Popelin, of the second Belgian expedition, had reached Karema and joined Captain Cambier, together with Mr. Carter, and one, the sole survivor of the four elephants, with which he set out from Dar-es-Salam.

Karema is described as one of the most unhealthy spots that could possibly have been chosen as a station, being swampy, feverish, thinly peopled, and off every present trade route.

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

No. 254.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 6, 1880.

I REGRET to have to inform your Lordship that a fire having occurred in the camp of the bearers of my letters to King M'tesa, whereby all the goods given them to procure food on their way, together with the letters and several of the presents, were destroyed, the headmen of the party returned to the coast and reported to me the loss. These were the people of Uganda referred to in my despatch of the 27th November, 1879, as having come to Zanzibar.

From letters which they brought from Mr. Last, chief of one of the Church Missionary Society in the interior, I know that what they state is true, and that the loss was not in any way due to themselves, but to a party of natives with whom they were travelling in company for mutual protection, the district in which they were being at the time unsafe in consequence of the Masai or Wahumba, who had made an incursion for the purpose of cattle-lifting.

I have had copies in English and Arabic of my former letters to King M'tesa prepared, and have written a third letter, of which copy is inclosed.

I asked the agent of the Church Mission Society here if he had anything to forward, but he was himself sending to Uganda later on; I have allowed no other letters to be taken, and have forbidden any Zanzibar natives to accompany the party.

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



## ZANZIBAR.

Inclosure in No. 254.

*Dr. Kirk to King M'tesa.**Zanzibar, February 28, 1880.*

(After compliments.)

I WROTE letters to you some time ago and gave them to your messengers, your people who came to Zanzibar, together with presents to convey to you as a token of friendship, and they went away satisfied to return to Uganda.

Now they have returned, having lost all that they had from fire, and I have had copies of my letter prepared and now send them to you, and you will receive a pistol and a rifle that were saved from the fire. I have also had one of your guns repaired that had been amaged by the fire, it was very much injured, and I have given your messengers food for the way.

I ought to tell you that Mr. Stokes has come to Zanzibar since last I wrote, and he has since explained to me the kindness shown him, and I hope you will continue to assist all white men who visit Uganda, and to encourage those who come to your country for purposes of trade or as missionaries.

No. 255.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, March 6, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report the departure of the Governor-General of Mozambique for Lisbon, and that his Excellency is now a passenger with his family on board the British India mail-steamer at present in Zanzibar.

The reasons that have induced the Governor-General to take this sudden and unexpected step have not been made public, but it is understood he is anxious to be able to answer charges that have been made against him in his administration.

I regret also to have to report that the Portuguese steam-transport "Don Carlos" has been for some time missing, and fears are entertained of her safety.

Reports reached me that the attempts to cultivate the opium poppy on the Zambesi have not as yet proved successful, and it is proposed to obtain Chinese coolies from Macao to replace the Indians who now are engaged on the plantation.

I am told that the promoter of this scheme has visited Inhambane for the purpose of selecting a site there for an agricultural establishment.

I have kept the Indian Government fully informed on the subject of the opium growing in Africa, as this is a matter that may, if successful, seriously affect the Indian revenue. I am, however, of opinion that there is no danger of rivalry from any company that has to carry on its operations under Portuguese rule, and in a country where the power of Portugal is only nominal.

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

No. 256.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, March 6, 1880.*

WITH reference to the subject of my Report of the 30th May last, I beg to state that I have not been able to obtain any further information regarding the case of the woman therein referred to.

The case came to my notice by the woman escaping from Mombasa, and coming here to ask Consular protection against her former owner, who, on Captain Russell's departure, seized and would have sold her.

On the production of the deed of purchase I at once wrote a letter to the Sultan's Governor at Mombasa, desiring him to see that the woman was not molested; but in doing this I felt some difficulty, as it was necessary to claim her freedom against a former legal owner on the ground of purchase, and the slave said that from the time of transfer she had been employed in ordinary domestic service in Captain Russell's house.

I took care, in mentioning the case to your Lordship, to guard myself against any

suspicion of casting blame on Captain Russell, but felt it right to point out the difficulty there is in making the Arabs fully understand such transactions, and appreciate the most humane acts where the Slave Trade is in any way concerned, unless these are done in a way to place our motives beyond all danger of misconstruction.

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

No. 257.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 6, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 6th February, with copy of a letter from the London Missionary Society, regarding the disturbance caused by hoisting a flag and erecting a flagstaff at Ujiji.

Your Excellency will have observed from my later Reports that all danger has passed, and that Mr. Hore has shown an unusual amount of discretion in dealing with the people among whom he finds himself placed.

I have no doubt what happened on the occasion referred to will serve to prevent the occurrence of any difficulty again, and as Mr. Hore has throughout been in regular correspondence with this office, it has always been possible for me to support and aid him, or give him advice, and it is my wish to further assist him by asking him personally to be a recognized means of communication of the British Agency with independent Chiefs and others in and near Ujiji, to which I feel sure the Society to which he belongs would be very willing to consent.

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

No. 258.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 6, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of Mr. Holmwood's Report of a visit to Lindi and Mangao, to which places he had been sent in order to inquire into the present state of the Slave Trade in that district, and to examine charges of complicity in the illegal Traffic brought against the Indian community there.

Mr. Holmwood was also directed to avail himself of such opportunities as might offer for observing how far the present rough system of collecting indiarubber was likely to affect the supply, and generally to report on the trade of the district.

It is satisfactory to find from Mr. Holmwood's Report that at Kilwa, the former centre of the Slave Trade, the Indian community is now in a more prosperous condition than before, and that they admit the suppression of the Traffic has created a legitimate trade by which they gain more than they formerly did. It would appear that the supply of slaves that now reaches the plantations behind Kilwa is little more than enough for the local demand for labour, but the statement that Indians are owning and cultivating plantations outside the town by means of slave labour supplied by native slave owners suggests the necessity for a more complete inquiry than Mr. Holmwood was enabled to make with the limited time at his disposal.

At Mikindani and Lindi Mr. Holmwood had more opportunity during his stay of inquiring into the Slave Trade and other matters. As regards the Slave Trade in the southern districts, there would appear to be no sign of any export by sea having taken place for a long time past, and the limited number of slaves that still arrives from Nyassa appears to be fully accounted for by the great increase in the cultivation of rice, grain, and other coast crops. Judging from the very few slaves who are captured by our cruisers now, there is every reason to believe that the supply conveyed to Pemba by land has been almost completely cut off, and Mr. Holmwood's observations confirm this opinion.

It would seem that in consequence of the stoppage of the sea route, and the difficulties and dangers thrown by the Sultan of Zanzibar in the way of transporting slaves by land, each coast district now obtains a supply for its own use from tribes situated directly inland. These slaves are taken to near the coast, where they are employed first

by native tribes, who in time sell a portion of them to the Arabs and Swahilis of the coast immediately adjacent.

This, it will be seen, is a traffic that we shall find extremely difficult to deal with, and which the Sultan can hardly at present prevent, for the slaves are not now, as formerly, marched either by land along the coast within the limits of His Highness' effective jurisdiction, nor are they taken by sea, but introduced from countries inland, situated behind each district so supplied.

Mr. Holmwood's inquiries at Lindi make it very evident that the charges of complicity in slave-dealing brought against the Indian community by Abdullah bin Amer are without the smallest foundation, while, on the contrary, his influence is exercised in the Slave Trade interest and to the serious detriment of legitimate trade. The charges made by him were undoubtedly false, and brought forward as a means of, if possible, deceiving the British Agency, and keeping up his own private influence over the trading community, who now have become less obedient than before to his arbitrary authority.

It is, however, highly necessary, before such a one as Abdullah bin Amer is removed, that the Sultan's own authority should be strengthened in the district, otherwise one evil might be replaced by another, and more injury done to trade than at present. The Indians as they become wealthy are also becoming more independent and able to assert their rights, but a little time will be needed before abuses such as these, practised by men of local influence, can be safely swept away.

Mr. Holmwood's Report contains also much valuable information respecting the district he visited, the state of the Indian community, and the prospects of the india-rubber and grain trades, which are now becoming so very important.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 258.

*Vice-Consul Holmwood to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Lindi, East Africa, January 30, 1880.*

IN accordance with your instructions I proceeded on board the British Indian Company's steamer "Akola," Captain Magenis, on the night of the 7th instant, and we left for Mikindani the next morning at daylight.

We anchored at Kilwa Kivinje on the 9th, and proceeding on shore I was received by the Governor with much courtesy. In course of conversation he stated he could confidently assert that at the present moment every vestige of the Slave Trade had been eradicated from this former stronghold and head-quarters of the Traffic, that nevertheless trade had improved, and all classes were enjoying a prosperity such as they had not known since the old days when Kilwa was the busiest port in the world.

The Customs Master having intimated that the Indian British subjects had assembled at the custom-house, I proceeded to the spot, and was gratified at a reception that was in itself a convincing sign of prosperity and contentment amongst the British Indian residents. After conversing with them for an hour, I proceeded to inspect the town, which is greatly improved since I last visited it in January 1877, and the improvement in the attitude of the people was equally marked, in fact, both British and Arab subjects have at last become convinced, through the all-powerful logic of a full pocket, that, after all, Great Britain was furthering their real interests in insisting on the total suppression of the Slave Trade.

Everywhere in the Indian quarters substantial stone buildings are replacing the old mud and stub shops and houses. All the merchants, moreover, now possess plantations of their own, cultivated by the slaves of Arabs, but I was assured that these were all hired for monthly wages, which were paid to the labourers personally and not to their masters. I had time to make some private inquiries, and heard nothing to throw doubt on these statements, which would hardly have been volunteered if the parties had been conscious of being still implicated in slave-dealing of any kind. I regret, however, that time did not permit of a personal verification of facts in connection with this and other matters of interest.

Indiarubber is now the principal export, though cereals and sesamum seed bid fair to rival it in importance, and the trade in copal is again reviving rapidly. Ivory comes from Bisa; it cannot, however, be expected to reach the coast in anything like the quantity that was brought down by slave porters during the halcyon days of the Slave Trade, the risk is too great from so distant a country now that slave caravans are illegal. For the full

redevelopment of the ivory trade we must await the establishment of a more economical system of communication with the far interior than obtains at present.

This is the dead season for trade; from the beginning of December till about the middle of May all the natives up-country are engaged in sowing, tending, and reaping their crops, and little produce is brought down to the coast. This applies equally to the whole of the districts south of Zanzibar.

On arrival at Mikindani Bay the "Akola" was anchored outside the harbour some miles from the town. The chief officer accompanied me on shore, but owing to the season there was little produce for shipment. One Banian, however, offered 11 tons of cargo if the steamer would come in to the anchorage at which Her Majesty's ships visiting this port lie. I sent off, asking Captain Magenis to fire a gun if he consented to this proposal, but on the arrival of his boat he put to sea.

I cannot but think a mistake is being made in thus waiting till the Indian merchants come off with their consignments. Dhows are always lying within a few yards of the various custom-houses ready to take produce to Zanzibar at about the same freights without necessitating the expense and risk of ligherage. British Indians are somewhat slow in availing of modern conveniences, but having once done so there is little fear of their ever returning to their old notions. As soon, therefore, as these people can be induced to ship their produce by steamer, and they feel assured that at regular intervals a steam-ship will anchor off their town, the dhow trade will quickly give way before the modern form of communication. They will not, however, be likely to make the experiment whilst they find the merchant steamer refrains from coming in to the well-surveyed anchorages used by the much larger ships of war on the station.

I stayed at Mikindani two days; the Governor being absent, and also most of the Indians, and the Customs Master being a man of the very smallest intelligence, there was little inducement to remain. I, however, visited the outlying plantations, none of which were owned by British subjects. In those towards the Rovuma I saw several raw slaves, evidently but a few weeks or days from the slave-chain. Some of these belonged to Arabs and half-castes, but the majority to Makoonde proprietors who spoke little Swahili.

In this country the millet, Indian corn, and sesamum was much advanced; rice had just been sown in the marshy grounds, and there were enormous clearings being hoed over ready for planting with this cereal which, throughout the Mungao and Mwera countries, is of a peculiar but very high quality. The soil from which this special variety of rice is produced is light, but at the same time rich-looking; it is very black, but does not become clayey and tenacious after rain like most dark soils. The peculiarity of the grain consists in its heaviness, a quality evidently due to a most unusual proportion of "satisfying" constituents being contained in it.

When on the march, my Makoonde porters declined the Indian rice provided for my attendants, which they said was no food for people in regular work, but they described this grain as being like millet, giving them a "heavy stomach," so that after eating at daybreak they could carry their loads all day without the slightest desire for food till sunset. This rice fetches 1 dollar per gisleh (300 lbs.) more than the best Indian sorts here imported.

Before leaving Mikindani I satisfied myself that all slave-trading and complicity in slave-dealing by British Indians is at an end, and that the Governor does his duty in repressing any attempt at slave transport within his jurisdiction. The raw slaves seen were doubtless procured from a Makoonde plantation, without the working limits of the Arab Government, but it will be necessary to allude further to this subject.

I left Mikindani on the 13th instant and marched to Lindi, stopping the first night at Sudi, a town larger than Mikindani, situated on a fine creek, and which, but for its dangerous entrance, would certainly supersede that place as a trading station. The Akida, Hadhi bin Suliman, has several soldiers under him, and at present manages the Customs as there is no resident Indian. Here I met the Governor of Mikindani.

I regretted to find two Goas established in this town, where they cannot have any legitimate trade. In such cases their presence indicates the introduction of the worst and most deleterious of European intoxicants. As I was sitting in the Akida's baraga a huge native came past the guard and sat down beside me; his behaviour was most objectionable, and it was necessary to remove him by force. He was, in fact, perfectly intoxicated, and the Akida informed me that, since the arrival of the Goas, such spectacles had become quite common.

Shuka, at which the second night was passed, is a village of no importance.

On arriving at Lindi on the 15th instant I was immediately visited by the Governor, Hamoud bin Abdullah al Hussani, whose visit I returned in the evening. Abdullah bin Amer was very ill with fever, but he sent milk, fruit, and fowls in abundance, and begged

I would send for anything I might require. Saeed bin Abdullah al Zarafi, the agent of the Universities Mission, put me up for the time till I could obtain a house for self and attendants.

All the British Indians called, headed by the Customs Master; they seemed very prosperous, and made no complaint, and I made no reference to the seizure of their goods by Abdullah bin Amer, as I wished to investigate the matter privately in the first place.

Abdullah bin Amer being ill, I could not question him for the present, but before leaving I fully investigated the whole of this somewhat complicated affair, and as the details are devoid of general interest, a separate Report on the subject is annexed.

With a view of obtaining accurate information as to the extent to which slaves are now imported by land into this district, I decided to carry out a systematic visitation of every plantation within a day's march of Lindi, and by taking advantage of the strong tides and currents of the creek and river, in conjunction with the wind which sets alternately up and down the valley, was enabled to visit points more than 20 miles distant. On two occasions only, where no assistance from water communication was to be obtained, I slept in the Makoonde country. In the arrangements that had to be made for carrying out this plan I was greatly indebted to Saeed bin Abdullah al Zarafi, an Arab of good family and education who has been settled in this district for many years. Bishop Steere has made him his agent, and he could not have selected a more capable or, I believe, trustworthy person. Saeed bin Abdullah placed his newly-built dhow at my disposal and also her crew, and I availed myself fully of his offer. He moreover gave me reliable information on every subject connected with this district, and, when it seemed impossible to obtain guides who were not under the instructions of Abdullah bin Amer, and that I should be unable to move without his being first consulted and his orders taken by every party accompanying me, this useful Arab found native hunters who were not so utterly subservient to the great man of the place as the rest of the inhabitants. Without his assistance, moreover, it would have been impossible to arrive at the whole truth of the matter reported on in the inclosure to this letter. I mention these things as I think it would be to the advantage of Government to take some notice of Saeed bin Abdullah's courtesy. I should like to send him either a gun or sword as a token of appreciation of his services, and feel sure Her Majesty's Agency will not be wasting the sum required for such a present.

The information obtained respecting Lindi and the Mungao district generally by the means described may thus be briefly summarized:—

1. *Slavery and the Slave Trade.*—After the most careful inquiry into the charges made by Abdullah bin Amer against the British Indians, and investigating fully all that the more privately conducted researches of my attendant brought to light, I have no hesitation in stating that the steps taken by this Agency to stamp out complicity in slave-dealing among British subjects have proved completely and, I do not doubt, finally successful. There was no lack of animosity in what the Arab had to allege against them, and as not a movement can be made or a thing undertaken without his immediately being made acquainted with the minutest details, there was no fear of justice breaking down for want of information or proof. Yet, though almost every British subject was implicated, every charge fell to the ground, and the few things which my attendant had to bring forward proved trivial irregularities such as must always occur where not a single domestic servant can be procured except by hiring Arab slaves. There were a few cases of domestic slave-holding by freed slaves; these were of a very venial nature, and in each instance freeing the slaves and admonishing the master fully met the necessity of the case.

The total suppression of slave-holding and slave-trading among British Indians, so far from rendering them discontented has, on the contrary, removed the only bar to their loyalty, and they are now becoming more elevated in character, more prosperous, and more attached to our rule.

The only desire they expressed was for regular supervision and protection by the British Agency, the unavoidable absence of which has proved a great source of trouble in commercial matters.

With regard to the continued transport of raw slaves from the interior, I find it undoubtedly amounts to many thousands annually, but it is not true that they are brought to the coast, and there is not the slightest foundation for stating that they are shipped therefrom, or that even a single raw slave is now brought into the towns for the purpose of shipment. On the contrary, I have no hesitation in reporting that in the whole of this district the transport of slaves by sea has long been entirely at an end. I am at the same time fully convinced that the work of totally suppressing the Slave Trade by sea, in which Great Britain has so long been engaged, and in which the Sultan has of late years so

loyally backed us, is, so far as the Zanzibar dominions are concerned, absolutely completed, and if this Agency has the means of properly supervising the coast, its revival is impossible, and will not be attempted.

I venture to believe, moreover, that the enormous annual cost with which England has for so long a period burdened herself for purely philanthropic motives may now to a great extent be removed.

The maintenance of the boat service off Pemba, between which island and the mainland a small smuggling trade still exists, will be required for some time to come, but the evasion of the recognized law which necessitates this unabated vigilance is only such as among civilized nations has always been kept up in regard to every kind of contraband, long after a service for its prevention has been organized.

During the march from Mikindani it was impossible to help suspecting that it would be unnecessary to look far for the destination of this large body of slaves, and after a few visits to the outlying plantations among the Lindi hills, their distribution along the line of cultivated country immediately behind the coast was proved beyond all reasonable doubt.

The region referred to doubtless acknowledges the Sultan's sovereignty, but is practically beyond the scope of his present system of administration. Roughly speaking, it is a belt of land varying in breadth from 10 to 40 miles, and reaching to within one or two days' march of the various coast towns.

From the south to Mchinga this district is occupied by the Wamakoonde, an essentially agricultural people, numbering probably more than 30,000 souls. The greater part of these are peasant proprietors, whose estates have become subdivided during several generations until each generally amounts to a small holding of from 5 to 50 acres. The area, however, suitable for cultivation in the Makoonde country proper is now insufficient for the increased population, and the jungle beyond the boundary is already being cleared.

Between the clearings is jungle so dense that one might wander for days in it without even hitting off one of the paths or breaking through into one of the fields. During the ten years in which Mchemba and his so-called Mariti devastated this country, the people were reduced to the greatest distress, and the majority had to fly from their plantations; but for the past two years peace has been assured through the action of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and all have returned to their fields which they are extending in every direction. In the meantime, the trade in indiarubber had been introduced, and during the last years of their troubles the Wamakoonde had largely collected it; indeed they possess considerable patches of the tree in their own country. Large sums were accumulated in this way, and on returning to the cultivation of the land, they commenced to purchase slaves largely. It was at this juncture that the Arab Governors had been compelled, through your representations, to carry out the Sultan's orders to turn back slave caravans from the coast, and through their action, Mataka, Makanjila, Mponda, and other Chiefs found their caravans brought to a halt on the confines of this very district. In consequence of this, the price of slaves fell so low that even the smallest proprietor among the Makoonde people was able to purchase one or more, and I am convinced that the Nyassa Chiefs would have no difficulty in thus disposing of double the number that they are at present sending down.

From Mchinga to Kilwa, offshoots from the Mgingo and Mwera tribes occupy a similar position to the Makoonde with respect to the coast towns.

The above description would, I believe, with slight modifications, equally apply to the country north of Kilwa—it would certainly do so as far as Lamo—and I am told affairs in the Benadir are closely following in the same direction. The number of slaves procurable in these districts is, however, proportionably very small.

I spoke seriously to the Sultan's Governors on this subject, and endeavoured to learn their real views. They admitted being aware of the state of things I described; they admitted that the Makoonde tribe had acknowledged the Sultan's sovereignty, but stated that, practically, they found it impossible to interfere beyond two days' march from their forts. Even when sent a distance of two days inland, their soldiers were helpless, having to trust entirely to their guides and the peaceful disposition of the people.

Experience of the country leads me to believe this view to be correct. Without first making roads on scientific principles, no one could administer these districts, even in the most simple manner, if the inhabitants withheld their cordial co-operation, unless at a cost which no prudent ruler would incur under present circumstances.

In reference to the surprise I expressed that Mchande, Mbena, and other of Mataka's head men had been allowed, unchallenged, to bring down 200 or 300 slaves trip after trip, and openly to sell them on the confines of the coast districts, they replied that their



instructions, as they understood them, did not warrant their doing more than ordering back any slave caravans proposing to enter their jurisdiction. As their power of enforcing even such orders was very limited, Mchande and Mbena being regularly accompanied by at least 200 guns, carried by some of the most desperate characters in Africa, they could only use moral force, which they assured me they had diligently employed. On inquiring if they remembered the wording of the Sultan's Proclamations in reference to this subject, they evaded the question by a simple *non possumus*.

It will naturally be asked why, after all my researches, it has been impossible to report actual encounter with more than a few raw slaves fresh from the slave-chain, more particularly as I was aware of the sale of 200 such slaves a few weeks before. In anticipating this question I may explain that the rigorous customs connected with domestic privacy render any violation, even by inquiry, of the private household, a grave and unpardonable insult. Unfortunately, these customs enable slave-holders to conceal large numbers of their raw and green slaves within the rambling pile of buildings which constitutes their household quarters, and that at the shortest notice. Moreover, attached to all the villages are small clearings in the forest, so utterly impenetrable to those not aware of the key to the stronghold, that even hunters rarely know the secret, unless in regard to their own villages. I should not have been warranted in applying to the authorities for assistance in searching these places, as no question of breach of Treaty was involved.

But in connection with this point, as regards the Lindi district, I regret it is my duty to characterize in severe terms the proceedings of Abdullah bin Amer al Baruani, the so-styled Chief of Lindi, as doing little credit to the position he occupies as local Elder of the Arabs throughout this district, or as an example to the subjects of His Highness in these parts. I must premise that I went to Lindi much prepossessed in favour of this gentleman, with whom I have long been on terms of friendship. He has invariably been most kind and courteous to me, both in my official capacity and in private life, and nothing could exceed the kindness and delicacy of his attentions during the present visit.

In the acts above recorded, however, his civility ended, for, from the time I arrived until this hour, he has never desisted from his attempts to blind and mislead, whenever he found I was likely to get at the truth respecting the innocence of British subjects or his own indirect complicity in the Slave Trade. Of course, he often succeeded in putting me on a wrong track, and had I at my disposal a few days less, I should have been quite unable to state, with the confidence I now feel, many facts I have laid stress upon in this Report.

However carefully and secretly my visits were arranged, whether to his or other plantations, I always found I had been anticipated, and met, at or near the head-quarters of the place, one of his askari (soldiers), generally an athletic young man in a profuse perspiration and showing signs of physical exhaustion. A meaning glance of recognition was all the notice that the messenger generally vouchsafed me, but it was invariably found that the overseer had suddenly been called away, or had proceeded to visit his wives, and could not on any consideration be disturbed.

I have reason to believe that in most of these cases some raw slaves had been secreted, but, according to the information procured, they were mostly little girls selected from among the recent purchases of the neighbouring Wamakoonde with the view of being brought up for future introduction into the great man's harem. Some sort of deed is doubtless held to prove that they had served as domestic slaves under their former masters; at any rate, it would not be difficult to bring crushing verbal evidence to that effect.

Were any one, however, to attempt to make arrangements for shipping a raw slave, or indeed any slave whose history was not fully known, the Governor would allow no private feelings to prevent his at once reporting the matter to the Sultan. This official is an eminently upright man; he is, however, placed at a great disadvantage by his inability either to write or read his own language, and by his ignorance of Swahili, which, after a residence of thirteen years at this station, does not speak well for his ability.

Whatever course he might have pursued, however, in reference to affairs at Lindi, I am satisfied that Abdullah bin Amer would have remained master of the situation. He is undoubtedly looked upon by all, even far into the interior, as Chief of this district; neither slaves nor freemen dare possess the smallest secret from him, and in many of my inquiries I found the only object aimed at in reply was to provide against all chance of compromising their Chief, whom they suspected I was watching.

I estimated that Abdullah bin Amer possesses from 1,250 to 1,500 slaves, fully a third of whom reside in the town, and that some six other Arabs in the neighbourhood of Lindi each hold between 200 and 300. I had ample ocular proof that these have been regularly recruited during, at any rate, the past three years from the Waiyao caravans,

and have no reason to doubt the evidence of the few independent witnesses that exist in this district to the effect that their purchase was arranged through native landowners, and on some occasions through persons of the Mohammed bin Mfalme class, who, as will be seen by the inclosure to this Report, are entirely subservient to the wishes of their patron.

The number of slaves observed in the various Makoonde plantations visited amounted to about 700 only, but these were mostly Waiyao, and had evidently been procured within the past two years, a fact also proved by their history.

With regard to the more distant plantations, I satisfied myself of the truth of the information collected respecting them; indeed, no one denied that, in these districts which have already been described, the whole of the slaves brought down from the Uiyao side of Nyassa are first distributed. Being convinced, however, that were any attempt made to follow up my inquiries in these remote plantations, it would be hampered more than ever by espionage and by the other difficulties alluded to, having in view also the possibility of my being sent on a more serious mission into the heart of this country, I felt it would be inexpedient to arouse by a premature visit the suspicions of the people.

The status of slaves brought down from the interior since the cessation of sea-traffic is altogether different from the position occupied by those who, previous to the enforcement of the Proclamations, were transferred to Zanzibar and Pemba, or transported to distant stations on the mainland, far away from all former associations, and scattered among strangers. Here, on the contrary, all speak one dialect, hold the same traditions and customs, and most were formerly associated together in a greater or less degree. They are expected to perform regular work, but beyond this cannot safely be interfered with, for within easy distance Machemba and other influential native Chiefs offer an asylum to all runaways fleeing from oppression.

Machemba has even given notice to the Arabs of Lindi that he will not permit slaves to be sold away from their domicile, and I passed two days at a large plantation (Lipoonde) where Chamwamba, the owner of 100 slaves, having recently died, his children had applied to the Governor to be allowed to sell off the slaves. Here I was visited by Selina bin Champoni, a relative of Machemba's, who had been sent to inform the heirs that, though the slaves would still work on the estate for the present owners, any attempt to remove them would be followed by the transfer of the whole body to the station of that Chief.

Knowing, therefore, the slight tenure which they possess over their slaves, the Wamakoonde rarely attempt to exert any further authority than is necessary for regulating the cultivation of their lands. The domestic outrage and destruction of all family ties which was the most abominable feature in the former system of Slave Traffic, and which was the necessary accompaniment of a trade which existed principally for the purpose of pandering to the luxurious habits of an effete race, is here, I was informed, almost entirely absent.

This Report would not be complete if, besides showing the destination and position of the slaves who are still being torn from their homes in the interior, it failed to notice the practical effects which are following this new, and probably final, phase of the East African Slave Trade.

The colonization of the Makoonde and other tracts of country which has resulted from the stoppage of slave caravans short of the coast has given an impetus to trade which could scarcely have occurred in any other way. The export of grain and oil-seed from this district has more than trebled during the past three years, and a rapid increase in the area under cultivation is still going on. Already the vast wilderness between the coast and the lake which became depopulated early in the history of the Slave Trade, and which has proved the greatest difficulty in the way of those who have striven to open up Africa, is being reoccupied, and, if the present movement remains unchecked, will rapidly become entirely repopulated. In the meantime this portion of East Africa will become one of the important grain and oil-seed producing countries of the world, and the opening up of new markets for manufactured goods cannot fail to follow in the wake of such progress.

It will be seen from this Report that, in regard to the district under special consideration, all Slave Trade Treaty obligations between Great Britain and Zanzibar have been fulfilled, and if, as is believed, the same remark applies to the remainder of the Sultan's dominions—with the exception of the small district still implicated in the contraband Traffic to Pemba—the time appears to have come when the enormous expenditure that England has been incurring for so many years in keeping up a number of costly cruising-ships on this coast, may safely be curtailed; indeed, less than a twentieth of the present outlay will suffice to maintain in connection with this Agency the small steam-ship which is all that is now required both to keep in check any tendency to a revival of the former

state of things, and to afford the necessary protection and supervision to the rapidly-increasing settlements of British subjects on the mainland.

2. *Commerce*.—The few trade statistics which could be procured during so short a stay in the Mungas ports will doubtless prove useful in checking the information embodied in the Administration Report now in course of preparation, but they are not sufficiently complete to be here tabulated in detail.

The indiarubber trade, which four years ago had no existence in this district, but which sprung up immediately the suppression of the Slave Trade was accomplished, has worked a complete revolution in its commerce, all classes now deriving their principal profit from or through it.

The improvement in the position of British subjects is especially marked, in fact they have become a body of honest traders instead of depending for support on illicit gains, which, even in the palmy days of the Slave Trade, were always precarious, and which of late years had almost ceased.

The last year's export of indiarubber from this district, which includes the ports of Tungi, Kionga, Mikindani, Sudi, Lindi, Mchinga, and Kiswere, was variously estimated at from 500 to 830 tons. The higher calculation is based upon the revenue returns given by the local Customs Masters; that derived from the general computation of the year's shipments, however, would bring the total export down to between 500 and 600 tons.

The production of grain and oil-seeds in this district has also, since the suppression of the export Slave Trade, increased in an extraordinary manner. Up to 1876 the average annual export of the former was 400 tons, and of the latter 350 tons. Last year the export of rice, millet, and Indian corn exceeded 1,700 tons, while that of semsem-seed amounted to about 750 tons.

The copal (gum animi) trade, which had almost fallen into abeyance, is also rapidly reviving; but if the present high price of indiarubber is maintained, its progress may again be checked.

The soil on the southern side of Lindi Bay is said to be peculiarly suited to cotton. On the hills in this neighbourhood I passed through several large clearings regularly planted with it. The tree was growing most luxuriantly, and, where kept fairly clean, the cotton was abundant, and its appearance on the trees all that could be desired. In order, however, to grow cotton on a large scale capital will be required, but so soon as this Agency is enabled to arrange for the regular protection and superintendence of British subjects, this necessity will be met.

Sugar-cane is grown in great perfection, and large tracts of land in this district are peculiarly suited for its cultivation, but for its development also capital is needed.

Mwitingi, a deserted town on the opposite side of the river and nearer its entrance, is the natural anchorage of Lindi Bay, and is equally well situated as Lindi itself as a market for inland produce. It was, in fact, originally the centre of trade and the head-quarters of the British Indians until the raids of Mchemba drove the inhabitants to Lindi, where there was an Arab fort. Since peace has been established this place has not been reoccupied. Eventually, however, Mwitingi, with its rocky subsoil, good water, and freedom from the malarious mists which render the other settlements in the bay so unhealthy, should regain its former importance, and in that case Lindi, which on the land side is surrounded by marshes, which has a subsoil of white clay, retaining the moisture always near the surface, and which is without wholesome water, will sink into insignificance.

In regard to imports, the district of Mungao has not experienced the period of depression which has so severely tried manufacturers during the last few years, and there are no signs of any falling-off in this branch of trade. In the steamer which leaves for Zanzibar to-night most of the British Indians residing here are passengers, and they inform me they will be returning in two months with larger purchases of European and American goods than they ever before imported. They calculate that if the coming rainy season proves a favourable one, the export of grain and oil-seed alone will render them independent of a possible falling-off in other produce.

3. *Indiarubber*.—As has already been shown, the discovery of indiarubber in East Africa was the means of fostering its trade at a very critical moment, when the stoppage of the Slave Trade, which had taken the place of all regular industry, seemed likely to cause the ruin of Arabs and British Indians alike.

The importance of this product, therefore, can scarcely be over-estimated, especially with regard to the district of Mungao and Kilwa, where it alone has created a new trade which finds profitable employment for all those classes whose means of subsistence came to an end with the suppression of illegal Slave Traffic.

The total export of indiarubber from these places now exceeds 1,000 tons annually.

Since last season the price has rapidly risen from 140*l.* to 250*l.* per ton, and there seems no reason to anticipate that it will ever again fall to the former figure.

The only anxiety in connection with this new East African export is that, through the ignorance and greed of the natives, the source of supply may become annihilated, and although this subject was investigated during my visit as far as circumstances permitted, further inquiry respecting it is most desirable.

There are two varieties of tree (both of the genus *Landolphia*) from which india-rubber is collected in these districts, the "mtiri" and "mbungu;" and while exploring the forests I discovered a third, the "mvitoto" or "mvitoi," as it is called at Kilwa (also, I believe, of the same genus), from which I made indiarubber, which was not, however, readily coagulable, but sufficiently so for collection. The tree is a climber, and grows in vast quantities throughout the district. Like the other varieties it has an edible fruit. Whether it has been discovered as an indiarubber producer in any other country I am not aware; here it is unknown in that capacity, and the people begged me to send them word if the rubber proved to be of any value. I forward herewith specimens of the tree and fruit, and also of the rubber I made from it.

The "mbungu" is scarce in this district, but during a former visit to the Portuguese coast between Cape Delgado and Ibo, I observed it growing everywhere, even close to the sea. The rubber does not coagulate quickly, and the Makuas, who were collecting it, used sand to assist this process, and not, I think, originally for the purpose of adulteration. Here a few balls of this rubber come down in every parcel, and are accepted and weighed with the bulk, but the merchants inform me they would only buy "mbungu" rubber at a reduction of 25 per cent. in price. The leaf of this variety is smaller, and of a lighter green than that of the "mtiri;" it is a climber by preference, but I have seen it growing luxuriantly without support. It prefers a black soil in which much sand is present, and does not require any great amount of shade. The fruit has a very pleasant flavour, and an agreeable acid taste. I forward herewith a specimen of this rubber.

The "mtiri" has a larger and darker leaf than the "mbungu," and it is slightly crimped or waved. It grows only in black soil containing generally some sand. During the march to Lindi, and the exploration of the surrounding country, a distance of over 150 miles was covered, the whole of which passed through land consisting of red soil. Throughout this time I never ceased to look out and inquire for these two trees, yet not a single specimen was either seen or heard of.

The "mtiri" seems absolutely to require perfect shade; in the localities where it grows it is found in patches wherever the overhanging forest is dense and impervious to the sun's rays. In these patches grass and undergrowth are almost wanting, but wherever the ground has not been trampled upon seedlings may be observed springing up in profusion. Unfortunately but little ground in the vicinity of the trees is now left undisturbed; but the preservation and nurture of these young seedlings is a question that should not be lost sight of. This variety is essentially a climber, and it would probably not come to maturity where support was wanting. Its long branches and tendrils are sometimes found 50 feet from the root, and in one instance, five separate supporting trees were observed between the parent stem and the furthest branches. The average diameter of the trunk at its base was  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch, but a few trees were seen as thick as a man's thigh; and further inland, where the tree occurs in the shades of primeval forests, this is, I am told, an ordinary size. The "mtiri" fruits only every alternate year; last year the tree bore, and this season there is not a sign of fruit to be found. In common with most wild fruits in this district, it ripens in January. Unlike the "mbungu" and "mvitoi," the rubber from this variety coagulates perfectly the instant it is withdrawn.

At one of the stations visited, the collection of indiarubber from this tree was being carried on by the Wamakoonde. The process consisted in cutting clean slices of bark from the trunk and branches, from 3 to 10 inches in length, and from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in breadth. The cuttings were made sometimes from one side only, but generally they were scored all over the tree, about half of its bark being thus removed. The method of making the balls of rubber—which average in this district 2 inches in diameter—is as follows:—A quantity of the milk is dabbed upon the forearm, and, being peeled off, forms a nucleus. This is applied to one after another of the fresh cuts, and being turned with a rotary motion, the exuding milk is wound off like silk from a cocoon. The affinity of this liquid for the coagulated rubber is so great that not only is every particle cleanly removed from the cuttings, but also a large quantity of semi-coagulated milk is drawn away from beneath the uncut bark, and during the process a break in the thread rarely occurs.

By working hard one person can collect about 5 lbs. of rubber per diem, though the average is only about half this amount. I was assured, however, that in the interior,

where the trees run large, it is no uncommon thing for one man to collect as much as 7 or even 9 lbs. in a day.

I cannot say positively whether the system at present adopted by the natives, as above described, permanently exhausts or injures the trees; it did appear, however, that those trees which had not been tapped were greener and more healthy than the others, but this may have been owing to other causes. The two days which I had set apart for the special investigation of this subject were lost to me through the arrival of the mail steamer two days before her appointed time.

It is most probable that the many years' experience which has been gained in the forests of South America will have suggested some better method of collecting this valuable product than that employed in East Africa.

All adulteration of the indiarubber exported from this district and from Kilwa has now ceased, the Sultan's Governors having warned the leaders of caravans that impure rubber will be confiscated, and the original possessors of it imprisoned.

The regular season for the collection of indiarubber lasts from about the middle of May till the first week in December. This has little connection, however, with the state of the tree—small parties being employed throughout the year in collecting—but is owing to the natives being generally engaged during, and for some time after, the rainy season in cultivating their lands.

I forward herewith a sample of the rubber from the "mtiri," prepared in the ordinary manner, and also a specimen of the same as it is sometimes brought down from the Mahenge country. The latter has been buried for a month or more to conceal it from the natives, and it appears that parties from the coast are always compelled to adopt this expedient in that country, the people being perfect savages and untrustworthy. Owing to the baking it thus undergoes beneath the hot earth, it becomes permanently discoloured, and its value is 3 dollars per frasielh less than the white rubber which is brought direct from the tree.

It now only remains to report upon the destruction which the trees are alleged to be undergoing.

When at Kilwa I inquired, as far as possible, into the truth of this rumour. None of the Arabs or Indians professed to believe that any permanent injury had been sustained, but on going into the subject with them they admitted that while three years ago the supply of indiarubber was altogether derived from the country within 50 miles of the coast, the great bulk was now procured from Mahenge and Ubena, countries distant 150 to 200 miles from Kilwa, the supply from the more adjacent districts having, moreover, greatly fallen off, and in some instances entirely ceased.

Being dependent on the mail steamer, I was unable to pursue these inquiries, but was able, before leaving, to examine two natives who had just arrived with packages of indiarubber.

They stated that the washengi (savages) in certain districts, finding that the trees, after two years' consecutive stripping of the bark, were recovering themselves but slowly, had tried laying open and scraping the roots, by which means a large quantity of rubber had been obtained, but that immediately after this operation the trees had dried up, and were now apparently dead.

Much attention was devoted to this subject during my stay at Lindi, and all the forests within two days of that place were visited, yet no instance of tampering with the roots was observed. I learnt, however, from persons regularly engaged in trading with the indiarubber stations up-country, that in many places the roots had lately been tapped, but the trees, they said, grow in such profusion that many years must elapse before this can appreciably affect the supply.

If it be true, however, as there seems some reason to fear, that throughout the forests within 50 miles of Kilwa this valuable tree has been almost entirely destroyed, it is a matter of the utmost gravity for the people themselves, for the Sultan, and for British commerce, and, should further inquiry bear out what the present hastily-procured evidence would indicate, no effort should be spared to arrest such unnecessary destruction.

I would suggest that there should be immediately forwarded to the British Agency a description of any modern appliances, and patterns of any instruments that may be in use in other countries, for saving the tree during the collection of the rubber.

In the meantime, I forward specimens cut from trees of average size which were tapped in May and June last. From these the method at present adopted will at once be seen, the natural process of separation by which the bark that has been removed is quickly reproduced will be equally apparent, and the applicability of the various known

systems for the collection of indiarubber to the "mtiri" of East Africa may doubtless be ascertained.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) FRED. HOLMWOOD.

No. 259.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 15, 1880.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th February, and I am to express to you his Lordship's satisfaction at learning that the difficulties which arose in consequence of the reception of fugitive slaves at the Church Missionary station near Mombasa were likely to be amicably settled, and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your action in this matter.

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

No. 260.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 13, 1880.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 6th ultimo, reporting the destruction of the letters you had addressed to King M'tesa, and that you had sent him copies of those letters with a further letter, and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your action in this matter.

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

No. 261.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 21, 1880.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 6th March, respecting the case of the alleged purchase of a slave by Captain Russell, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copies of a letter addressed to his Lordship by the Church Missionary Society, and of the reply sent to them on that subject.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 261.

*Mr. Hutchinson to the Marquis of Salisbury.*

*Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.,  
April 9, 1880.*

My Lord,

I HAD the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 22nd September, 1879, in reply to a letter dated the 15th of that month 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, the former Superintendent of our establishment at Mombasa for the reception and maintenance of the slaves liberated there by Her Majesty's cruisers.

Since the date of that letter we have not been able to communicate with Captain Russell, whose address we are still ignorant of, but we have caused inquiry to be made at Mombasa, and I now have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a letter from our native agent at Mombasa, the Rev. George David, with translation of certificate of



pardon of the woman referred to by Dr. Kirk, and also a statement by both husband and wife as to any improper relationship between her and Captain Russell.

It is manifest from all that has passed that Captain Russell's action was indiscreet, and it does not appear that there was any pressing necessity to justify his interposition in the matter. But, on the other hand, it may be urged that the intention was only to offer a stronger security for the payment of the debt incurred by the husband, and that Captain Russell, being ignorant of Arabic, was not aware of the terms in which the certificate was written.

It can hardly be conceived that a gentleman, a Commander in Her Majesty's navy, and one who had served on the West African coast, permitting a statement or certificate to be made to the effect that he was the purchaser of a female slave.

Under these circumstances, I trust your Lordship will be disposed to take a more favourable view of the matter, and believe that, though Captain Russell's act, as represented by the certificate, was illegal, he was unaware of construction that would be put upon the matter, and only acted with the best intentions.

Should this explanation be satisfactory to your Lordship, it would be a great pleasure to us to know that Dr. Kirk is also satisfied, for in view of the high appreciation entertained of his zeal in the suppression of the East African Slave Trade, it would be our wish to remove from his mind any unfavourable impression as to our work at Mombasa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ED. HUTCHINSON,  
*Secretary, Church Missionary Society.*

P.S.—Since writing the above I have had an opportunity of mentioning the matter to our late Superintendent, the Rev. J. A. Lamb, and he assures me that it is impossible Captain Russell could have known the real effect of his act, which was intended to be the redemption of a slave who was the wife of a faithful servant. The woman lived in a separate house.

E. H.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 261.

*Extract from Letter of Mr. George David to the Rev. W. S. Price.*

*Frere Town, January 2, 1880.*

WITH respect to Captain Russell's case, I was very sorry to hear such a false complaint made against the man. I have tried my best to lay the thing plain before you for the safety of the man, and if that which has been explained will not satisfy the accusers the thing must be left to them and their God. Beside my own explanation of the case, I have furnished you with the translation of all the certificates which Mnubi received for the freedom of his wife. Maiki, Mnubi's wife, was once a slave of a Hindoo, and the Hindoo man had some daughters of his own begotten from an African concubine, and one of his daughters got married to a native of Mombas, and so at the time of her marriage he gave two slave girls, the one whose name above mentioned and the other is with her to this day. After some years had passed the father went off to India for good; after he had gone the two slave girls were badly treated by their mistress. As they were now grown women, and seeing the British Consul coming every now and then to Mombas and freeing the Hindoo slaves, they also struck for freedom. And that took place when Major Smith was acting in the place of the General Consul, Dr. Kirk, during the time when he went home with the Sultan, Said Barghash. At that time, Major Smith having come to Mombas, the two women were taken over to him, and the case was explained to him by me and Ishmael. Major Smith having not enough light to convince him to give them a paper of freedom, he told them to return to their mistress, with the promise that if they should again be treated badly and the case should again come to him he would give them papers of freedom, and so the women went back to their mistress. As soon as Major Smith left Mombas the women were compelled to take an oath that they should no more go to complain to the Europeans, which Maiki, Mnubi's wife, refused to consent to, and being much forced to do so, somehow or other, she bolted from them, and came over to Frere Town, where she again came in connection with us. Both you and Dr. Forster had much to do with her case, which I believe you and him will still remember something of it. And after you had gone home the case was renewed again, so Mnubi and his wife Maiki came to ask me to go with them to Captain Russell, to interpret for them what they wanted to say to him, which I willingly did. Captain Russell then

informed the Consul (Dr. Kirk) who, in return of the post, recommended the woman to be returned back to her mistress. Mnubi hearing this he made efforts to redeem his wife with money. He went over to Mombas to ask her mistress what she would take for her slave. After a long talk she agreed to take 50 dollars. Mnubi then sold all what he had and got 40 dollars and borrowed a couple of dollars from Captain Russell to make up the sum; and so she was redeemed by Mnubi with the above-mentioned sum of money. The mistress then furnished Mnubi with the certificate of his wife's freedom. Everything having now settled Mnubi was afraid that one day or other his masters might oppress him and he would be obliged to give her up, so for the safety of his wife he asked Captain Russell a favour to invert Mnubi's name to Captain Russell, which Captain Russell favoured him, as you will see it from the certificate (4). As for the money which he had borrowed from him all was paid back to Captain Russell. After Captain Russell had gone home, Maiki fell into sin, and her husband was angry with her, so she ran away with the man who tempted her to Zanzibar. After a time the man died, and Mnubi heard of his death; and after a few months passed Mnubi was sent to Zanzibar with the mail bag by Mr. Streeter. On his arrival there he asked his wife Maiki to return with him to Mombasa; she was being afraid of being returned again to her mistress or sold to any one else, and asked the Consul to sign her certificate, representing herself to him without any proper explanation as being redeemed by Captain Russell. The certificate, as I believe, was then translated to him, and it was found to agree with her statement, so the Consul refused to sign it. This is the explanation of Maiki Mnubi's wife's freedom. As for Captain Russell buying and keeping a woman for his improper use is not true. No one on our settlement ever heard of Captain Russell doing such a wicked thing. All who heard of this thing here are quite astonished. The people at Frere Town and Mombas are in expectation of seeing you or Captain Russell again settled in Frere Town. All is quiet and peace here about you and Captain Russell; if ever they should hear of you or Captain Russell coming, all eyes will be daily directed towards the sea to catch the first glance of the ship. I must conclude for this time with my love to you and family, in which my family joins as well.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GEORGE DAVID.

Reverend and dear Sir,

Frere Town, January 2, 1880.

The following are the testimonies of the freedom of Maiki, Mnubi's wife:—

*First Certificate.*

Sheikh Majid, son of Jabiri, son of Abdallah, tribe Rejibi, thus declared before me: in reality my wife, daughter of Ali, son of Sukmann, has received from Mnubi's hand the freed slave of Habubakar, son of Muhamed, residing at Samu; 40 dollars Mnubi has really given the above sum of money to my wife. And Mnubi, the freed slave of Habubakar, has still to pay to my wife 10 dollars, which Mnubi himself also agrees.

And this was written on the 28th of the moon of the month Shaabani, 1294. And this certificate was written by Muhamed, son of Khasim, son of Saïd; and this was witnessed by the free person of the Almighty God.

(Signed) MAJID, son of Jabiri, son of Abdallah, tribe Rejibi.

*Second Certificate.*

We have been asked by Mnubi, the freed slave of Habubakar, son of Muhamed, residing at Samu, to witness: that he has still to pay Mwana Somo, the daughter of Ali, Ali son of Sukmann, 10 dollars in silver, at the time appointed, according to his own acknowledgment made above. And the space of time given to pay the above sum are thirty days, and when that space of time has been fulfilled then Mnubi is compelled to pay the money. Also we have been asked by Mnubi, the freed slave of Habubakar, son of Muhamed, to witness his state of health and his senses when this affair took place; and Mnubi has accepted the agreement. And this took place on the 27th of the moon, Shaabani. And this certificate was written by Muhamed, son of Khasim, and the man who witnessed this certificate when the writer was writing is the free person of the Almighty God, and his name is

(Signed) MAJID, son of Jabiri, son of Abdallah, tribe Rejibi.

*Third Certificate.*

I write this certificate in the name of the Almighty God, who gives to men good and bad in this world, and likewise at the end of the world.

O, great person, exalted in love, in honour and glory, father Khamisi, son of Sād, son of Abdallah Mandiri; the salvation of God descend upon him, and the mercy of God and more of God descend upon him! After these I make known to you that your servant Mnubi wants a certificate just now of the slave which he bought, and now is night, and he says is going on a journey, will, if it does not matter for you to write the witness (*i.e.*, the certificate) write for him in the morning, we shall write for you a certificate and let the Wali sign it, and when Mnubi returns he will give it to him. Know that this is a great honour to you; and this letter has been written by

(Signed)

MAJID, son of Jabiri, son of Abdallah, tribe Rejibi, with his own hand, in the night of 18 of the moon, month Mfungus 3, 1294.

*Fourth Certificate.*

Mwana Somo, daughter of Ali, has acknowledged before me that Captain Russell has freed Mnubi (*i.e.*, has freed Mnubi from the debt) for 50 dollars; that money has been given by Captain Russell, and she has given him the slave-woman by her own words; and this took place in the night of the 26th of the moon of the month Walahadji, 1294. And this has been witnessed by Sheikh Majid, son of Jabiri, tribe Rejibi, and Muhamed, son of Thamau, Sheikh of Kilifi; and the writer of this is Kathi (Judge) Raschid, son of Ali, son of Abdallah Mandiri, and Liwali (Governor) Ali-bin-Assorr witnessed this (*i.e.*, signed the paper).

The above has been translated according to the language of the certificate; almost very near it. You will, I hope, try to understand me what I mean in these certificates. I took great pains in translating these certificates. I had to employ a native man from Mombas to help me to do this.

Your, &c.  
(Signed) GEO. DAVID.

January 2, 1880.

For the Rev. W. S. Price.

*Oath of Mnubi.*

I, Mnubi, do swear God (*i.e.*, in the name of God) that I have not seen with my own eye, nor heard with my ear, not even one day a whisper of my wife Maiki and Captain Russell having a bad connection between them, anything more than this is a mere envy of the people.

*Oath of Maiki.*

I, Maiki, wife of Mnubi, have having been kept as an improper woman by Captain Russell, I do swear God (*i.e.*, in the name of God) that not even one day Captain Russell never whispered to me that which is improper, anything more than this is an envious of the people.

Inclosure 3 in No. 261.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Hutchinson.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 14, 1880.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that a copy of your letter of the 22nd September last was transmitted to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, with instructions to endeavour to procure further information respecting the alleged purchase of a slave by Captain Russell, as suggested in your letter.

His Lordship has now received a despatch from Dr. Kirk, in which he states that he has not been able to procure any further information respecting the woman in question.

The case came to Dr. Kirk's notice by the woman escaping from Mombasa and claiming his protection against her former owner, who, on Captain Russell's departure, seized, and would have sold her.

The deed of purchase by Captain Russell was produced, and in order to protect the woman, Dr. Kirk was compelled to claim her from the former legal owner on the ground of purchase by that gentleman, and the slave said that from the time of her transfer to him she had been employed in ordinary domestic service in his house.

I am to add that, since the receipt of Dr. Kirk's despatch above referred to, your letter of the 9th instant, with its inclosures, has been received, and that copies will be sent to Dr. Kirk.

I am, however, to point out to you that the fact of the purchase of the slave by Captain Russell is not disproved by those documents, and while Lord Salisbury is willing to believe that that gentleman acted with a good motive, the transaction could hardly fail to be misunderstood by the natives, and was calculated seriously to embarrass the efforts of Her Majesty's officers for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves.

I am also to observe that no charge was made by Dr. Kirk against Captain Russell of "improper relationship" between himself and the slave, as would appear to be implied in your letter and that of Mr. David.

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

No. 262.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 23.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 25, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report a case of slave-dealing which came before me for examination on the 16th instant, having been forwarded by the Sultan in consequence of the slave belonging to Bombay, where he had been sold and shipped for the purpose of being placed in slavery in Zanzibar.

The boy who was said to have been dealt with was a negro, apparently a Nubian, but born in Bombay. Being there left an orphan he fell into the hands of one Msaad Bin Saeed, a man known here as having been formerly engaged with the notorious Saeed Auter in the Slave Trade. Msaad sold him in Bombay to one Nubi, a native of Mombasa, but shipped the boy from Bombay on board of an Arab vessel, while Nubi, holding an order to receive delivery of the slave on arrival in Zanzibar, proceeded in another vessel.

On coming here Nubi delivered his letter of authority and took over his slave from the Arab Captain, placing him at once for sale to the highest bidder in the hands of a slave agent.

The agent to whom he was given seeing the boy was a stranger, and finding he understood Hindustani, gave both the slave and the seller over to the Sultan, by whom the case was sent to the British Agency.

The case as against Nubi, by whom the boy was given for sale here, was admitted, and the witnesses on the spot proved his guilt. I therefore gave him over for punishment to the Sultan.

As to Msaad Bin Saeed, who lives in Kasai Mohalla in Bombay, and who, I have no doubt, was the principal party in the transaction, I felt the hopelessness of bringing a criminal charge home to him, being certain he would deny the statement of Nubi, that he sold or shipped the boy, who himself knew nothing of the fate that was intended for him, and who, not understanding the Zanzibar language, did not know till told in Court that he had been rescued from the hands of a slave auctioneer, to whom he had been given for sale.

I understand, from what the slave agent told me, that such boys as this are well known in the slave market at Jeddah, where they sell for 80 dollars, and I suspect a good many orphans of African parentage are abducted from Indian ports and sold in Turkish Arabia, being smuggled off from British India in Arab vessels, or pilgrim ships under various flags.

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

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 30.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 29, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation of a vessel and two slaves.

It was shown that an Arab, owner of the vessel here condemned and also a resident proprietor in Pemba, went in his vessel to the coast, and there bought eight slaves. The vessel was seen near Pemba but escaped capture at the time, although two of the slaves were taken before they could be moved inland by the owner who had landed with the slaves, and who, with the remaining six, made off in the jungle.

The vessel being arrested two days later and identified was here condemned, and since then the owner has been seized, by the Sultan's orders, and placed in prison. This man when called on to appear absconded, but on an order to seize his estate being issued gave himself up, and was condemned as being himself the owner of the slaves, by whom they had been conveyed to Pemba.

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

Inclosure in No. 263.

Case No. 4 of 1880.

*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 Hadji was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also against two slaves, conveyed therein, 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, on the 11th day of February, 1880.

PERSONALLY appeared 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, under Zanzibar papers and colours, owned by Musaood Bin Seif, whereof Hadji was master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of measurement taken by the captors before condemnation, was seized at Pemba on the 6th day of February, 1880, as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and as having landed one male and one female slave in Pemba, both of whom were also seized and have been produced in Court. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the one male and one female slave now produced had been conveyed therein on the voyage on which the vessel was arrested, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the 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, and do order the vessel to be destroyed where she now is at Pemba.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 12th day of February, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain H. E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male and one female slave taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Cause No. 4 of 1880, Zanzibar, Admiralty Court File.

Zanzibar, February 12, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the undersigned Officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 6th February, 1880, 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 .. .. .	63
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	16
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 .. .. .	38

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	78·07
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.—	
Poop:—Length, 12 ft.; breadth, 8 ft.; height, 4 ft. .. .. .	3·84
Depth of hold, 10 ft. .. .. .	
Total number of tons .. .. .	81·91

Signed this 10th day of February, 1880.

(Signed)

H. McA. CUTFIELD, *Lieutenant.*  
JAMES BIGNELL, *Coxswain.*

Approved by me this 10th day of February, 1880.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the undersigned, Henry McA. Cutfield, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that on the 13th day of February, 1880, I destroyed by fire the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 6th day of February, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by order of the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1880.

(Signed)

H. McA. CUTFIELD, *Lieutenant, R.N.*

Approved by me this 20th day of February, 1880.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 264.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 30.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 29, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report the capture of a native boat with twenty-two slaves on board, taken near Pemba, and to inclose Decree of Condemnation.

In this instance five of the slaves had been lately introduced from the interior, the others being a miscellaneous collection from regions widely separated.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK.



Inclosure in No. 264.

Case No. 3 of 1880.

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 papers or colours, whereof Mohamed was owner and Musa master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against seven male and fifteen female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by H. E. G. Earle, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 19th day of February, 1880.

PERSONALLY appeared Lieutenant H. McA. Cutfield, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and made his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, and without papers or colours, owned by Mohamed, and whereof Musa was master, of the description and dimensions set forth in the Certificate of Admeasurement, was seized, together with seven male and fifteen female slaves, by the officer above named on the 1st day of February, 1880. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced and examined the witnesses; having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, together with the seven male and fifteen female slaves, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly; and I direct that the said vessel be destroyed where she now lies.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be attached thereto, this 19th day of February, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain H. E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," seven male and fifteen female slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Cause No. 3 of 1880, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

Zanzibar, February 19, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned Officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, no name, detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 1st day of February, 1880, 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 .. .. .	30
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	10
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 .. .. .	16

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	8.62
Depth of hold, 6 feet.	

Signed this 3rd day of February, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART SMITH, *Sub-Lieutenant.*  
G. PARKES, *Coxswain, Petty Officer 1st Class.*

Approved by me this 3rd day of February, 1880.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the undersigned Henry McA. Cutfield, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that, on the 4th day of February, 1880, I destroyed by fire the dhow or native vessel, no name, detained by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 1st day of February, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by orders of the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

Given under my hand this 4th day of February, 1880.

(Signed) H. McA. CUTFIELD, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 10th day of February, 1880.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 265.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 30.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 29, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree in Case No. 6 of this year, freeing two female domestic slaves under the provisions of the Treaty of 1875, and releasing the vessel. I may state that, independently of the above Treaty, it would obviously have been easy for the owner to defend his property, the tendency of the evidence being to show that there was no guilty knowledge on the part of anyone responsible for the vessel; in fact, the slaves here condemned had come and gone many times by sea with their master, and there was nothing shown in Court to explain why, on this occasion, they objected to follow him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 265.

Case No. 6 of 1880.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Salamatee," under British colours and with pass from the British Consulate, Zanzibar, of which Khamis-bin-Fundi was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against the cargo therein and two female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Hamilton E. G. Earle, Esquire, R.N., 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 12th day of March, 1880.

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 "Salamatee," under British colours and British Consular pass, owned by Janmohamed Hunsraj, of the dimensions and description specified in the annexed certificate of measurement, was seized at Zanzibar on the 11th day of March, by order of Captain H. E. G. Earle, as engaged in the Slave Trade, and as having two female slaves, named Ayesha and Nia, on board, who were being conveyed against their will. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the two female slaves, named Ayesha and Nia, were domestic slaves in attendance on their master in the vessel, but so conveyed against their will, do adjudge the said two female slaves to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, releasing the vessel and cargo under the provisions of the Treaty between Zanzibar and Great Britain of 1875.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 12th day of March, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain H. 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. 6 of 1880, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.  
Zanzibar, March 12, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the undersigned Officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel called "Salamatee," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 12th day of March, 1880, 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 .. .. .	47·25
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	13·25
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 .. .. .	24·08

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
Tonnage under tonnage deck.. .. .	27·96
Depth, 8 ft. 3 in.	

Signed this 12th day of March, 1880.

(Signed)

H. McA. CUTFIELD, *Lieutenant.*  
G. BRYANT, *Boatswain.*

Approved by me this 12th day of March, 1880.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 266.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 30.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 4, 1880.

I AM this day in receipt of letters dated Ujiji, the 5th February, from Captain Carter, in charge of the Elephant Expedition, fitted out by the King of the Belgians.

Not having, at the date of writing, received instructions to return to the coast to await the arrival of the elephants that are being sent from India for the purpose of catching and domesticating the wild animals in Africa, Captain Carter anticipated that he might be required to accompany Captain Popelin to Manyema, and there make preparation for the arrival of the Belgian Commercial Expedition that is supposed to be ascending the Upper Congo.

I have also this month received letters from Mirambo, and from the Mission stations in Usagara and Mpwapwa, and have to report that everything is quiet at present.

There are, however, serious apprehensions felt that the native crops will in many parts prove deficient this year owing to the want of rain, and that there will in consequence be a general scarcity of food.

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

No. 267.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 14.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 10, 1880.

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. 267.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending 31st March, 1880.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How Disposed of.		Remarks.
		Universities Mission.	In Town.	
January 28, 1880..	1	..	2	
January 23, 1880..	2	..	1	
February 27, 1880	3	..	22	
February 12, 1880	4	2	..	
February 16, 1880	5	..	1	
March 12, 1880 ..	6	..	2	

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

No. 268.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 21, 1880.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 27th February, I am directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you that his Lordship approves of your suggestion that Mr. Hore should be recognized as your official means of communication with Ujiji, and that he is also disposed to sanction Mr. Hore's appointment as British Consular Agent at that place, should you have no objection to urge against that course.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 269.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 28.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 29, 1880.

I HAVE received from the Senior Naval Officer copy of a Report I have the honour to forward, from which it will be seen there is good reason to think that slaves are now being moved north in greater numbers than has been the case for some time past.

It is of course understood that the Slave Trade has never been completely stopped, but I believe it has been for upwards of a year reduced to a minimum; nor is it to be supposed that so long as slavery exists, and slaves are legally held and transferred by sale and inheritance, the Traffic in its prohibited form, whether as forbidden at sea by Treaty, or regulated on land by the Sultan's own law, will entirely cease.

Captain Molyneux's Report, however, indicates a distinct tendency now to revive the illicit trade, in consequence, no doubt, of the demand for labour on the coast further north, and in Pemba, and the scarcity of native food in many of the southern districts where slaves are abundant and difficult to feed.

From the Report annexed it will be seen that the slaves met with by Captain Molyneux were none of them newly introduced from the interior, but old slaves about to be transferred. They spoke the coast language sufficiently to be understood, which generally implies a residence of more than one year on some of the plantations near the coast.

It is to be regretted that apparently no intimation of the discovery made was given to the Governor, but it may be there was at that time no one holding sufficient authority to act with decision, as the late Governor of Kilwa, who has so well carried out the suppression of the Slave Trade during his tenure of office, had been promoted to Mombasa, and another appointed in his place who possibly may not have reached when Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" called at Kilwa.

The newly-appointed Governor is the same whose life, when at Pangani, was attempted by Zohora, a well-known slave-dealer, because he interfered with and made impossible his trade, on which occasion Zohora was himself killed. I shall call his attention to the facts that have come before me, but I shall not be able to go to Kilwa myself, or to send Mr. Holmwood, as I otherwise should wish to have done, for want of suitable means of conveyance, without which it is imprudent to undertake such an inspection at this season of the year.

At the beginning of the rainy season the southern port of the district was visited by Mr. Holmwood in the only way possible so long as there is no Consular vessel at disposal; but I regret to say that the exposure on that occasion has brought on a very severe illness, from which he is now suffering, and which will certainly make it impossible for him to undertake a similar work for some time to come.

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

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Inclosure in No. 269.

*Captain Molyneux to Captain Earle.*

Sir,

"Ruby," at Mozambique, April 18, 1880.

DURING my recent visit to Kilwa Kivinji I obtained undoubted evidence that the Slave Trade there is by no means extinct, but, in order that you may draw your own inferences, I will report my experiences at some length.

2. The morning after anchoring I sent the interpreters on shore to make the usual inquiries, and one of them in the evening gave me the following information, which further inquiries have, to a certain extent, confirmed.

3. He stated that about 250 slaves had been sent north by land during the previous month, and that there was also a considerable sea traffic, which conveyed slaves to Monfia Island, and occasionally direct to Zanzibar and Pemba. He said three small dhows were pretty constantly employed in this trade, but that much of it was done by the boats which were constantly running across, and each of which would carry perhaps two or three slaves to Monfia. They were generally shipped a few miles from the town, sometimes to the southward towards Kilwa Kiswani, but more frequently about 4 or 5 miles to the northward. Many of those sent by land, he said, were shipped at Mboamaji, and either landed at Uzi, in Zanzibar Island, or sent round outside the island to Pemba, while the remainder would be marched to Pangani and other places in the neighbourhood.

4. Being well aware that the information thus obtained was not reliable, I determined to land the following afternoon with the same interpreter, and endeavour to obtain some direct evidence of the actual presence in the neighbourhood of slaves destined for sale elsewhere. I kept my intention entirely to myself, and it was not until I saw the native who had given the above information that I mentioned my object, and promised to reward him if he could show me a single raw slave awaiting shipment. He said that none were kept in the town, but, after some hesitation, added that he knew of one hut about 4 miles out in the jungle where he was certain that some slaves were at that moment concealed, and who were going that night to be marched northward. I at once decided to walk out there, and eventually found myself at the door of a hut in which I found nineteen slaves, six male and thirteen female, all adults. The six men and two of the women were chained together with neck-irons, which showed signs of only very recently having left the forge. The other women were not secured in any way.

5. With the exception of two men, they all looked strong and well, evidently had been well fed, and had suffered no recent hardships. Nearly all understood Swahili, and

most of them could speak it more or less. I questioned them through the interpreter, and found that they had all been some little time at Kilwa, and some of them several months; there did not seem to be the slightest doubt on their minds that they were going off that night by land, and were eventually to be sent to either Zanzibar or Pemba for sale. They all expressed a great disinclination to be marched off, and some begged me to take them to Zanzibar and free them.

6. Darkness was coming on, and, being a considerable distance from the town, I could not wait long enough to question these slaves individually respecting their previous history so closely as I wished, but the fact that I was, without any previous notice, brought face to face with nineteen slaves, evidently not domestic slaves in the strict sense of the term, was, I think, sufficient to prove beyond doubt that Kilwa Kivinji is still a depôt from which slaves are exported and sold.

7. The spot where this hut was situated was some distance from any village or road, but scattered about here and there were other huts, some of which I have no doubt also contain slaves awaiting removal. My idea that this neighbourhood is used as a depôt for slaves was rather confirmed by the fact that when approaching the spot a native came up, and, with great regard for my safety, warned me it was not safe to go much further, as there were wild beasts about in the jungle. The occupier of the hut was there with his wife and family; he kept as much as possible out of sight, and did not attempt to interfere, but said, on being questioned, that he was merely keeping the slaves for their master, that they were going away almost immediately, and that he knew nothing further about them. There were four common muskets with pouches, &c., close to the door of the hut, but that is probably not unusual, as most people carry some sort of arms.

8. The incident conveyed to my mind the idea that the local Slave Trade may again become very lively and profitable, but on a footing which may almost defy the law. Our Treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar allows domestic slaves to be carried anywhere and, as far as I know, in any number, so long as they do not declare it to be against their will, in which case they may be removed, but their presence on board a dhow under those circumstances does not render liable to capture. What, therefore, can be easier than for the slave-dealers, by a little management, to defeat the object of the Treaty?

9. If they detain the slaves, brought down to the coast from the interior, at Kilwa or other convenient places long enough to convert the raw slave into an article closely resembling the domestic slave, and then ship them off for sale, working, of course, on their fears to prevent them offering any remonstrance if questioned, could we stop them?

10. Looking at the matter in the light of profit, of course the keep of the slaves during their detention at Kilwa would add to their original cost, but I imagine that their value would be increased in far greater proportion, for not only would they have acquired some of the habits and language of the coast natives, but their physical condition would be vastly improved, while at the same time the risk to the dealer of loss through capture would be reduced to a minimum.

11. The very brief experience I have had on this part of the station forbids me making any suggestions; I have therefore confined myself to facts and the conclusions which they have forced upon me, and which are probably not new to those who for many months or years have had the subject of the Slave Trade and its suppression constantly before them in every conceivable shape. I trust, however, that the few remarks I have made will not altogether be devoid of interest.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. H. M. MOLYNEUX.

No. 270.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 31, 1880.*

EARL GRANVILLE has had under his consideration, in communication with the Marquis of Hartington, your despatch of the 25th March last, respecting a case of slave-dealing at Zanzibar, in which a resident at Bombay, by name Musaad-ben-Saeed, is said to be implicated, and I am now directed by his Lordship to inform you that this matter has been referred to the Government of Bombay for such action as may be deemed advisable.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.



*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 18, 1880.

IN forwarding Decree in Case No. 8 of this year on the Slave Trade file, I have the honour to remark that the evidence produced in Court showed beyond doubt that the individual whose presence caused the arrest of the vessel was received on board as an ordinary passenger, and that the master took every proper care before allowing him to embark.

On the other hand, the slave declared that he was going to Pemba, but not of his free will. His story of compulsion and of having been beaten to make him consent to embark to Pemba utterly broke down, and was admitted to be a falsehood; in fact, the amount of compulsion, if any, seemed to have been of the mildest nature. However, as he was a slave taken afloat on a voyage to Pemba, and declared himself not desirous to proceed thither, he received the benefit of every doubt that might exist, and was freed, the vessel being released.

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

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Inclosure in No. 271.

Case No. 8 of 1880.

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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, without name, under a pass issued by the Sultan of Zanzibar, of which Usi was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against one male slave on board thereof, seized as liable to forfeiture by H. E. G. Earle, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 11th day of May, 1880.

PERSONALLY appeared Sub-Lieutenant P. G. Vander Byl, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, without name, sailing under a pass issued by the Sultan of Zanzibar, owned by Mohamed bin Isa el Munderi, of Pemba, of the description and measurement contained in the certificate annexed, was seized with one male slave named Juma on board, near Pemba, on the 6th day of May, 1880, as being engaged in the Slave Trade in contravention of Treaties, I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence and examined the parties and their witnesses, having found sufficient proof that the male slave named Juma found on board the vessel was a slave of Salim bin Hamis el Mogheri, of Zanzibar and Pemba, and that he was proceeding to Pemba against his will, do adjudge the said slave Juma to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, and whereas it has been shown that neither the master nor the owner of the vessel had knowledge that the said slave was proceeding against his will, but received him as an ordinary passenger, do adjudge the vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, now under arrest, to be released, and restored to the possession of the lawful owner or his agent the captain, in the same condition as at the time of seizure.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 18th day of May, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

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*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the undersigned Officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel called no name,

detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 6th day of May, 1880, 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 .. .. .	35
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	9½
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 .. .. .	17½
Depth .. .. .	6½
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	No. of Tons. 10·84

Signed this 10th day of May, 1880.

(Signed)

A. M. CAUSTON, *Senior Lieutenant.*

P. G. V. VANDER BYL, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 10th day of May, 1880.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, *Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male slave named Juma, taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 8 of 1880, Zanzibar Admiralty Court file.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, May 18, 1880.

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No. 272.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.--(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 1, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of M. Emile Deville, accredited to the Sultan as Belgian Consul in Zanzibar, and holding the position of Consul for East Africa generally.

On the 31st May, M. Deville presented his commission, and handed a letter from King Leopold to the Sultan.

M. Deville has announced his intention of calling at the British Agency to-day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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No. 273.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.--(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 1, 1880.

IN connection with the affairs of Central Africa, I have the honour to report the arrival of a German Expedition, sent out by the German branch of the International African Association to occupy the district between Mpwapwa and Karema, the highest Belgian station on the line of the Congo.

The Expedition is commanded by Count Schoeler, and consists of a naturalist, an observer, and a general assistant. It will be probably yet a month before the final start is made.

A Frenchman, representing a French Expedition to be sent by that branch of the International, has landed in Zanzibar from the Aden mail-steamer, and it is said that this party will eventually occupy the Usagara country, near Mpwapwa. The chief of a French Trading Company, to be established at Unyanyembe, has also arrived, along with several members of the London Missionary Society, who go to Mirambo, Ujiji, and the country of Uguha, west of the Lake.

No letters have been received this month from Ujiji, but I learn from natives that Mr. Thompson, of the Royal Geographical Society's Expedition, had returned to Uguha

after following the River Lukuga, which flows out of the Lake for some distance without, however, reaching its junction with the Congo. In Uguha he had been joined by Mr. Hore, of the Ujiji Mission, and was to proceed in company with him south by water, and rejoin the main body of his caravan in order to retrace his steps to the coast at Kilwa.

From Karema, on Lake Tanganyika, I have, during the last month, received two mails, the first dated the 8th March, the second of the 13th April: the Belgian party were well, but had suffered much during the rainy season, and had not been without misunderstandings with the natives. Mr. Carter had received orders to return to the coast to direct the elephant catching party that is to be sent out, but he thinks it will be impossible to reach Zanzibar before August.

From Uganda I have received no intelligence for many months, but there is every reason to believe that all is quiet.

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

No. 274.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 9, 1880.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 6th March, inclosing a copy of Mr. Holmwood's Report respecting the state of the Slave Trade in the neighbourhood of Lindi and Mangao, the alleged complicity of British-Indian subjects in the Traffic in Slaves, the state of the indiarubber trade and other matters, and I am to instruct you to convey to Mr. Holmwood his Lordship's approval of his Report, which has been read with much interest.

I am, at the same time, to instruct you to report to his Lordship whether you approve of Mr. Holmwood's suggestion, that a present should be made to Saeed bin Abdullah in recognition of his courtesy, and the assistance rendered by him, to that officer, and, if so, what you would propose to give him.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 275.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 13.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, June 6, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," commanded by Captain Molyneux, sails to-morrow for Bombay, where the crew will be relieved and the ship recommissioned for service on the Indian Station.

Consul O'Neill had left Mozambique at the time Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" was there and had gone to visit the northern district of the Portuguese possessions. Captain Molyneux confirms Consul O'Neill's last report that the Acting Governor had succeeded in seizing a few slaves at a place on the coast near the capital of the province, but he was also informed that the greater part of the slaves that were in barracoons ready for shipment had been removed before the village was occupied, and so did not fall into the hands of the authorities. The action taken by the Portuguese authorities in the present case, although not completely successful in its immediate object, will have a considerable influence on the coast, for I am satisfied that until the local authorities on shore are sufficiently strong to make themselves felt and enforce the law in Mozambique as it has been here by the Sultan of Zanzibar it is hopeless for us alone to stop a sea Traffic countenanced and encouraged both on the mainland of Africa and in Madagascar.

When the French Senior Naval Officer of the station was here lately in the "Laclocheterie" he mentioned in the course of conversation that while on this coast his attention would be largely occupied in trying to make some arrangement with the Portuguese authorities for the supply of negro labour for the French possessions in the Comoro Islands and Madagascar at Nossi-Bé and St. Mary.

I am now told by Captain Molyneux that when last at Mozambique the Portuguese Naval Officer commanding the "Rainha de Portugal" said he expects a French man-of-war to arrive shortly with this object in view, and that the matter had already been brought

under consideration of the authorities, but whether this has been done in an official manner I am not aware; I have, however, mentioned the subject to Consul O'Neill, who will report fully should negotiations proceed.

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No. 276.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 26.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, June 18, 1880.*

IN forwarding Decree in Case No. 9 of 1880, I have the honour to remark that, so far as the slaves were concerned, no doubt remained that they had been shipped with the connivance of the owner of the vessel against the provisions of Treaty, and that in order to do this with greater chance of success a passport had been obtained from the Sultan under a false statement as to the history of the slaves.

It had for the purpose been reported to the Sultan that the Arab, a man of position in Pemba, but having no residence in Zanzibar, had come to visit his friends, and was about to return, accompanied by his family and old servants, the fact being that he was taking with him slaves, some of whom had been bought only two days before the time of sailing. These slaves were, however, all old residents of Zanzibar, thoroughly aware of their right to freedom at sea, who, on being visited by our officers, at once said they were taken against their will.

At the hearing, the greatest trouble was occasioned by the false evidence given by all the slaves, who invented stories that, being disproved, would have discredited their evidence, and caused the case to be rejected but for other proofs and the admission of the slave-owner.

In dealing with the cargo, the greatest difficulty was also caused through the slave-owner having, at the time of seizure, written to Zanzibar, instructing parties to appear and claim goods in the vessel, and to save them from the loss that he knew must follow upon the proof of his illegal acts. One of those so directed, being a British Indian, having appeared and given false evidence as to the ownership of goods, and claimed them as his own, was eventually charged by me in the Criminal Court, and being found guilty before Mr. Foster, sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and fine.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 276.

*Case No. 9 of 1880.*

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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 without name, whereof Chaude was master and owner, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also against the cargo and four slaves on board thereof, seized as liable to forfeiture by H. E. G. Earle, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 25th day of May, 1880.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. McA. Cutfield, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar native vessel or batela, of which Chaude was registered owner and master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized, with cargo, near Pemba, on the 20th day of May, 1880, as engaged in the Slave Trade, having at the time on board one male and three female slaves, owned by Abdulla bin Amr, who were being conveyed, in contravention of Treaty, to the Island of Pemba. 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 conveyance of slaves, against Treaty, and with the knowledge of the owner and master of the vessel, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with that

part of the cargo on board thereof belonging to the owner and master, and also all cargo belonging to Abdulla bin Amr, the owner of the slaves, and to Sultan bin Kasseim, part owner with Chaude of the vessel, together with 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, releasing and ordering restitution of all other cargo on board the vessel to the lawful owners thereof, as may be hereafter shown.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree, and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 29th day of May, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain H. E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male slave and three female slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court, in Case No. 9 of 1880, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

Zanzibar, May 29, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

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*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," 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 called "Mabruke," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 20th day of May, 1880, 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 .. .. .	41
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	11
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 .. .. .	21
Depth .. .. .	7

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	17.84
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.—	
Poop: length, 11 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 8 ft. 8 in.; height, 1 ft. 6 in. ..	1.48
Total No. of tons .. .. .	19.32

Signed this 26th day of May, 1880.

(Signed) W. C. B. JOHNSON, *Lieutenant.*  
E. S. SMITH, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 26th day of May, 1880.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, *Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the undersigned, William C. B. Johnson, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that, on the 2nd day of June, 1880, I destroyed by fire the dhow or native vessel called the "Mabruke," detained by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 20th day of May, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by orders of the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of June, 1880.

(Signed) W. C. B. JOHNSON, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 17th day of June, 1880.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, *Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Memorandum of Account.*

				£	s.	d.
1880.	June 7.	Proceeds of sale at Pemba (rupees 233)	..	19	8	4
	June 17.	Proceeds of sale at Zanzibar (rupees 82 : 12)	..	6	17	11
Total				..	26	6
	June 7.	Paid value of 1 bag of rice, lost in hands of the captors	..	—	—	—
		Court costs	..	21	11	6
Balance to be remitted to Her Majesty's Treasury				..	4	14
					9	

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 277.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 26.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 24, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter received on the 17th instant from Mr. Joseph Thomson, of the Royal Geographical Society's expedition in Central Africa. It will be seen that, being limited in time, Mr. Thomson found it impossible to follow the River Lukuga, the outlet of Tanganyika, for more than six days' journey from the lake, and that he was eventually forced to retrace his steps to the Mission station in Uguha, where, meeting with Mr. Hore, of the London Missionary Society, he was, through the kindness of that gentleman, able to pay off the greater part of his escort, allowing them to return to the coast, and proceeded by water, with only a few followers, to rejoin the main party left with stores at the south of the lake.

The present letter was written at the Belgian station of Karema, visited on the voyage south; the description of this Settlement here given agrees entirely with what has been reported by natives, who speak of it as a site ill-chosen, but as being strengthened in a very scientific manner. It seems from Mr. Thomson's account that the River Lukuga, where seen, can never be of use as a water-way, being obstructed with rapids and rocks. The great difference of level thus indicated would suggest that the partial barrier which existed at the time Captain Cameron first discovered the outlet of the lake, was caused by the temporary closing of the stream through a mass of floating vegetation becoming entangled at a time when the current was not sufficient to sweep it away. Once rooted, an obstacle of this sort is known to have caused great changes in other African rivers, and would account for the recent rise of the general level of the lake which travellers have made mention of, and which there is reason to believe has been taking place until a recent period.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 277.

*Mr. Thomson to Dr. Kirk.**Karema, or Musamwira, Lake Tanganyika,  
March 27, 1880.*

My dear Dr. Kirk,

BY an unfortunate mistake, a letter which should have accompanied my men to the coast, explaining the circumstances under which they were paid off, was forgotten at Mtowa, and, in case any erroneous ideas are raised, I hasten to take the first opportunity of making you acquainted with recent events.

You will by this time have learned that I have failed in my attempt to reach Jendwe by way of the Lukuga and Kabuire. I left Kasenge, or Mtowa, on the 19th January with all the confidence of a young lion which had not yet known a reverse, and six weeks after I returned to the same place as meek as a lamb.

From the very first day I had great difficulties with my men, as they believed I was taking them to Manyema, where they would all be eaten up. They tried every means in their power to throw obstacles in my way and retard my movements, two of them deserting near Mekoto, and the others threatening to do the same. For six days I continued my course along the Lukuga in spite of their opposition, but I was then obliged to give at a large Uguha village called Makalumbi, in about longitude 29° and 27° and latitude 5° 41'. It (the Lukuga) flows in a general west-north-west direction to that place, and then about



west into the great westerly bend of the Congo, all the way through a most charming valley, with hills rising from 600 to 2,000 feet in height above the lake. The current is extremely rapid, and quite unnavigable for boats or canoes of any description owing to the rapids and rocks. From Makalumbi I crossed the Lukuga into Urua, and struck south-west for the town of Kiyomba, who is the Chief of all the Warua on the eastern side of the Congo.

I found, however, I had only escaped from difficulties with my men to fall into ten times worse ones with the Warua. They turned out to be the most outrageous scoundrels and thieves I had yet met. It is utterly impossible to convey to you the miserable life we led during the five weeks we were in the country. They had not the slightest acquaintance with traders, and they had no respect for the white man. The Chiefs demanded exorbitant "mhongo," and made us stop wherever they took the fancy; the people were by no means loath to help themselves by tearing the clothes off the backs of the men even in crowds. Several times they turned out to fight us; arrows and spears have been aimed at me within a few feet. For rudeness and indolence they are unparalleled. They would come and tear open my tent door to look at me until I had to give it up altogether. They generally became worst at night, besieging us in our huts, and several times we had to sit up all night with howling hundreds around us, ready to fight or fly. At one village a crowd had got hold of one of my men, and I only forced my way in just in time to deflect a descending axe which would have ended his days. And yet we had to show ourselves both firm and yet pacific. The slightest accident or blood drawn, and not a soul of us would have escaped. They seemed just to thirst for our blood, but still they were afraid to attack us in case Kiyomba might be displeased. At last we reached the big Chief's, and within about ten days of Jendwe, and then, after being kept a week, we were informed to our immense disappointment that we could not be allowed to pass as they were at war with the country in front, and, to make matters worse, we were further directed to return exactly the same way we came, and back we had to go, and what a time we had of it! How we ever escaped with our lives I cannot comprehend. Imagine being wakened in the dead of night in your tent by your blanket being torn from under you just in time to catch hold of your azimuth compass and to find your watch gone. Such was one of my nights' adventures. Fortunately they got frightened at the watch, and the Chief brought it back next day.

The Chiefs took an immense fancy for all my personal articles, clothes, cups, blankets, &c., and nearly left me with only what I had on my back, and would have done so but that I hid a few things away. To have seen me in camp you would have thought I had not an article but a bare tent and a blanketless camp bedstead. My food I had to take without cups or other civilized arrangement, as they were instantly demanded. These facts will give you some faint notion of our trouble and of the delight we felt on once more crossing the Lukuga. We reached Mtowa on the 10th March almost destitute of everything. To my delight, however, I heard that Mr. Hore was expected every day on his way by canoe to the south end of the lake, and that he might be able to take me, though not all my men.

I had just sufficient cloth left to give 2 doti to each of my men and pay for a canoe to take them across to Ujiji, so on the following morning I shipped off twenty-eight men, keeping ten men with me, trusting to my chance of getting down with Mr. Hore, nor was I disappointed, for on his arrival on the 18th March he at great personal sacrifice made room for me and my men, and thus a second time proved to be of great service to me.

On the 23rd we started, crossed the lake to Kingwe, and reached this place on the night of the 26th, and as we neared the shore were hailed by the jolly voice of Captain Carter, whom we found gun in hand and bursting with stories of his wonderful adventures in sport and war, keeping us fixed in our seats all night in his tent as he launched them forth.

This is one of the most extraordinary places for a station that could be found on the lake—a wide expanse of marsh, a small village, no shelter for boats, only shallow water dotted with stumps of trees, no food to be got, and natives hostile, far from any line of trade. They have commenced building forts and walls, digging ditches in regular military fashion, as if they might expect an attack with cannon at any moment.

We went over to visit them at their temporary quarters to-day. Captain Carter had his elephant ready for us to take us across the marsh. Then at table there sat down an Englishman, an Irishman, a Scotchman, a Frenchman, a Belgian, and a German, representing five expeditions, and you will doubtless be pleased to learn that of all these (thanks to yourself) the Scotchman, though the smallest, and though entirely new to the country, has been the most successful of all.

During the meal we were transported back to the streets of London on being favoured with a few operatic selections by Debaize's 1,200 fr. hurdy-gurdy; thereafter each one ransacked his memory and imagination, especially the latter, in producing the most wonderful adventures with the wild animal or the savage native. As evening approached the elephant once more made her salaams to us, and mounting her back we bade adieu to the Belgians, and returned greatly impressed with such a curious meeting in such an out-of-the-way place.

I would like very much if you could secure and punish a tall Pagazi, called Mabubu, who, as ringleader, entered into a plot with the canoemen to declare that the latter had received nothing for taking the men across to Ujiji, but that I have promised to write to Mr. Hore directing him to pay the regular fare of 1 doti per man to the Arab owner of the canoe; whereas, in the presence of Mabubu and the rest of the men, I gave the canoeman 9 Arab kanzus and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  doti of Merikani, being everything I possessed, and which they agreed to accept, as they would otherwise have to return empty, and there the matter rests, as Mr. Hore, not knowing the particulars, could not act, and had to leave the Arab in the belief that I had cheated him out of his fare. The names of the two deserters are Hamad O'Brahim and Abedue Tofike. They took their guns with them.

I hope to reach Kilwa about the time this letter reaches Zanzibar if no other unlooked-for event stops my progress.

(Signed) JOSEPH THOMSON.

No. 278.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 26.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 25, 1880.

I HAVE received letters from Ujiji telling me of the conditional purchase effected by the agent of the London Missionary Society there of a piece of ground for Mission purposes, and of difficulties that have been placed in the way of obtaining possession by the coast settlers, who view with mistrust any occupation of a permanent nature by Europeans.

That Arabs and Swahilis should wish Europeans further away from the place they have long ago chosen as the most suitable station on their main trade route is not surprising, knowing, as they do, that rivals in their trade will soon follow the European missionary, as he has himself come in the footsteps of the European explorer and traveller of twenty years ago.

On the receipt of Mr. Hore's letters, copies of which are herewith inclosed, I placed the matter, as therein stated, before the Sultan, and asked his support and assistance on behalf of the missionaries, pointing out the necessity of seeing that his orders are obeyed if his authority is to be respected and acknowledged in the interior.

His Highness tells me he has sent orders to his Governor at Unyanyembe to lose no time in taking steps to cause the coast people to withdraw their opposition, and for this purpose to hoist the Zanzibar flag at Ujiji permanently, and appoint some one temporarily to act for the Zanzibar authorities, subordinate, in the meantime, to the Governor of Unyanyembe.

I have written strongly to Abdulla bin Nasib at Unyanyembe, and have forwarded, through Mr. Hore, a letter from the Sultan to the Chiefs and Arabs at Ujiji, and I trust that in this way the coast settlers may be restrained from openly opposing the occupation of the site bargained for by Mr. Hore.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 278.

*Mr. Hore to Dr. Kirk.*

(Extract.)

*English Mission House, Ujiji, February 25, 1880.*

YOU will, I am sure, be pleased to hear that I have succeeded in obtaining the site for a Mission station at Gungu, in Kigoma Bay, about which I told you in my last letter. Muinyi Akida has great influence with the natives, and he had promised to assist me in obtaining the land. As soon as possible, therefore, after the dispatch of the last mail I went to Kigoma (13th instant). With Akida I again had a good look all round Kigoma

and the adjoining district of Gungu. It did not take long to choose the site, because, as you know, I have long had my eye on the same spot. The plot we now possess is 8 acres 1 rood in extent, and slopes from a good elevation down to the lake shore, which forms the north-west boundary, north-east and south-west boundaries are clearly defined, while south-east, or hillwards, we have permission to extend at discretion; this hill is the north end of a ridge parallel here with the shore of the bay, and turning east at Kigoma, forming the north side of the beautiful slope or pass of the road to Ugoi and Kawele. On the top, about the middle of this ridge, is our little burying-place, quite secluded, and in a position which is never likely to be intruded upon. On the 17th instant the business was finally concluded, I came into possession of the land, and the Wajiji into possession of sundry wire beads and cloth of about the value altogether of a half-year's rent of our present house. The final decision was made in a Council purely Wajiji, consisting of Mbogo, the local Chief, and about twenty Elders called in from various parts for the purpose. This Council sat privately for half-an-hour, then called me in and announced their favourable decision, explaining at the same time that they were not selling their land, but only allotting me a place to live; but they further declared that the plot would be publicly known as the white man's place, and that we should retain undisputed possession as long as we liked. "But," I said, "have you not given or sold land to the Arabs?" They replied emphatically, "No, they only hold their places the same as you will." "But," I said further, "how is it, then, that Arabs have offered to sell me land?" "That they cannot do," said they, "for the land is ours." They then further explained that if at any time we wished to give up the place and go away we could not sell the land, but we might sell our houses and crops, &c., and all this quite agreed with what took place further on. The Chief said, "I give you the land, but you must arrange with the Wajiji living here if you wish to have the trees, houses, and crops, now on the land," and for a few cloths I compensated these people satisfactorily, obtaining thus three houses for my men in possession, and a small standing crop of plantains, potatoes, pumpkins, &c.

\* \* \* \* \*

But there is a further and more intricate matter brought about by this: after I had asked Akida what he would like from the coast, he returned alone, and wished to speak with me privately; he then said that he particularly wished that you would use your influence with the Sultan to make him Wali (Governor) of Ujiji. I explained to him that I could have nothing to do with such matters, or do anything that would be considered as meddling with the Sultan's business, or the affairs of his colonies or subjects, but that I would write to you as my friend, telling you of what he has done for us, and that he promises always to assist the English as far as he can, and that he would like to be Wali, but it must be left to you to make any negotiations, &c. Your first question, of course, would be, is Akida a suitable man to become Wali? Akida is a quiet old man, not very go-ahead; he is the last man here I thought would be so ambitious, and I was greatly surprised at his request. I asked him how he could expect to maintain his authority amongst his lawless, desperate lot of fellows: "Oh," he said, "they would be glad to have some one to settle disputes and save trouble." If Akida was a young man, I should have thought, "My friend, your ambition would lead you into a most uncomfortable, if not dangerous, position," but, old and experienced as he is, he must surely know what he is about, for he is very cautious and deliberate in all that he does. I think it would further British interests, and certainly those of Saïd Burghash, for Akida, or any suitable man, to be made his Representative here. Akida promises to continue the friend of the English. Of course I cannot advise you, or know what part you deem advisable to take in such matters, but if the matter is brought before the Sultan, I think I may say it would be well for us and you if you used your influence in Akida's favour.

Akida is a friend of Abdulla bin Nassib, and will, I think, ask him to further his interests. I tell Akida distinctly that I cannot ask you to request the Sultan to make him Wali—for that is what he wished—but that if he wants the office he should move his friends to apply for it, and in that case you might think fit to support his application.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 278.

*Mr. Hore to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*English Mission House, Ujiji, March 10, 1880.*

SINCE writing my letter to you of the 25th February, some unpleasant circumstances have arisen, necessitating my again soliciting your kind intercession on our behalf with the Sultan.

The Arabs of Ujiji have jointly told me that they will not allow us to build on or occupy the land we have obtained at Gungu until they receive another letter from the Sultan with his permission for us to take possession of the land which its owners have given to us. On my remonstrating with them that the Sultan had already written to them, ordering them to permit me to settle and build, and reading over that letter to them, they said that the Sultan told them I might settle on any "unoccupied land," which could not refer to the place at Gungu, and that they therefore, in loyalty to the Sultan, could not permit me to settle there until they were so authorized by him, and requested me to write to you at once, explaining this, in order that that letter might be procured, and the matter settled. They profess to do this entirely out of loyalty to the Sultan, being "afraid that we may obtain a footing, take possession, hoist our flag, stop the Slave Trade, and drive them away."

This is how matters stand nominally, and to an outside view. I will now proceed to give you a few particulars.

A few days after I had taken possession of the land at Gungu the Arab residents collected together, chiefly at the instance of one Ocksene bin Ambari (an Arab who shortly goes to the coast), and proceeded to Gungu, where they interviewed the Chief, Mbogo. They asked him "if it was true that he had given the white men a place to build." He said "it was." "Did he do it entirely on his own account?" "No, he acted with the consent and countenance of Muinyi Akida, the acknowledged Chief of Kigoma." They told him then "that he must give back the cloth, &c., to the white man, and let him go." The cloth was already distributed, and moreover he wished "the white man to stop." "But," said they, "the white man will make bad medicine, and eventually take your country away from you." "I have looked at the white men for two years, and see nothing bad; I like them, and so does Mirambo and Kassanga. I don't like the Arabs; they shot my brother, always make bad work, and moreover I want nothing to do with you. If you want to know anything more about it, go and ask Muinyi Akida."

They accordingly went to Akida, and asked him what he meant by making "shawri" with me without them; receiving 1,000 dollars from me, and helping me to get a place to settle. He said he should do as he liked in the district of which he was the acknowledged Chief; that he saw no need to consult them, and further, that the Sultan had already given the required permission. They then returned to Ujiji.

Afterwards, said Ocksene and Muinyi Hassani, representative of Muinyi Heri, came to my house, and said they should not allow me to build or settle until the Sultan wrote them a letter allowing me to do so. They were extremely polite, saying they had no bad words for me, &c., but only wanted the Sultan's consent. I said that was already given, and referred them to the letter aforesaid. They replied "The Sultan here gives you permission to settle only on 'unoccupied land.'" It was all in vain that I argued that this objection was ridiculous. They urged me to write, and I said I certainly would, but warned them two or three times that the Sultan would certainly be angry with them. They said "The Sultan is a long way off." I replied to Ocksene, "But you are going to the coast, what will you say to the Sultan when he asks you about it." He said, "I don't care, I am going home to Muscat, and not coming back again." Muinyi Hassani said he spoke in the name of Muinyi Heri, and both of them as representatives of the community, and this was proved by their returning to report to the assembled Arabs.

Next day I went to Gungu and interviewed Muinyi Akida and Mbogo separately. They both confirmed the above report, and both declared themselves devoted to my interests. I believe Mbogo means friendship to us, though not perhaps disinterested. Akida advised me to write for the Sultan's letter, but said, at the same time, he was determined to defend my rights to the place.

These Arabs certainly do not want us to build, and are anxious to put it off if they cannot prevent it, but, more than that, they are extremely jealous that one of them should, as they think, make a good thing of the white man apart from the others. Any one of them may be bought for money.

Muinyi Hassani, who would just now like to side with Akida, privately advised me to ask the Sultan to send the letter by some of his men with authority to speak in his name, and that would settle everything.

Had I had one or two companions here, and pagasi available, I think I could have moved right on to the place without much hindrance to us, perhaps hoping that, in the interval, something may turn up, or Mbogo's ears may be poisoned against us.

May I therefore, under the circumstances, again trouble you to endeavour to get a suitable letter from the Sultan, desiring these people not to hinder us from building or settling anywhere we please.

The fact is the Arabs have no jurisdiction or authority whatsoever at Gungu, or over my movements, except by force of arms and numbers. If I plead "the Sultan," they at once declare Ujiji to be either "the country of the Wajiji," or "no man's land." If I plead the latter, they at once refer to the authority of the former.

If the Sultan's letter arrives quickly, and is respected, I shall not have been hindered much, for I can't build just now; but I am taking every precaution possible to retain Mbogo's friendship, and to have the place at Gungu continually recognized as "the white man's place."

I hear that Tipoo Tib is coming down, having been summoned by the Sultan to the coast. If a small party could thus come to Ujiji in the Sultan's name, the thing could doubtless be effected at once.

I have assured the Arabs that I do not want a flag at Gungu, that being, in their ignorance, one of their chief objections.

I have not given Akida 1,000 dollars, or anything whatsoever beyond a small present of cloth at the "shawri." He has, however, undertaken to collect, during my absence, material for the two temporary houses.

Sincerely hoping that this may be the last line I shall trouble you for these letters, I remain, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD C. HORE,  
*Agent at Ujiji for London Missionary Society.*

No. 279.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 26.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, June 29, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival, by the present mail-steamer from Aden, of Captain Romacker and his companions, Deleu, Baker, and Demeuse.

The first will press on to Karema with the least possible delay, while M. Deleu follows more slowly with the heavy goods, and, I presume, carries on the sections of an iron steam-cutter to be placed on the lake. From what I know of the weather to be expected at almost all seasons on the Central African lakes, I fear the vessel with which the expedition is provided will prove of very little use, being too small and low in the gunwale for safe navigation away from land.

Captain Romacker is a highly-trained officer, who has up to the time of joining the expedition been Aide-de-camp to General Brialmont. M. Deleu and M. Baker are both artillery officers, while M. Demereux is engaged as photographer to the expedition.

I am informed that the departure of elephants, to be sent on account of the King of Belgians from India for the purpose of catching and training the wild animals in Africa, has been delayed for the present in consequence of difficulty in obtaining the proper animals, and also to allow of better arrangements being here made to secure success.

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

No. 280.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 26.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, June 30, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report the seizure two days ago of thirteen slaves, part of a gang that was being smuggled from the Island of Zanzibar to Pemba.

The slaves were in this case taken by the Sultan's police under Lieutenant Mathews, R.N., in whose hands the entire management of the military and police force now rests. They were, as in all recent cases, not raw slaves, but old dwellers in Zanzibar bought for transport to Pemba, where a greater demand for labour exists than in this island.

Steps are being taken to discover the parties for whom these slaves were being shipped, for it is not supposed that those in charge were other than agents of wealthy proprietors.

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

No. 281.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 26.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, June 30, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that a contract has this day been concluded between his Highness Seyd Barghash and the Indian firm of Jairam Sewji, whereby his Highness farms his custom-houses for a period of three years, at the rate of 500,000 dollars each year, payable monthly by instalments.

The original deeds of this contract are now with me for registration, but I have not yet had time to peruse them carefully. It will be seen, however, that the new contract is 100,000 dollars above the sum his Highness has been receiving, a sufficient proof how much the trade of Zanzibar has of late increased.

This steady advance in trade so clearly shown is the more satisfactory, coming as it does when the effects of the Slave Trade suppression have had time to show themselves, for since 1875, when, on my return from Europe, the land Slave Trade was seriously interfered with, the Sultan's Custom-house revenue alone has advanced from 350,000 to 500,000 dollars, an increase of nearly one-half on the former collections, the duties levied being in all particulars the same as before when the Slave Trade existed.

So far, therefore, from being a cause of loss, the suppression of the Slave Trade has been followed by an enormous increase in legitimate trade, a fact that has not escaped the notice of his Highness Seyd Barghash.

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

No. 282.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 7, 1880.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your action in regard to the purchase of a plot of ground at Ujiji by the London Missionary Society's Mission, as reported in your despatch of the 25th June.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 283.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 10.)*

(Telegraphic.)

*Zanzibar, August 9, 1880.*

CARTER and Cadenhead murdered at Pimwee by Simba and Mirambo, 22nd July. Inform King Leopold.

No. 284.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 13.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, July 13, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival here on the 28th June of M. Ledoulx, who relieves M. Gaillard de Ferry as French Consul, the latter proceeding to Manilla.

M. Ledoulx was received by the Sultan the day after landing, and a few days later was again received in public, on which occasion His Highness was invested with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, set with diamonds.

The decoration consists of a cross to be suspended by a ribbon round the neck, but without star or other insignia. I presume, therefore, it is of an inferior class, and that the diamonds have been added as a personal mark of respect.

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



*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 13.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 19, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report the return of Mr. Joseph Thomson, of the Royal Geographical Society's expedition to Zanzibar, which was reached on the 16th instant.

This expedition was organized fourteen months ago by the late Mr. Keith Johnston, under my superintendence, and started from Dar-es-Salam for the purpose of reaching Lake Nyassa by a more direct route than any hitherto examined. The death of Mr. Keith Johnston threw the whole responsibility of the conduct of the expedition on Mr. Thomson at a very early date, and it is much to his credit that he was able to keep together and command the party from the outset. In this he was chiefly assisted by Chuma, the native leader and head of the expedition, whose services throughout the journey are fully acknowledged by Mr. Thomson.

In various reports I have from time to time mentioned the progress of this expedition, which, after exploring the districts between Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika, has settled many points regarding the connection of the River Congo with the latter lake.

It was Mr. Thomson's intention to have explored a new route from Nyassa to Kilwa on his return to the coast, but the state of the tribes at the time through whom he would have had to pass forced him reluctantly to abandon that route, and passing north-east join the Unyanyembe road, so often traversed by European explorers.

This line of road, however, led him through an entirely new country, and took him to a sheet of water before only known in a vague way, under the name of Hikwa, which proves to be an independent lake 60 miles in length, walled in by high mountains, and apparently without any outlet.

Mr. Thomson reports that, during the whole of his adventurous journey, he has not had to complain of a single case of desertion of any of his men, or of theft, nor has he been in hostile collision with any of the tribes among whom he has passed, and from the Arabs and officials of the Sultan of Zanzibar in the interior he has received every possible civility and kindness.

Mr. Thomson returns *via* Aden by mail-steamer on the 28th instant.

I am happy to be able to state that the total cost of the expedition is by no means excessive, being under the sum of 2,800*l.*

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

No. 286.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 13.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, August 13, 1880.

LIEUTENANT MATHEWS' troops start to occupy stations inland. Inform Brussels.

No. 287.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 20, 1880.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your two telegrams of the 9th and 13th instant, the former reporting the murder of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead by Simba and Mirambo, and the latter reporting that Lieutenant Mathews had been dispatched with troops to occupy stations inland.

These telegrams were immediately communicated to the King of the Belgians through Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 288.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 24.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 1, 1880.

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.

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 Inclosure in No. 288.

RETURN of Slaves Captured and Forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending the 30th June, 1880.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	Disposed of in Town.	Remarks.
May 18, 1880 .. ..	No. 8 of 1880 .. ..	1	
May 29, 1880 .. ..	No. 9 of 1880 .. ..	4	
Total .. ..	.. ..	5	

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*


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 No. 289.
*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 24.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 1, 1880.

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, 1880.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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## Inclosure in No. 289.

RETURN of Prizes in respect of which Proceedings have been taken before Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.—During the Half-Year ending the 30th June, 1880.

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.
1	Unknown	Her Majesty's ship "London"	H. E. G. Earle..	2	Jan. 6, 1880	Jan. 13, 1880	Release of vessel and condemnation of slaves..	£ 11 19 0	£ .. ..	£ .. ..	
2	"Shaba"	Ditto	Ditto ..	1	Jan. 17, "	Jan. 22, "	Ditto ..	11 7 0	.. ..	.. ..	
3	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto ..	22	Feb. 1, "	Feb. 19, "	Condemnation ..	11 11 0	.. ..	.. ..	
4	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	2	Feb. 6, "	Feb. 12, "	Ditto ..	13 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	
5	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	1	Feb. 13, "	Feb. 17, "	Ditto ..	17 0 6	70 9 8	53 9 2	
6	"Salamati"	Ditto	Ditto ..	2	Mar. 11, "	Mar. 12, "	Condemnation of slaves; release of vessel and cargo.	13 6 6	.. ..	.. ..	
7		Salvage and distribution of goods from derelict.		..	..	May 10, "	Distribution of cargo saved and payment of salvage services.	0 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	
8	Unknown	Her Majesty's ship "London"	H. E. G. Earle..	1	May 6, "	May 18, "	Slave condemned; vessel restored..	13 12 0	.. ..	.. ..	
9	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	4	May 20, "	May 29, "	Condemnation of slaves, vessel, and cargo ..	21 11 6	26 6 3	4 14 9	

(Signed) JOHN KIRK, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, July 1, 1880.

No. 290.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 24.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 20, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report the visit of the French ship of war "Bisson," commanded by Captain de la Bâtie.

The "Bisson" comes from Nossi-Bé, and returns soon to Mayotta to meet the flag-ship "Laclocheterie."

Before entering Zanzibar, Captain de la Bâtie visited the coast station at Bagamoyo, where there is the large French Roman Catholic Mission established.

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

No. 291.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 24.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 26, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 21st May, in which your Lordship is pleased to inform me of your approval of the suggestion that Mr. Hore should be recognized as the official means of communication with Ujiji, and that your Lordship is also disposed to sanction Mr. Hore's appointment as British Consular Agent at that place.

Before taking any further step in this matter, I mentioned the subject to the Sultan of Zanzibar, who strongly approves of such an appointment, and promises to support any one who may be selected for such a duty by giving orders to all Arabs and people of the coast to recognize him as the Agent of the Consulate. I therefore have written to Mr. Hore on the subject and shall await his reply. In the meantime, I am informed that it is not unlikely Mr. Hore may be on his way to the coast for the purpose of making arrangements for placing a steam-vessel on the Lake, and should this be the case, I shall have the opportunity of discussing the subject with him personally, and explaining more fully what his official position would be, than can easily be done in writing.

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

No. 292.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 24.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 26, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report that Prince Mahomed of Johanna died at Constantinople, and that his companion Abdurahman is now in Zanzibar.

This man came as a common negro deck passenger from Aden by the mail-steamer, but on landing in Zanzibar dressed himself out as a Turkish gentleman and asked to be sent on as a Johanna Prince in one of our ships of war. He is obviously of the same stamp as others of his family, and will no doubt in due time make his appearance in Europe in the character of an independent Oriental Prince.

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

No. 293.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 17.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 17, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report the seizure by the Sultan of Zanzibar of a French vessel with ninety-four slaves on board.

On the night of the 31st June, it being at the time very dark, the Sultan's police reported to Lieutenant Mathews, their commanding officer, that they suspected slaves were being conveyed on board a vessel anchored immediately in front of His Highness'

Palace. On reaching the vessel, with a guard, Lieutenant Mathews found ninety-four slaves already on board, and the vessel abandoned by the master and his crew, some of whom had escaped in the darkness from the vessel on the first suspicion being raised that they had been detected, while the master and others were on shore superintending the shipment of the slaves, of whom it is believed that only one-half had yet been sent off from the beach. There being no flag hoisted, and no one being on board to give any information whose the vessel was or to what nation she belonged, Lieutenant Mathews searched, and discovered evidence that she was a French dhow, and one well known as having been engaged in the Slave Trade.

On reporting this to the Sultan, he was directed to lose no time in giving notice to the French Consul, and making the vessel and slaves over to him; and, under the superintendence of the French authorities, the slaves were landed, and their names ascertained.

The following day the French Consul called at the Palace, and, at the interview, took occasion to observe that, although he was indebted to His Highness for stopping a disgraceful abuse of the French flag, still, in boarding a French vessel, the Sultan was wrong, and had acted contrary to Treaty. The same day M. Ledoux gave me a circumstantial account of all that had occurred, stating that the vessel belonged to an Arab named Maaruf, and asked my advice and assistance in certain matters connected with the disposal of the slaves. He also said he had called His Highness' attention to the infringement of Treaty in boarding and seizing the vessel in question without notice to the Consulate. I then ventured to express my opinion that the Sultan had acted, under the circumstances, within his right, and that, moreover, even had he known the vessel to be entitled to the protection of the French flag, he would still have been justified in forcibly detaining her for breach of either Slave Trade or Customs laws within his own port. As the case stood, however, the vessel was abandoned, and showed no sign of her nationality, and on this being ascertained, she has been made over to the French Consulate.

The French Consul informed me that, having no jurisdiction over French vessels in such cases, he had telegraphed to Paris for instructions regarding the course he was to pursue; he stated, however, that he would on his own responsibility free the slaves, making such of them as were sufficiently young over to the French Catholic Mission.

Since then the French Consul has written a letter to His Highness, a copy of which in translation I annex. To this the Sultan has replied, vindicating the action of his officers, and offering his best assistance in putting a stop to the Traffic in slaves carried on under the French flag.

I also annex copy of a letter received from an informant more than a month before this took place, from which it will be seen that the Traffic in which the vessel of Hamed-bin-Maaruf and another French protégé were engaged was pretty well known. It would, however, have been useless to have said so without further evidence, clear and undeniable, such as the Sultan has disclosed. I have, however, now that proof has been shown against the dhow of Hamed Maaruf, placed the letter of my informant in the French Consul's hands, in order that the other may be watched.

So far as I have been able, I have made inquiry as to the ownership of these slaves, and have every reason to believe that while some were shipped for wealthy Pemba Arabs, the greater part were sent for sale by slave-dealers whose names often appeared before this Agency in 1873, but who since then have found it more convenient to abandon the Arab for the French flag, which, owing to jealousy of foreign interference, and the absence of any effective supervision of their own, has now become the last refuge under which the Slave Trade, as a trade, is carried on by sea.

I trust, however, that, thanks to the energetic action of the Sultan in this case, and the organized force at his command, this phase of the Traffic is likely to be before long brought to an end, for the French Consul assures me he will leave no means untried to clear his flag from the stain thus thrown upon it.

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

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Inclosure 1 in No. 293.

*M. Ledoux to the Sultan of Zanzibar.*

(Translation.)  
(After compliments.)

August 2, 1880.

ON being informed by you at ten minutes after midnight of the 31st June, through the Chancellor of the Consulate, that there were slaves in a French native vessel we at

once sent M. Bertrand to visit the vessel and ascertain the facts of the case. Having done this, and after having made a written memorandum, M. Bertrand gave over to your Highness ninety-four slaves, men, women, and children, taking a written list of their names. The master of the vessel, the crew, and the nine passengers who, with the captain, appeared and had their names entered on the ship's papers as going to Pemba, were, however, not found in the vessel at the time of search, and it is clear that they have absconded. We, therefore, trust your Highness will give orders to have them arrested all those whose names are written in the list given to your Highness through Obeid.

We let you know that we have taken the steps necessary for punishing this crime. We ought to explain to your Highness that the ship's papers would not have been given up to the master, Hamed-bin-Maaruf, simply on his asking for, as you are aware the papers are not delivered until the day of sailing, and only after an investigation has been made through the Interpreter, Suleiman-bin-Ali.

We are indebted to your Highness for enabling us to punish those who have committed this offence under the French flag; but we have to express our regret that you should not have adopted other means and watched the vessel by boats lying off it in order to prevent removal of the slaves rather than enter and board it as you did with police, without sanction from this Consulate, but this (the boarding and search) is a matter which we shall refer for instructions to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Paris.

Inclosure 2 in No. 293.

*The Sultan of Zanzibar to M. Ledoulx.*

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

August 3, 1880.

YOUR honoured letter of the 2nd August has reached, and your friend has understood what you have written regarding what occurred on the night referred to. It is as you say, the crew abandoned the vessel, and we, on getting, through Obeid, the list of their names, gave orders to have them sought out and arrested, and two have been found by us, and your servant took one and brought him, and they are now placed in the fort, and we have sent out orders regarding the remainder to Mkokotoni and to Pemba to have them apprehended, and we doubt not they will be found.

You have said you regret that we did not station boats round about the dhow to detain the slaves until some one should arrive on your part, but we must let you understand my dear friend that this took place at night, and that no one (of the crew) was found on board to give our officers notice that the dhow was under your protection, and there was no flag by which this might otherwise be known. Had this occurred in the day-time, and the flag been displayed, the case would have been different, and the moment we came to know what she was we at once informed you.

You say that this is a question that it will be your duty to lay before the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Paris; to this we are perfectly agreeable.

I beg to thank you for the acknowledgment you are pleased to make of the service rendered in stopping the transport of ninety-four slaves on the present occasion, and I beg to assure you that you may always rely on my support and assistance in preventing the Slave Trade from being carried on under the French flag.

Inclosure 3 in No. 293.

*Letter to Ali bin Saleh, Consular Arabic Writer.*

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

19th Rajab, 1297 (June 29, 1880).

I SEND you this letter from Pemba, and let you know there are two Pemba vessels sailing under the French flag, and on their return from Madagascar this year they entered Kilwa and shipped many slaves, and conveyed them by sea to Pemba, and on their return to Zanzibar they shipped slaves from the plantations. The captain of one is named Hamadi-bin-Maarooof, and the other Wad Jooma, and now one of them has gone to the coast at Pangany to ship slaves; on this occasion I will not subscribe my name until I come myself, and you shall find out about the vessel of Wad Jooma at Zanzibar.



No. 294.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 17.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 20, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report that, since the seizure by the Sultan of Zanzibar of a French slave dhow, as stated by me on the 17th instant, the present Consul, M. Ledoux, has done all in his power to prevent a similar abuse of the French flag. He informs me that the matter has been submitted to his Government, and that he has urged the necessity of either placing a French ship-of-war permanently near Zanzibar, or that he should be given the means of inspecting native vessels using the French flag, and of adjudicating in cases where the law has been broken.

M. Ledoux tells me that, in the meantime, the vessel arrested by the Sultan remains here in charge, pending orders from France, and that out of six French native craft now in the harbour five are under Consular arrest, detained on account of irregularities that may be taken to indicate complicity in the Slave Trade, and which, at all events, require explanation before the vessels can be allowed to depart.

In event of the extended jurisdiction asked for by the French Consulate in such cases as these being granted, and should my present colleague be supported in the energetic action he is now taking, the slave-dealers will soon be driven from their last refuge, and the illicit conveyance by sea rendered still more difficult than it is at present.

Hitherto there has been a popular belief that the French authorities have known but winked at the use made of their flag. This, so far as the French Consular and naval authorities are concerned, has been false. Once it is known that France and England are really one on this subject, a great point will have been gained in repressing the trade.

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

No. 295.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 17.)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, August 20, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Sultan of Zanzibar has sent an Arab, by name Mohamed Bakushmir, to England to purchase for him a merchant steam-vessel of small size to be used in developing the coast trade. That such ships will powerfully assist in fostering and extending local commerce, and so benefit his country and his revenue, cannot be questioned, but I doubt whether the undertaking will prove remunerative in the way His Highness seems to expect, seeing that his accounts and estimates are apparently kept in the most primitive fashion, without allowance for risk of loss of ships and deterioration through wear and tear.

No. 296.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 17.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 20, 1880.

ON the receipt of intelligence from the interior of the murder of Captain Carter and his companion, and the annihilation of the party sent into Africa by King Leopold of Belgium, I felt it my duty to communicate by telegraph and ask your Lordship to inform the King of the unfortunate occurrence.

The following day I received an acknowledgment from Brussels, asking me to assist the other Belgian travellers who are still inland.

I have gathered the following narrative of events from the only two men who have as yet reached the coast, and the account they gave, after much cross-examination, seems to be on the whole reliable. In regard to dates only I find it impossible to make their account of the time that elapsed between the different stages agree with other statements.

They say that on the arrival of Mr. Cadenhead, and on news reaching Karema that M. Burdo had been abandoned by his porters on the way from Simba, Captain Popelin set out in the direction of Unyanyembe to relieve the latter and bring on the goods,

while Captain Carter and his companion, with 150 followers, set out two days later to follow a more easterly route for Usango, in order to survey a more direct line of communication with the coast. At this time it appears not to have been known at Karema that Mirambo had, without notice, engaged in a war of conquest beyond his own district with a view to cut off all roads to the coast not passing through his own country, so as to give him the sole command of the communications with the interior. Apparently Captain Popelin, having joined his countryman, M. Burdo, discovered in time his danger, and unable to regain Karema, fell back on Unyanyembe, leaving the station of Karema guarded by only twenty-eight Zanzibar men under Captain Cambier, the sole European left at the place.

Captain Carter had marched eight days' journey east, had passed the north end of Lake Hikova, and visited Kapufi, the friendly Chief of Pipa. He had reached a village in the country of Pimbwe, the Chief of which was a Nyamwazi called Kasogera, when news reached of the approach of Mirambo and Simba. The former Chief was said to be in an outlying village of Ugala, distant one day, while Simba, his ally, with a band of Mirambo's men, was said to be ready to attack the village in which the Europeans then were. Captain Carter spoke at first of going cut from the native town towards the open country, but was persuaded that there would be great danger should they be met with by the marauders. On the village being attacked the following day Kasogera and his people appear to have fled without showing any resistance, while Captain Carter, having collected his men, 150 in number, all armed with guns, around the baggage, called to the people of Simba and Mirambo that he was a traveller, and had taken no part in the war. To Simba and his men Captain Carter must have been personally known, having been civilly received by that Chief on his first journey, and it was well known that he was engaged in opening up new roads and means of communication by elephants. This, however, was exactly what Mirambo had set himself to stop.

I am told that soon after the arrival of the marauders in the town, the crowd, pressing close to Captain Carter and his party, determined to seize the goods and share the plunder, notwithstanding all his remonstrances, and a shot was fired which killed Mr. Cadenhead. On this, Captain Carter, seeing how matters stood, at once fired, and, having a repeater in his hand, did so with such effect that the enemy gave way with fifteen dead. Taking up a second rifle, other fifteen men are said to have fallen, when he was shot from behind.

There is little doubt that before this happened he had been abandoned by the greater part of his followers, who, throwing down their guns, appear to have made off. With Captain Carter, however, fell five others, who stood by him to the last, and eventually died with him. Among these were his faithful Arab servant, who came from Bussrah to join his old master on learning he was going into Africa; also one of my Consular guard, who had been allowed to volunteer and learn to handle the elephants.

No reliance can be placed on anything the two men profess to know of what took place after they had gone. They assert, however, that they saw the two white men fall before they fled, and this has been fully accepted by Captain Popelin and by the Arab authorities at Unyanyembe, who could best judge.

It will be seen by reference to the most recent maps that Mirambo and those he has compelled to join him in this war have now completely cut off Ujiji and other places on Lake Tanganyika from Unyanyembe, leaving open for the present only such communications as he may think fit to allow through his own capital. In this way the Arabs trading in the interior on British Indian credit are in his power if they attempt to come to the coast, and those at Unyanyembe are almost surrounded, and their communications with Zanzibar threatened. I have for some time past kept Mirambo from embarking on such an expedition as this, and I hoped ultimately to have convinced him, through the influence of the missionaries settled with him, that the only way of securing a paramount influence in the country was to give security to traders and travellers, and so attract them to his country, a thing easily done, seeing that so many routes had been rendered expensive and unsafe.

What the influences may be that have led him to set aside my advice it is impossible at present to discover; but no doubt he has received injudicious counsel, and allowed himself to be deceived, by seeing the Arabs of Unyanyembe restrained, through my influence with the Sultan, from making an attack upon him, into a belief that he could now make himself master of all the roads that lead to the interior, and eventually expel or reduce the Arabs of Unyanyembe to submit to him.

Whatever the cause or causes may be, however, that have urged Mirambo to embark, without provocation, in this aggressive war, he has, by what has occurred, placed himself now in open enmity with the natives and independent Chiefs of Unyanyembe, with the

Arabs, and with the powerful British Indian traders of Zanzibar. He has at the same time, through what has taken place to the Belgian Expedition, placed himself beyond the sympathy of the civilized nations of Europe.

I have thought it right to warn the Agent of the London Missionary Society, now in Mirambo's country, to be careful of his conduct, and to consider how far it is safe to remain in this district, as it will be impossible to answer for what may happen in the course of a native war that is likely to be of long duration.

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

Inclosure in No. 296.

*Dr. Kirk to the Agent of the London Missionary Society with Mirambo.*

Sir, *Zanzibar, August 12, 1880.*  
THE war now waged by Mirambo, in the course of which two Englishmen, agents of the King of Belgium, have been massacred, and an expedition fitted out and supported by His Majesty for the philanthropic object of improving the means of transport in Central Africa annihilated, is one that will closely affect your personal safety and the prospects of the Mission. It is not to be supposed that the Zanzibar authorities will permit their position and the trade with the interior to be thus interfered with by one native Chief without resistance, nor will the nations of Europe who now take an interest in developing the resources of Africa and the welfare of the people rest quiet while their subjects and their agents are thus butchered to serve the ends and gratify the ambition of one individual,

You are aware that I have supported Mirambo where I believed he had been wronged, and have kept the Zanzibar Arabs from attacking him, counselling him at the same time to refrain from like acts towards them. I have advised him to attract traders and travellers to his country, and induce them to select the road that passes through his district by giving security to life and property. This advice he has now deliberately rejected, and, taking advantage of the opportunity given him by my intervention, has attacked villages far from his borders, for the obvious purpose of eventually crushing the independent native tribes in alliance with, or likely to be friendly to, the Zanzibar traders of Unyanyembe.

The interests here at stake are great; the value of British capital that is now employed in the hands of Arabs in the interior immense. It is therefore my duty, in the present position of affairs, to ask you, as representative of an English Mission, to be most careful so as not to compromise your safety during the conflict that is certain to ensue. It will be for you to consider how far it is possible for you to maintain the Mission with Mirambo; but, under the circumstances, before deciding to do so, you should fully consider the dangers that may arise in the course of a native war, in which the sympathy and support of the civilized world would be against Mirambo and his allies.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 297.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 17.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, August 24, 1880.*

WITH reference to the war now being waged by Mirambo in Central Africa, in the course of which Captain Carter and his companion were killed, as reported by me on the 20th instant, I have received information from Mirambo's capital that makes the object and aim of the undertaking clear.

Towards the end of May Mirambo left his head-quarters, asking Dr. Southon, a naturalized American and Agent of the London Missionary Society, to look after the safety of the capital during his absence. This request I understand was not complied with, although offers of grant of land accompanied it. How far Dr. Southon was informed then of Mirambo's designs I do not know; he knew, however, that the country through which the Arab trade with Ujiji is carried on was threatened, and must have been able to point out that such a movement could mean nothing short of hostilities with Unyanyembe, and that in thus embarking in such a war he was deliberately setting

aside all the advice I had for some time given him, and in order to support which for two years the Arabs have been restrained from making war against him.

My advice to Mirambo has been to consolidate his power within the limits of his present district, and attract, by the security his powerful Government can give, all traders and travellers to follow the route that passes through his dominions, keeping up friendly relations with others, and not engaging in war with the Arabs unless in self defence. The restraint imposed upon the Arabs seems, however, to have made him hope he could crush their power, and monopolize the trade in a way more agreeable to his nature, and for this object he has embarked in a campaign that has the merit of being well commenced.

Setting out with 7,000 muskets and an ample supply of ammunition, he moved to a depôt established two days' journey off, where he was joined by a large reinforcement, with which he fell on the district of Ugala and Ukongo, and there, joined by Simba, sent part of his force to the south to cut off the other trade routes to the lake, while he would appear to have personally directed the attack on the outlying Chiefs friendly to Unyanyembe.

It is impossible to tell as yet whether, having been successful in these operations, and having isolated the Arabs at Ujiji and the interior generally from Unyanyembe, he will risk an attack upon that station or remain for the time satisfied with the command he now has of the trade routes. Unless he can deal with the tribes of Unyanyembe in detail, he will hardly risk carrying the war into a country where the people are equally well armed with himself, and who are supposed to be able to muster 10,000 muskets.

However this may be the Arabs have accepted this as a declaration of war, and they will now have to fight for their existence if they mean to retain the trade of Central Africa. The Sultan has in consequence taken a step that ought to have been executed long ago, and is preparing a force to occupy a first advance line near Mpwapwa, from which in time he can deal with the people of Ugogo who levy exorbitant black mail and so open the way to Mirambo's country. With this object Lieutenant Mathews will set out with a force of 200 regulars in three days, and then for the first time assert a distinct claim on the part of the Sultan to the sovereignty over Central Africa. The present expedition is of a purely pacific nature, and has for its only object to enter into friendly relations with the people and establish a safe line of communication and a first base for further operations.

At the same time orders have been given to the Arabs and Chiefs of Unyanyembe to operate in every possible way against Mirambo and his allies, and assistance has also been sent to them. I have therefore thought it prudent to address a letter of warning and advice to the agent of the London Missionary Society now at Mirambo's headquarters, seeing that it will be impossible longer to control the action of either side in the course of a native war that for the time being will be conducted by natives only and in native fashion, for the Arabs can have no power over the doings of the independent tribes of Unyanyembe, whose existence like their own is thus threatened. I do not myself anticipate that the Arabs or the people of Unyanyembe are now in a position to make any demonstration, seeing they are almost surrounded by Mirambo, who in executing this movement has paralysed a large number of the Chiefs on whom they naturally would rely for support.

There is, however, another element that cannot now be disregarded, for the murder of Captain Carter and his companion and the plunder of the Belgian elephant expedition has shown what will happen if Mirambo is successful, and that is the position of the body of Europeans now at Unyanyembe including a number of highly educated and trained Belgian military officers. These have with them a certain force, and they will be joined soon by a body of men with good arms and field guns given by the Sultan at the request of the Agent of the Belgian King, together with ammunition and gunpowder as required,

I shall report the progress of Lieutenant Mathews from time to time, but I anticipate that his present mission will be easily accomplished, as he goes provided with the means necessary to enable him to attract the people of the country, and induce them to open friendly relations, and furnish supplies of food for the body of men that will occupy their first station.

I annex a schedule showing the present position occupied by Europeans now in the country between the coast and the lake, and the districts affected by this war.

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Inclosure in No. 297.

*Position of Europeans now on the Mainland between the Coast and Lake Tanganyika.*

1. UJIJI and Uguha London Mission Station:—Mr. Hore and two others.
  2. Ujiji French Mission:—Père Denaud, Père Droman, Père Ganachen, Père Moinet, Père Moncet, et Frère Gerome.
  3. Karema (Tanganyika):—Captain Gambier.
  4. Unyanyembe:—Captain Popelin, Captain van den Hoemel, Captain Regret, Captain Burdo.
  5. Urambo (London Missionary Society):—Dr. Southon, naturalized American.
  6. Ugogo:—Four Europeans of London Missionary Society going to Urambo.
  7. Mperapera (Church Mission):—Three Europeans.
  8. Mamboyo (Church Mission):—Mr. Last.
  9. Usagara:—Four Belgians (of Belgian Association).
  10. Usagara:—Four Germans (of German Expedition).
  11. Usagara:—M. Bloyet (of French Expedition).
  12. Usagara:—M. Sergere (French Merchant).
  13. Usagara (Church Mission):—Two Europeans going to Uganda.
  14. Nguru:—One European.
- Total, thirty-six Europeans at present in the interior.

No. 298.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 23, 1880.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit, for your information, a copy of a despatch from the Acting British Consul at Jeddah,\* reporting the case of a native of Zanzibar, named Bushir, who is stated to have been seized and carried away from there by pirates, and by them sold into slavery. Bushir, having escaped from a ship in harbour at Jeddah and taken refuge on board Her Majesty's ship "Vulture," has been freed through the action of Mr. Burrell, who has also arranged for his being taken back to Zanzibar.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 299.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 24, 1880.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for your information, copies of a letter from the Church Missionary Society, and of its inclosure, on the subject of the murder of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead and the proceedings of Mirambo, together with a copy of the reply which his Lordship has caused to be addressed to the Society.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 299.

*Mr. Hutchinson to Earl Granville.*

*Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.,  
September 18, 1880.*

My Lord,

YOUR Lordship has, no doubt, received information from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar of the murder of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead.

The Committee have received various letters by the mail which arrived yesterday on this same subject.

We are informed from one source that the Chief Mirambo is now waging war for the sole object of subjugating all other tribes in that quarter and the plunder of the traders. In this war our informant states he has murdered Carter and his companions, and must now be looked upon as the enemy of native and European.

It is expected that there will be soon 700 men under the Belgian officers, and the Sultan of Zanzibar is moving on his regulars for the subjugation of the country.

It is important, however, to remember that Mirambo for many years has been the enemy of the Arabs, and, as far as we can learn, all the rumours which attribute to him the murder of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead emanate from Arab sources. Thus in the same way when our agent, Mr. Penrose, was murdered by men of Nyungu's tribe, in revenge for the proceedings of the French Abbé Débaize, Mirambo was credited with a share in the murder.

I beg now to forward your Lordship extracts from a letter from our missionary, Dr. Baxter, at Mpwapwa, dated the 9th August last, which gives what I should hope is a truer account of the whole matter.

In explanation of what Dr. Baxter says, may I remind your Lordship that the scene of the murder of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead was some 150 miles to the south-west of Unyanyembe, and that even in Dr. Livingstone's time he found a constant fighting going on when he passed through that district.

With regard to Mirambo being in any way concerned in the transaction, even if it is true, as stated by Dr. Baxter, that Mirambo had sent men to assist the Chief Simba, the friendliness he has hitherto shown to the white men should be taken into account.

The London Missionary Society have recent letters from their missionary, Dr. Southon, who says, "numerous reports respecting Mirambo's whereabouts are constantly circulated, but fully nine-tenths of the reports are false."

Others state that, however friendly he may be to Englishmen, he hates Frenchmen, but all this must be mere hearsay.

In view of the very sad results which must necessarily follow the advance of a large armed force into East and Central Africa for the purpose of attacking Mirambo, I have ventured to address this information to your Lordship in hope that your Lordship would, through Her Majesty's Consul-General, use such influence with the Sultan of Zanzibar as may secure a fair investigation of the matter before action is taken against Mirambo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. D. HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 299.

*Extract from Letter received from Dr. Baxter, Mpwapwa, dated August 9, 1880.*

YOU will no doubt have heard ere this of the sad deaths of Captain Carter of the Royal Belgian Elephant Expedition, and Mr. Cadenhead, who had but just joined him at Karema from England. I now send you a few particulars as I got them from Ali who was formerly with Mr. Penrose as interpreter and afterwards with Captain Carter. On returning to the coast for the elephants awaiting them at Zanzibar, they took a new route, which they hoped would not only be more direct, but save the heavy hongo of Ugogo. They had not proceeded far when they arrived one morning outside a town called (Mokamba) and were about to camp when the Chief asked them not to camp where they were intending to, but inside his town, as the place was about to be attacked, and if they remained outside the enemy would probably kill them. Accordingly they went inside, and shortly after the victorious army of the attacking party, fresh from the conquest of another large town, arrived under the command of Simba (a lion). After about two hours (?) fighting the place was taken, and when Simba was told that a tent was seen inside, he asked to whom it belonged. On being told, he replied, "Did I not tell him when he wished to return to the coast to pass my way, and now he is returning by another route—fight him." Mr. Cadenhead, who was sick, then left the tent to fetch his gun, but was at once struck by a bullet in his eye. He fell and was carried into his tent. Captain Carter seeing this said, "What am I to do? My brother is killed, I must fight," and at once he defended himself against the fearful odds till he also fell. He killed more than 100 ere he was overcome. Simba said, "now we must have the elephant," and at once prepared to go to Karema for it. As, however, some of Carter's pagazi escaped thither during the fight, we hope the two Belgians who were left in charge would be warned in

time to prepare for a stout resistance, which the fort they have built would enable them to give.

Unfortunately, both the Belgians and French missionaries have not behaved towards the natives in a manner calculated to win their confidence and affection. This coupled with what the Arabs tell the Chiefs, that the white men come and settle a few at a time in order when they are strong enough to make themselves masters of the country, may have had something to do with the sad fate of our friends Carter and Cadenhead. Mirambo had unfortunately sent several of his fighting men to help Simba conquer that portion of the country, and though he was not present, the Arabs have sent to the Sultan for war material to fight Mirambo, on the ground that he has killed the white men. Of course the reverse is the case, and had he been present they would not have been harmed.

Inclosure 3 in No. 299.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Hutchinson.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 24, 1880.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, with its inclosures, respecting the murder of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead, and the proceedings of Mirambo; and in reply to your suggestion that his Lordship should, through Her Majesty's Agent at Zanzibar, use his influence with the Sultan to secure a fair investigation of the outrage before action is taken against Mirambo, I am to inform you that copies of your letter and inclosure will be communicated to Dr. Kirk, who may be trusted to give the Sultan sound and impartial advice.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 300.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 6, 1880.*

WITH reference to the despatch from this Office of the 31st May, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit, for your information, copy of a despatch to the India Office from the Government of Bombay with accompanying papers, from which you will see that in the opinion of that Government, the evidence forthcoming in Bombay is insufficient to implicate Musaad bin Saeed in the case of slave-dealing reported by you.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 300.

*The Government of Bombay to the Marquis of Hartington.*

My Lord,

*Bombay Castle, August 14, 1880.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch dated the 27th May last, relative to a case of slave-dealing in which a resident at Bombay, named Musaad bin Saeed, is stated to be implicated, we have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a statement made by the said Musaad before Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, together with translation of an Arabic letter which was found in his possession.

2. It will be observed that Musaad bin Saeed denies having sold the Nubian boy in question to Nubi for the purpose of being sold as a slave at Zanzibar, and although in the letter above referred to which was addressed to Musaad by one Ibrahim, who accompanied Nubi to Zanzibar, allusion is made to a lad named Fraj, the evidence forthcoming in Bombay, at present, is in our opinion insufficient to implicate Musaad bin Saeed in the case of slave-dealing which has been brought to light at Zanzibar.

3. We beg to add that a copy of our proceedings in this case has been forwarded to Her Majesty's Consul-General and Political Agent at Zanzibar.

We have, &c.  
(Signed) JAMES FERGUSSON.  
L. R. ASHBURNER.  
E. W. RAVENSCROFT.



## Inclosure 2 in No. 300.

*Copy of a Statement made by Musaad bin Saeed before the Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, together with Translation of an Arabic Letter.*

MUSAAD BIN SAEED states :—

“I am a tindal of coolies, and reside in Kasai Mohalloh Kharak. I came to Bombay soon after the late Parsi and Mahomedan riots, and have ever since resided here. I have been residing in Kasai Mohulloh for two years. I know a Nubian lad named Faraj about 12 years of age. About eighteen months ago he met me on the road near my house, and expressed a wish to live in my house. As he was destitute I took him into my protection. He was a liberated slave boy. He spoke only Hindustani. A friend of mine named Nubi, who was a stoker, resided with me in Bombay. About six months ago Nubi went to Zanzibar. At the time of his departure the boy wished to go with him, and I accordingly allowed him to do so. Faraj was sent to Zanzibar by Nubi per Bagalou “Fathal Khair.” Nakoda Mahomed bin Salim of Sur and Nubi went by a kutchi-kotia. I do not know the names of the kotia and nakoda. The letters now shown to me and marked 1 to 3 were received by me from Zanzibar. The letter marked No. 1 was sent to me by one Ibrahim who went with Nubi to Zanzibar, and Nos. 2 and 3 were sent to me by my wife named Nasim. No. 1 was delivered to me by a Nubian named Moris, who was a lascar on board a bagalow called ‘Makruma.’ The bagalow and Moris are now at Zanzibar. Nos. 2 and 3 were given me by a Seede employed on board the steam-ship ‘Akola,’ belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar. The vessel has since left for Zanzibar. I had the letters read and explained to me by our priest named Saleh bin Hasan. I did not sell the boy to Nubi, nor did I tell him to dispose of him at Zanzibar. I had told Nubi to take care of the lad like his own child if he lived with him, otherwise to let him go where he liked. The ‘Fathal Khair’ and the kutchi-kotia in which Nubi went to Zanzibar are not now in Bombay harbour, and are not likely to arrive till after the present monsoon. My proper name is Musad bin Saeed. My alias is Saad bin Bakheet.”

Before me,  
(Signed) H. G. GELL,  
*Acting Commissioner of Police.*

*Bombay, July 10, 1880.*

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(No. 952 of 1880.)

*Oriental Translator's Department, August 4, 1880.*

Substance of a Letter from Ibrahim bin Ali of Zanzibar to his friend Saed bin Najit bin Aman, dated the 27 Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1297 Hijri (8th April, 1880), and received and ordered to be translated on the 19th July, 1880.

(After compliments.)

I WRITE these words from the Port of Zanzibar. The news from this place is good, all being quiet here. I have no further news to communicate to you. The son of Faraj,\* who is of Nubia, says that he is a servant (of yours), and begs that Faraj may be sent to him soon. He says he has not received a reply from you. Let it be known to you that Faraj is now with the Consul.

Please give my compliments to Wardba, a servant of Shaikh Abdur Rahman, Salab bin Hassan Shiraze, Ali bin Ismail Yusuf bin Musa, Mohammed bin Abdulla, Shaikh Munir bin Ahmed Jujiriji, Faraj Asul, and all friends and neighbours.

Let it be known to you that the thing sent by you with Kamer has not reached me. Please send me wool, and do not forget to do so.

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\* It may also mean the “slave Faraj.” This part is not very clear in the original.

No. 301.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 6, 1880.*  
 I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 96 of the 20th August respecting the murder of Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead, and the proceedings of Mirambo, and I am to inform you that his Lordship approves the letter which you addressed to the agent of the London Missionary Society in Mirambo's country warning him to be careful.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 302.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord, *Zanzibar, September 10, 1880.*  
 I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of condemnation of vessel and four slaves, taken by boats of Her Majesty's ship "London at the north of Zanzibar island, on the voyage to Pemba.  
 It was here shown that the slaves were being taken to be used as ordinary outdoor hands on the plantations in Pemba, and that the native captain undertook to see that the slaves were duly delivered.  
 The slaves themselves had been long in Zanzibar, but were undoubtedly being shipped illegally and against their will.  
 The proceeds of sale of that part of the cargo condemned was placed to credit as per statement.

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

Inclosure in No. 302.

*Case No. 10 of 1880.**Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Arab vessel named "Gogo," having Zanzibar papers and colours owned by Hamis bin Isa, and whereof Kombo was master, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, together with her cargo, and also against three male and one female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain Hamilton Earle, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 12th day of July, 1880.

APPEARED personally, Edmund Bride, boatswain, R.N., belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the Arab vessel "Gogo," sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized, together with her cargo and three male and one female slaves, at Kokotoni, in the island of Zanzibar, on the 30th day of June, 1880, by the said boatswain, Edmund Bride, I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the transport of slaves between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the cargo found on board thereof, and also the three male slaves 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 July, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the undersigned, W. C. B. Johnson, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that on the 15th day of July, 1880, I destroyed by fire the dhow or native vessel "Gogo," detained on the 30th day of June, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by order of the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1880.  
(Signed) W. C. B. JOHNSON, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 21st day of July, 1880.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," 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 called "Gogo," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 30th day of June, 1880, 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 .. .. .	48
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	13
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 .. .. .	20
Depth .. .. .	8
<b>TONNAGE.</b>	
Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	No. of Tons. 22·19

Signed this 5th day of July, 1880.  
(Signed) P. G. VANDER BYL, *Acting Lieutenant.*  
E. BRIDE, *Boatswain.*

Approved by me this 5th day of July, 1880.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain H. E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one female and three male slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Cause No. 10 of 1880, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, July 12, 1880.

**STATEMENT of Proceeds of Sale of Cargo in above Case.**

	<b>£</b>	<b>s.</b>	<b>d.</b>
Bill of costs .. .. .	20	3	0
Proceeds of sale of cargo .. .. .	8	1	8
Balance paid by captor .. .. .	12	1	4

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

## ZANZIBAR.

No. 303.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 10, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decrees in Cases Nos. 11 and 12, in which fourteen slaves taken on shore and a vessel with one slave were seized at Pemba by Sub-Lieutenant Douglas, of Her Majesty's ship "London."

The slaves were first captured, and the dhow in which, no doubt, they had been conveyed, was afterwards secured, with one slave on board.

All the slaves were old residents of Zanzibar, useless to their masters here, but valuable in Pemba, where the discipline is more severe. Statements of proceeds of cargo in Case No. 12 is inclosed.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 303.

Case No. 11 of 1880.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against nine male and five female slaves, owned by Salim bin Razik and others, seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain Hamilton Earle, R.N., in command of Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 21st day of July, 1880.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant H. H. Douglas, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which nine male and five female slaves, owned by Salim bin Razik and others, were seized by him on Long Island, Pemba, on the 16th day of July, 1880. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses produced, having found sufficient proof that the said nine male and five female slaves were being transported to the Island of Pemba in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the same to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 21st day of July, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain H. E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," nine male and five female slaves, condemned by Decree dated 31st July, 1880. Zanzibar, Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, July 21, 1880.

Inclosure 2 in No. 303.

Case No. 12 of 1880.

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Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Arab vessel "Nyumbo," having Zanzibar papers and colours, owned by Hassan and Salim bin Razik, and whereof Nange was master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo; and also against one male slave seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain Hamilton Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London." Before John Kirk, Esquire, C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 21st day of July, 1880.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant H. H. Douglas, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," has produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the Arab vessel "Nyumbo," sailing under Zanzibar papers and colours, whereof Hassan and Salim bin Razik were owners and Nange master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized, together with her cargo and one male slave, off the Island of Pemba, on the 16th day of July, 1880, by the officer above-named. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses, having found sufficient proof that the vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the cargo found on board, and also the one male slave above mentioned, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In witness whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 21st day of July, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

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Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel called "Nyumbo," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 16th day of July, 1880, 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 .. .. .	42
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	12
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 .. .. .	23
Depth .. .. .	7½
<b>TONNAGE.</b>	
Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	No. of Tons. 21·84

Signed this 21st day of July, 1880.  
(Signed)

H. H. DOUGLAS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*  
C. WATSON, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 21st day of July, 1880.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, William C. B. Johnson, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby

certify that, on the 30th day of July, 1880, I destroyed by fire the dhow or native vessel called the "Nyumbo," detained by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 16th day of July, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by orders of the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1880.

(Signed)

W. C. B. JOHNSON.

Approved by me, this 11th day of August, 1880.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain H. E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male slave, condemned by Decree dated 21st July, 1880, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, July 21, 1880.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 303.

STATEMENT of Proceeds of Cargo.

	£	s.	d.
Received from Paymaster, Her Majesty's ship "London," the proceeds of sale of cargo in this case . . . . .	21	5	0

*Note.*—The above to be remitted to the Treasury in full, Court costs having been paid before sale by request of Captain H. Earle, who was then giving up his command to return to Europe.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK.

Zanzibar, September 12, 1880.

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No. 304.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 10, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree releasing a vessel and condemning one slave taken in Zanzibar harbour, as being conveyed to Pemba against his will.

Had objection been here taken by the Zanzibar authorities, I should probably have dismissed the case, as the vessel had certainly not commenced the voyage when seized, and it was quite competent for the owner to have caused any suspicious person to be removed from on board before sailing.

As, however, the Sultan leaves all questions of this sort in my hands, and as I was satisfied the vessel could not be condemned, I freed the slave through my Decree, it being shown that he did not wish to go to Pemba.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 304.

Case No. 13 of 1880.

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Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Arab vessel "Sarakachi," owned by Salim-bin-Juma-al-Mogheri, and whereof Fereji is master; her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male and two female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Hamilton Earle, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar on the 23rd day of July, 1880.

APPEARED personally, H. McA. Cutfield, Esquire, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the Arab vessel "Sarakachi," owned by Salim-bin-Jumah, and whereof Fereji is master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized, together with one male and two female slaves, in the harbour of Zanzibar, on the 22nd day of July, 1880, by the officer above named. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence, and examined witnesses on both sides, having found that the captors have failed to prove that the vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade in contravention of existing Treaties between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the cargo therein to be released from arrest, and to be restored to the possession of the lawful owner or owners in the same state and condition as they were seized. Secondly, it having been proved that the two females proceeded against as slaves are free women proceeding in the said vessel as passengers, they are hereby released from custody and dismissed. Thirdly, having found that the above-mentioned male slave had been taken on board the vessel against his will for the purpose of being conveyed to Pemba, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, I hereby adjudge him 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 23rd day of July, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

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Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," 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 called "Sarakachi," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 22nd day of July, 1880, 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 .. .. .	49
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	13
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 .. .. .	24
Depth .. .. .	8½

## TONNAGE.

	No. of Tons.
Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	28·67

Signed this 22nd day of July, 1880.  
(Signed)

W. J. V. HUDSON, *Sub-Lieutenant.*  
S. SMITH, *Coxswain.*

Approved by me, this 22nd day of July, 1880.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*



*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain H. E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male slave boy named Hameesi, condemned by Decree dated 23rd July, 1880, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, July 23, 1880.

No. 305.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 18, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation of a native vessel and twenty-seven slaves, taken near Pemba by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

It appears from the evidence in this case, and from that produced in Case No. 16, that five slave vessels left the coast near Pangani about the same time, of which two were captured, and the truth of this was fully confirmed by information received from the mainland.

I have called the Sultan's attention to what I consider the true cause of this attempt to revive the Slave Trade, namely, the appointment of a most unfit and incompetent person as Governor of Pangani and the adjoining coast.

It is remarkable that in this, as in Case No. 16, the slaves should have been almost all natives of the coast west of Bagamoyo, and that only three, and these old slaves, should have come from the Nyassa region, showing clearly that the supply of slaves from that quarter has been for the time pretty nearly stopped, and the land route, by which they were until lately conveyed north, blocked by the Sultan's authorities.

Proceedings are being taken against the Arab, who is believed to have been the one to whom these slaves were being conveyed.

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

Inclosure in No. 305.

Case No. 15 of 1880.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the dhow, name unknown, whereof Ismaïl was master, sailing under Zanzibar colours, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against ten male and seventeen female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles J. Brownrigg, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 29th day of August, 1880.

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 dhow sailing under Arab colours, name unknown, and whereof Ismaïl was master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized, together with ten male and seventeen female slaves, off Pemba, on the 25th day of August, 1880, by the officer above-named, I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced and examined the witnesses, having found sufficient proof that the vessel, at the time of her capture, was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the ten male and seventeen female slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In witness whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 30th day of August, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the Undersigned, officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," 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 "London," on the 25th day of August, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Ft.	in.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post .. .. .	43	6
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	11	0
3. Girth of the vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other .. .. .	18	6
Depth .. .. .	5	9

TONNAGE.

	No. of Tons.
Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	15·98

Signed this 27th day of August, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART SMITH, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 28th day of August, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," ten male and seventeen female slaves, condemned in the above case in the Zanzibar Admiralty Court, on the 30th August, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, August 30, 1880.

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Charles Stewart Smith, holding the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that, on the 1st day of September, 1880, I destroyed by fire the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 25th day of August, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by the orders of the Consular Court of Zanzibar.

Given under my hand this 1st day of September, 1880.

(Signed) C. S. SMITH, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 20th day of September, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 18, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation of vessel and twelve slaves taken near Pemba, by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

There could be no doubt that in this case slaves were being conveyed against Treaty from the mainland to Pemba, and examination showed that the greater part had been procured, at a comparatively recent date, from among the coast tribes near to Bagamoyo.

It is remarkable that not one of these twelve slaves should have come from the Nyassa region, which, until a few years ago, supplied nearly all the slaves that reached this coast.

The captain of this dhow, to avoid capture, plunged into the water before the vessel was boarded, and as the tide was at the time setting off the land, he is supposed to have been swept out to sea and drowned.

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

Inclosure in No. 306.

Case No. 16 of 1880.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native dhow (name unknown), whereof Nasibu was master, sailing under Zanzibar colours, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and also against seven male and five female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles J. Brownrigg, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London." Before John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar, on the 29th day of August, 1880.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant Charles S. Smith, of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declarations setting out the circumstances under which the native dhow (name unknown), sailing under Arab colours, whereof Nasibu was master, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate was seized, together with seven males and five female slaves, off Pemba on the 25th day of August, 1880, by the officer above mentioned, I, the said Agent and Consul General, having heard the evidence produced, and, in default of any person appearing on behalf of the vessel, having found sufficient proof that, at the time of her capture, the said vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, also the seven male and five female slaves to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 30th day of August, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the Undersigned, officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel (name unknown), detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 25th day of August, 1880, 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 .. .. .	31
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	10
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 .. .. .	18
Depth .. .. .	6

## TONNAGE.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	10 23

Signed this 27th day of August, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART SMITH, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 28th day of August, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Charles Stewart Smith, holding the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that, on the 1st day of September, 1880, I destroyed by fire the dhow or native vessel (name unknown) detained by me on the 25th day of August, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by the orders of the Consular Court of Zanzibar.

Given under my hand this 1st day of September, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART SMITH, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 20th day of September, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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No. 307.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, September 18, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree disposing of Cases Nos. 14 and 18, being cross suits arising out of the capture and destruction of a small native vessel at Chole, in the Mafia Channel, by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan."

Proceedings were in this instance first brought by the owner of the vessel against the Commander of the "Wild Swan" for damages, and for the restitution of a lad who was said to have been illegally carried off.

On the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," the Commander instituted proceedings in the same matter against the vessel, as engaged in the Slave Trade, and justified the removal of the lad as having been at his own request, and in order that his evidence might be produced at the trial.

Unfortunately this lad was killed in Mozambique Harbour by sharks; his evidence was therefore lost, and judgment of necessity given for the owner.

As, however, the vessel was admitted to be of a most worthless character, the planks being fastened only with rope, necessitating the reconstruction of the vessel every three years, I appraised the value, after taking the advice of experts, at 25 dollars, awarding 37 dollars as full compensation.

I think the Commander of the "Wild Swan" acted judiciously in at once paying the award so as to avoid additional expense and payment of interest. He will petition the authorities to be reimbursed this amount, which I think ought to be allowed, as the course taken was followed in good faith in the discharge of his duty, although I doubt much whether the vessel would have been condemned even had the boy witness been produced in Court.

The circumstances attending his death will be reported by Commander Dacres to

the Admiralty, and attention called to the daring conduct of one of the native crew of the "Wild Swan" on that occasion.

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

Inclosure in No. 307.

Case No. 18 of 1880.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel unnamed, carrying neither papers nor colours, owned by Mohamed bin Ahmed Thahabu, of Chole, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture by Seymour H. P. Dacres, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," before John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, on the 3rd day of September, 1880.

APPEARED personally Henry S. Elwes, Esq., a Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel without name, papers, or colours, owned by Mohamed bin Ahmed Thahabu, of Chole, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized off the Island of Chole on the 7th day of June, 1880. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, have heard the evidence, examined witnesses, and filed in the case the records in Case No. 14 of 1880, being a cross action raised by the above-mentioned Mohamed bin Ahmed Thahabu for compensation against the plaintiff in this cause, and having found no proof that the said vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge full compensation to be paid to the owner for the loss of his vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as may be hereafter awarded by the Court.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 5th day of September, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Seymour Henry Pelham Dacres, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," do hereby certify that on the 7th June, 1880, the slave dhow, captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship under my command, was destroyed by Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Henry Stuart Elwes, in charge of the steam-cutter and cutter, when on detached service, she being old and very leaky, so as only to be kept afloat by constant baling, and the sail and mast being absurdly small for the size of the vessel, as will appear by the attached report of survey.

Signed this 20th day of June, 1880.

(Signed)

S. H. P. DACRES, *Commander,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "Wild Swan."*

*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the Undersigned, of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," 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, nationality and name unknown, captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," on the 7th June, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and we certify that her dimensions are as follows:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern post. . . . .	50
2. Main breadth to outside of plank . . . . .	16
3. Girth of ship under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the ship to the upper deck on the other . . . . .	29
Depth of hold . . . . .	8

## TONNAGE.

Tonnage .. .. .	No. of Tons.
	43·08125

Signed this 20th day of June, 1880.

(Signed) ARTHUR H. S. ELWES, *Sub-Lieutenant, of H.M.S.*  
*"White Swan."*  
 G. CHURCHWARD, *Boatswain's Mate, of H.M.S.*  
*"White Swan."*

Approved by me this 20th day of June, 1880.

(Signed) S. H. P. DACRES, *Commander,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "White Swan."*

No. 308.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 18, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree condemning one slave as being on board a native vessel against his will.

In this case Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," when lying at Kilwa Kivinje, boarded a dhow lying at anchor, and a slave on board desired to be removed, stating that he had been forced by his master to work as a sailor against his will. The man was brought to Zanzibar, and no one appearing to claim him, I freed him through a Decree of the Court.

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

Inclosure in No. 308.

Case No. 20 of 1880.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against one male slave, named Malidadi, seized as liable to forfeiture, by Seymour Dacres, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," before John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 9th day of September, 1880.

APPEARED personally James Foster, gunner's mate in Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which a male slave named Malidadi was seized in Kilwa Harbour on the 7th day of June, 1880, by the officer above named, I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, having found that the said Malidadi was serving as a sailor on board a native dhow against his will, in contravention of the provisions of a Treaty between Great Britain and Zanzibar, dated the 14th July, 1875, do adjudge the said slave to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 9th day of September, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain Seymour Dacres, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," one male slave, named Malidadi, condemned in the above case on the 9th day of September, 1880, Zanzibar Admiralty Court.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

No. 309.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, September 21, 1880.*

SINCE the departure of last mail I am in the receipt of letters from Captain Cambier, dated the 2nd July, from Karema, also from Dr. Southon, the missionary with Mirambo, written subsequent to the return of that Chief from the late war.

I have also seen the attendant of the late Captain Carter, who was present with him at the time of his death, and have read the entries kept up to the morning of the attack, in the journal of the deceased traveller, which has been saved by his faithful Arab servant Mōhammed, and which, being of no value to the captors, was left in his possession, when everything else of the smallest value was plundered and divided by Mirambo and his associates.

From these various sources of information I am now enabled to form a tolerably accurate idea of the course of events.

First of all, as regards Mirambo and the object of the war in which he was engaged, I have no doubt that this was undertaken for the double purpose of plunder and in order to cut off and render unsafe all the roads leading from Unyanyembe to Ujiji, so as to strike an indirect blow at the Arab settlement and force traders to pass through the country immediately under his own power.

In all this he has been up to the present time successful, for not only has a line of country west of Unyanyembe, 200 miles in extent, been desolated and pillaged, but thousands of slaves have been captured, carried off, and divided by Mirambo, after his return. These slaves, upwards of 2,000 in number, will be bartered with other tribes in Ugogo and elsewhere for ivory and cattle. But besides this a large amount of plunder, including the arms, gunpowder, and goods of the Belgian expedition, and 200 tusks of ivory captured from various Chiefs, has been taken and divided.

Having thus gained all the benefit possible out of this unprovoked attack on tribes too far distant to be in any way a danger, Mirambo, as might be expected, now tries to disclaim all personal knowledge or complicity in that part of the transaction which he knows will chiefly operate to his disadvantage, and pretends that, although himself in personal command of the men who attacked and killed Captain Carter, he did not know there were white men present at the time.

The expedition, which started from Karema on the 13th June, consisted of Captain Carter, Mr. Cadenhead, an Arab servant, a Goanese cook, and 120 Zanzibar men, all armed. Captain Carter and his companion being very weak the marches were not long. On the 22nd June the stockaded town of Mpimbwe, under the Chief Kasogera, situated in south latitude 7° 14', was reached. This town contained a large population, the fence being upwards of a nautical mile in circumference. The first night after arrival at this town the expedition camped outside the defences. The following day the question of "Hongo," or payment for permission to pass, was settled at a very reasonable sum (viz., 3½ dollars' of goods at Zanzibar value), and on the 23rd news reached of the approach of Mirambo with a large force. Captain Carter was then requested to enter the stockade, and, on his refusing to do so, Kasogera, not without some grounds, concluded he would (in event of attack) join his enemies, and threatened to treat him as such if he did not bring the expedition inside. His followers being one and all agreed that, under the circumstances, it was best to assent, the camp was moved within the stockade.

Early on the day following, Mirambo and Simba assaulted and soon captured the place, the people of Kasogera fleeing after a feeble resistance. Captain Carter had prepared his camp, which was in the centre of the town, for the march, the loads were ready, and his tent alone remained standing. Forty-five of his men had, however, fled, along with the townspeople, on the first assault, but there still remained with him about 100 men. Two successive bands of Mirambo's warriors passed by, respecting the white flag which was waved as a sign of peace, and fully understanding that the expedition had nothing to do with the fight.



On the arrival of the next party of Mirambo's men the camp was fired into, and Mr. Cadenhead shot in the head, and several of the expedition were killed. It then became necessary for the party to act in self-defence, and several of the enemy were shot down, Mr. Cadenhead himself killing six before he fell from loss of blood. After that the Zanzibar men seem to have broken and fled, leaving Captain Carter without ammunition. With only four men remaining by him he then fought his way outside the stockade, where, after all his companions but one had been killed, he was shot in the back. The bodies of both the white men were stripped by Mirambo's men and left where they fell; sixteen of the party, including the one who alone remained of those who were with him at the end, were taken prisoners, and carried off with Mirambo when the place was left. One of these asked to be permitted to bury their late masters, but Mirambo refused, and they were hurried off. The camp and all in it was plundered; goods, gunpowder, arms, and everything useful to natives being divided or retained by Mirambo.

Some of the books and notes that were of no use have been fortunately saved by the Arab attendant before-mentioned, who also was carried off prisoner, and who, with the others, has now been released, and allowed to leave the country and return to Zanzibar; while the other captives, upwards of 2,000 in all, chiefly women and children taken during the war, have been divided and disposed of as slaves by Mirambo himself, the last division having been made before Dr. Southon.

In connection with the above account it is necessary to note that to Simba and his people Captain Carter was personally known, and that Mirambo also knew of him as the leader of the elephant expedition, we are also aware he had received reports from spies who visited the town the day before, and who saw the Europeans. The fact, moreover, that two successive bands flushed with victory should, when left to themselves, have respected the assurances given that Captain Carter's party had nothing to do with the war, clearly indicates that the subsequent attack was made by orders from head-quarters, and taking the facts into consideration, as related to me, there cannot be a doubt that Mirambo himself gave those orders, and must be held personally responsible for the consequences.

It is impossible to foresee what will be the end of this war raid. The existence of the Arab trade with the interior is clearly at stake, yet the Arabs are hardly in a position at present to prosecute the war. Mirambo, too, while striking a fatal blow at the trade communications of the Arab colony, has as yet not thought it advisable to attack the Arabs themselves. The Sultan of Zanzibar can do nothing to reach the authors of this unprovoked attack directly, but he has now commenced trying to accomplish what ought to have been done years ago, the establishment of a base inland.

It is unfortunately too late to stop the supply of arms and ammunition, seeing that between 30,000 and 40,000 stands of guns and rifles of sorts have been sent up country yearly for some time past, and, as Captain Carter found, few of the people, even of the distant town of Mpimbwe, were without a gun of some sort.

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

P.S.—As Captain Carter was in command of an expedition sent out by the King of Belgium, it may be thought advisable to communicate the substance of this Report to the Minister at Brussels.

J. K.

No. 310.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, September 21, 1880.*

I RECEIVED your Lordship's despatch dated the 30th June, introducing Captain Temple Wybrants, on the arrival of that gentleman in Zanzibar, and I have done all in my power to facilitate his arrangements during the month he remained here.

This expedition is ostensibly for shooting and geographical exploration of the country between Inhambane and the Zambezi, ruled by Umzila, a Zulu Chief, whose power is probably second only to that of the late Cetewayo. There is good reason to think, however, that an examination of the gold-fields known to exist in that region is a principal object of Captain Wybrants and his associates.

The party consists of Captain Wybrants, Dr. Carr, Mr. Mostyn Owen—a practical

gold miner, and an artizan. Chuma, who lately returned from the Lakes with Mr. Thomson, of the Royal Geographical Society Expedition, has taken service, with sixty others, on the expedition, which will be accompanied at first by Mr. Pinkerton and his associates, American missionaries, on their way to Umzila's head-quarters.

The expedition, after their arrival at Mozambique, failed to reach Sofala Bay, as had been arranged with the owner of a schooner, who agreed that his vessel should be towed there by the British India mail steamer; they are therefore still at Mozambique.

I understand that although no orders had reached the Colonial Government from Lisbon regarding Captain Wybrants' expedition, the Governor-General has shown every disposition to help it in every way possible, among others by ordering the usual customs dues to be remitted on the goods brought by the expedition, which, consisting of powder, lead, and other articles of barter and trade, might fairly have been required to pay duty.

Captain Wybrants, however, tells me there is in Mozambique a reactionary party unfavourable to the success of his expedition.

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

No. 311.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 21, 1880.

I HAVE no time now to go into details, but I beg to report the condemnation of a fine teak-built Bombay native vessel, seized at Madagascar, navigating under the Bombay Register and British flag.

The owner, who was also the master, being shown on sworn affidavits to have effected his escape, and wilfully absconded in Madagascar, where he had been permitted to land, on grounds of humanity, for the purpose of settling his wife there, who was said to be pregnant, I condemned the vessel on the evidence of the crew and slaves.

I shall, however, try to have the owner arrested, as an inquiry will have to be instituted as to how this man, who is an Arab of Hadramaut, upwards of ten years resident in Madagascar and a wholesale slave dealer, obtained the Register and British flag, which, by the Indian law, can only be issued to a subject of the Queen and one under the laws of India.

To lend our flag to such men as this is obviously to expose ourselves to the danger of having it improperly used, and to place ourselves in the position of the French, whose flag is issued to Arabs, who seek its protection in order to carry on the Slave Trade.

Here, in Zanzibar, there is small danger of such an abuse, for not only are all British vessels under the eye of the Consulate, but, what is more important, they are boarded and examined at sea by our cruisers.

In Madagascar it is very different; there we have on the west coast no Consular authority or other means of checking such an abuse as has been made of our flag.

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

No. 312.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 10, 1880.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 10th and 18th September, reporting, in the first, the circumstances under which the Decree in Case No. 13 of 1880 had been given, releasing a vessel and condemning one slave taken in Zanzibar Harbour as being conveyed to Pemba against his will; and in the second despatch, Case No. 15, that you had called the Sultan's attention to the unfitness and incompetence of the person who had been appointed Governor of Pangani, resulting in an attempt to revive the Slave Trade on that coast, and, in reply, I am to express to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings in both cases.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 313.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 1, 1880.

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 by this Court.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 313.

RETURN of Slaves Captured and Forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending September 30, 1880.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of.	
		Universities Mission.	In Town.
July 12, 1880 .. ..	No. 10 of 1880 .. ..	..	5
July 21, 1880 .. ..	No. 11 of 1880 .. ..	14	..
August 13, 1880.. ..	No. 12 of 1880 .. ..	..	1
July 23, 1880 .. ..	No. 13 of 1880 .. ..	..	1
August 31, 1880.. ..	No. 15 of 1880 .. ..	19	8
August 30, 1880.. ..	No. 16 of 1880 .. ..	8	4
September 6, 1880 .. ..	No. 20 of 1880 .. ..	..	1
September 10, 1880 .. ..	No. 19 of 1880 .. ..	1	8
September 10, 1880 .. ..	No. 21 of 1880 .. ..	..	2
	Total .. ..	42	30

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 314.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 1, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree in Case No. 21, releasing vessel and cargo, and condemning two slaves who were proved to have been ordered by their master to proceed to Pemba, notwithstanding their expressed unwillingness to go. There was no proof that the master or owner of the vessel had any knowledge that these slaves had been induced to go on board the vessel against their will, while, on the contrary, it was shown that they tendered the passage-money, and were admitted without remark, there being nothing in their appearance to excite suspicion.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 314.

Case No. 21 of 1880.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native dhow, name unknown, having Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Salim bin Ali is owner and Hossein master, her tackle, apparel and furniture; and also against two male slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles J. Brownrigg, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 10th day of September, 1880.

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 dhow, name unknown, having Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof is owner Salim bin Ali, and master Hossein, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized, together with two male slaves, off Pemba, on the 6th day of September, 1880, by the above-named officer. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses, having found no proof that the said vessel, at the time of her seizure, was engaged in the Slave Trade, do order that she be restored to her owner, or his lawful agent, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and the cargo on board, in the same state as that in which they were detained; and having found sufficient proof that the two male slaves above mentioned were on board of the said vessel against their will, I do adjudge the same to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 10th day of September, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Captain Charles J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two male slaves, named Hamsini and Juma, condemned in the above case on the 10th day of September, 1880, in the Zanzibar Admiralty Court.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

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*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 6th day of September, 1880, 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 .. .. .		45
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .		15
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 .. .. .		25
4. Depth of hold .. .. .		9
	TONNAGE.	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .		30·6

Signed this 8th day of September, 1880.

(Signed)

HENRY WESTCOMB,

*Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 8th day of September, 1880.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*

*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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No. 315.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 13, 1880.

SINCE the departure of last mail, letters have reached me from Ujiji, Unyanyembe, Mpwapwa, and from Lieutenant Mathews, who has selected a military station in Kaguru, at Mambaia.

From Ujiji, Mr. Hore writes, on the 17th August, giving an account of the position there, which seems in every respect satisfactory; he had completed a most interesting running survey of the southern shores of Lake Tanganyika, of which he transmits a map to the Directors of his Society; this agrees closely with that of Captain Cameron, and differs widely from that made afterwards by Mr. Stanley.

The position of the French Mission to the north of Ujiji seems to be unsatisfactory, the Mission being unpopular with the natives, and supported by the influence of one or two men only, whereas the English Mission has the confidence of the people of the country, and depends on this chiefly.

Mr. Hore mentions that, at the time of writing, and for eight days previous, rumblings of earthquake had been almost continuous at Ujiji, and that on the 10th, 12th, and 16th August there were distinct shocks, that which occurred on the 10th, at 9-30 P.M., being the most severe, when the house shook, the roof working with a sound like the creaking of a huge basket. Fifteen or twenty years ago the Arabs are said to have noticed a commotion on the lake as of boiling water, abreast of Ujiji, and shortly after a quantity of asphaltum was washed ashore, samples of which are preserved to this day.

Rumours of the death of white men to the south-east had reached Ujiji, which evidently referred to the murder of Captain Carter and his companion. In consequence of Mirambo's war raid, caravans were compelled to march in force, and to leave the direct route to Unyanyembe.

Dr. Southon, writing on the 15th September from Mirambo's town, says that Chief had set out on an ivory-hunting expedition, and that the party of new missionaries had arrived safely. Some of these will proceed to Ujiji, and on their arrival, Mr. Hore returns to the coast; I shall therefore take no further steps at present in the matter of making him my agent. Dr. Southon is still of opinion that Mirambo personally did not order the murder of Captain Carter. I inclose copy of a letter received by the Sultan from Captain Popelin, Chief of the Belgian party at Unyanyembe, expressing most strongly his conviction that the deed was done with Mirambo's assent, and that Mirambo took the plunder.

Lieutenant Mathews reports his arrival with the Sultan's forces at Mamboia, where an intrenched position has been formed in a commanding and healthy situation. This expedition is essentially pacific in its object, and already confidence has been given, and the people, feeling the support offered by the presence of a regular force, have refused to submit to be plundered by passing native caravans, or to other extortions that before they had not the means of resisting,

Lieutenant Mathews' object is to form a base among friendly natives, and establish government where now there is none, to secure the roads to travellers, and eventually to make use of this for advancing further inland, and so create a line of military posts through Ugogo.

The settlement of disputes with Mirambo, or tribes further inland, is at present impossible, and beyond the Sultan's power. The Arab traders will, on such occasions, have to defend their own interests, and conduct such native wars in native ways, and this they could easily do were it not for the want of cohesion among themselves.

The Superintendent of the Church Mission station at Mwapwa writes to say that complications are arising there in consequence of the reception of fugitive slaves. The fugitive slaves at Mwapwa are of two classes: (1) those who have escaped from caravans on the way to the coast; (2) domestics, or old slaves, who have run from Arabs going inland. Nearly all who have been brought before me from Mamboia and Mwapwa belong to the latter class, and they had been received under an impression that slavery was utterly abolished by Treaty.

As to those coming down in chain-gangs who effect their escape, I have told the missionaries that, the introduction of fresh slaves from the interior being forbidden by the Sultan's law, there is little danger of any master raising a question that would be proof of his guilt; as a matter of fact, however, all questions have come out of the reception of old slaves.

The settlement of Lieutenant Mathews within a few days of Mwapwa will now remove all danger such as Dr. Baxter fears, and place both missionaries and the Arabs under a Government with power to enforce its orders, thus relieving the mission, on the one hand, from responsibility, and affording protection. The question of fugitive slaves will therefore be one for Lieutenant Mathews to dispose of, and we may safely rest assured that slavery will receive no support at his hands.

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

Inclosure in No. 315.

*Captain Popelin to the Sultan of Zanzibar.*

Très-noble et puissant Seigneur,

*Kouhiarah, le 11 Août, 1880.*

VOUS avez probablement appris la terrible catastrophe qui s'est passée dernièrement dans le M'pimboue! MM. Carter et Cadenhead assassiné par les gens de Mirambo, Simba, et Matumala alliées, et cela au mépris de toutes les règles du droit des gens, droit primitif et suivi instinctivement par toutes les nations. Votre Hautesse n'ignore pas que tous les *asharis* de Mr. Carter étaient rangés autour du magasin et ses tentes, et avaient reçu l'ordre formel de ne point prendre part au combat.

D'après le récit des hommes, fraîchement arrivés du théâtre de la lutte, c'est sur l'ordre des *ryamparas* de Mirambo que l'on ouvrit le feu sur les Européens. Mirambo se trouvait en ce moment dans la tembé du chef du village; s'il avait voulu sauver les blancs il n'avait qu'à se montrer et dire à tous ces gens de Simba, de Matumala, et les siens, qu'il les prenait sous sa protection. Il n'en a rien fait, ce qui démontre suffisamment qu'il approuvait tout ce qui s'est passé.

Il n'est revenu qu'après le meurtre. Mirambo et Simba se seraient mutuellement rejetés la responsabilité du crime. Que Simba dans la discussion aurait même dit à Mirambo, "Eh bien! si tu veux que ce soit moi qui ait assassiné les blancs, donne-moi leurs biens." Mirambo s'y serait refusé et aurait garde tout le butin provenant de la caravane de Mr. Carter pour lui.

Il est avéré pour moi, qui se trouvait à quelques lieues de M'pimboue, que Mirambo et Matumala tout aussi bien que Simba sont coupables, et méritent d'être punis.

Mirambo, plus puissant et plus politique que ses deux acolytes, a l'intention de donner le change à votre Hautesse; parmi les prisonniers que l'on a fait se trouve Mohammed, l'homme de confiance de Mr. Carter, ainsi que quelques Indiens; il doit les envoyer à la côte probablement avec quelques présents et quelques menus objets ayant appartenus à leur maître. Il est probable aussi qu'il exprimera tous ses regrets de n'avoir pu empêcher le meurtre et qu'il s'efforcera de vous prouver qu'il n'y a pris aucune part.

Au nom de l'humanité je conjure votre Hautesse de ne pas laisser ce crime impuni; votre haute influence sur toutes les peuplades situées en deçà du lac est sans conteste; il vous suffira d'exprimer au Gouverneur de la Colonie Arabe de l'Ounyaniembé, le désir de châtier les coupables, pour qui prompt justice soit faite.

J'espère que votre Hautesse recevra favorablement ma requête et qu'elle daignera agréer l'expression du plus profond respect et de l'entier dévouement de son humble serviteur.

Le Capitaine,  
(Signé) POPELIN.

(Translation.)

Most High and Mighty Prince,

*Kouhiarah, August 11, 1880.*

YOU have probably heard of the terrible catastrophe which occurred a short time ago in the M'pimboue! Messrs. Carter and Cadenhead were murdered by the men of Mirambo, Simba, and Matumala, acting in concert, and that, moreover, in defiance of the right of nations—a primitive right obeyed instinctively by every people. Your Highness is not ignorant that all Mr. Carter's *asharis* were drawn up round the magazine and tents, and had received strict orders not to take any part in the fight.

According to the account of the men who have just come from the scene of conflict, it was Mirambo's *ryamparas* who gave orders to fire on the Europeans. Mirambo was at the time in the tembé of the village Chief; if he had wished to save the whites he had only to show himself and inform the men of Simba, Matumala, and those belonging to himself that he took the whites under his protection. He did nothing of the kind; which clearly shows that he approved of all that was being done. He did not return till after the murder. It is said that Mirambo and Simba endeavoured to throw the responsibility the one on to the other. Simba, during the discussion, said to Mirambo, "Well, then, if you say it is I who have killed the whites, give me their property," which demand Mirambo refused, and kept for himself all the booty that came from Mr. Carter's caravan.

It is clear to me, who was at some leagues' distance from M'pimboue, that all the three, Mirambo, Matumala, and Simba, are guilty, and ought to be punished.

Mirambo, more powerful and more politic than his two myrmidons, intends to

deceive your Highness; among the prisoners taken were Mohammed, Mr. Carter's confidential servant, and some Indians; Mirambo is going to send them down to the coast with some presents and a few small articles belonging to their master. He will probably express his deep regret that he was unable to prevent the murder, and he will endeavour to prove that he did not take any part in it.

In the name of humanity, I entreat your Highness not to let this crime go unpunished; your great influence on all the tribes living on this side of the lake is incontestable; you have only to signify to the Governor of the Arab Colony at Unyanyembe your desire that the guilty should be punished, and prompt justice will be done.

I hope that your Highness will incline a favourable ear to my request, and that you will deign to accept an assurance of the deepest respect and the most entire devotion from your humble servant.

The Captain,  
(Signed) POPELIN.

No. 316.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 10, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 23rd September, regarding the case of a native of Zanzibar named Bushir, who, having been sold into slavery, escaped from a ship in the harbour of Jeddah, and was there protected by the British Consul, through whose good offices he will be sent to Zanzibar.

On receiving information of the arrival in Zanzibar of the man here referred to, I shall take steps to secure his freedom and obtain him employment.

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

No. 317.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 10, 1880.

THE time allowed for appeal in the following cases, heard and decided in this Prize Court, having expired, I have the honour to inclose drafts for the total amount, or 61*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, payable to order of the Secretary of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I annex a Schedule showing the several cases to which this sum will be credited in the amounts stated.

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

Inclosure in No. 317.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

PROCEEDS of sale of cargo, &c., condemned in the following cases, and now remitted, the period for appealing having expired:—

1. Case No. 17 of 1879	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	s.	d.
2. Case No. 5 of 1880	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	9	2
3. Case No. 9 of 1880	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	9
							61 3 9		

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*



*Drafts.*

			£	s.	d.
1. Bill by self on Royal Geographical Society, London	..	..	30	0	0
2. Bill by Captain Brownrigg on Stilwell, Navy Agents, London	..	..	17	19	0
3. Cheque on King and Co.	..	..	13	4	9
			<hr/>		
			61	3	9

No. 318.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 12, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Sultan has secured the services of Commander Ogle, on the retired list of the Royal Navy, as second in command under Lieutenant Mathews, R.N., Chief of his military and police force.

Captain Ogle has served on this coast in Her Majesty's ship "Thetis," and possesses therefore a thorough practical acquaintance with the country; he has also the great advantage of already knowing the language, having passed as an officer interpreter when engaged in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

It may seem strange to those unacquainted with Zanzibar that His Highness should choose naval officers for organizing his land forces, but it is with our naval service alone that he has been brought in contact, and I have no doubt that for the work required a naval training is much the best.

The duties which Lieutenant Mathews has to superintend are by no means limited to the formation of a military force, for which, however, he is fully qualified; he has to act besides as Chief of Police or Civil Commissioner of the town, and to watch over the suppression of the Slave Trade, also to be his own artillery and engineer officer, and to direct the shipping and embarking of troops, all matters familiar to naval officers who have seen service on board our cruisers.

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

No. 319.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, November 12, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to remark, with reference to Consul O'Neill's Slave Trade Report of the 3rd November, which has been forwarded through this Office to your Lordship, that the information therein contained fully confirms, as regards the northern division of the Portuguese Province of Mozambique, what has been previously shown to be the case in the southern part of the Sultan's dominions, as described by Mr. Holmwood in his account of a visit to the district near Lindi, namely, that while the export Slave Trade to foreign countries, with the exception of that to the Comoro Islands and Madagascar, has been stopped, slaves are still brought to the coast in considerable, if not increasing, numbers to supply labour on the plantations, which have of late been greatly extended in these districts.

What Consul O'Neill calls the Mozambique Coast Slave Trade, in contradistinction to the Slave Trade from the coast of Mozambique, is but another name for slavery as it exists on land within Africa itself, as distinguished from the Slave Trade by sea, and with which alone existing Treaties have to do.

From Consul O'Neill's Report it appears that the actual state of things in the Portuguese Settlements, where slavery is nominally abolished, and within the Zanzibar dominions, where it still is recognized by law, remains much the same, the great impetus lately given to legitimate commerce having in each case led to the employment of slave labour.

As the Sultan of Zanzibar intends personally visiting the southern division of the coast after the Feast of the Bairam, I shall call his attention to this and to other subjects alluded to in Consul O'Neill's Report, such as the unrestricted sale of arms and gunpowder allowed by the Portuguese Government on the frontier. In consequence of the rise in the price of gunpowder since its free sale has been stopped by the Sultan, European and Indian traders are now making large consignments of arms and ammuni-

tion to the Portuguese stations near Ibo, by which the ivory trade that now reaches Zanzibar from the lakes will certainly, in time, be affected and turned to a foreign port of shipment.

No. 320.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 12, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward papers regarding a vessel detained as engaged in the Slave Trade by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

It will be seen from the Decree that in this case slave-trading was not established, although the matter was one that rightly came before the Court, the parties taken as slaves asserting and making it appear that they were being illegally shipped by the owner of the vessel. It however was shown by the defendant that the statements were false, and that the male slave had committed crimes that placed the case in a different light.

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

Inclosure in No. 320.

Case No. 22 of 1880.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Arab dhow named "Mvinje," whereof is master Usi, and which is owned by Salim bin Saeed, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two slaves, Ferahan and Abaida, seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles J. Brownrigg, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 25th day of October, 1880.

APPEARED personally W. H. Gribbell, Esquire, R.N., Paymaster of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the Arab dhow "Mvinje," owned by Salim bin Saeed, and whereof Usi is master, of the dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, together with two slaves, Ferahan and Abaida, was seized off Pemba by John Saeed, coxwain of one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 21st day of September, 1880, I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and examined witnesses on both sides, not having found sufficient proof that the said vessel was engaged in the transport of slaves, in contravention of existing Treaties between Great Britain and Zanzibar, or that the two slaves, Ferahan and Abaida, were being conveyed to Pemba against their will, do adjudge that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, be restored to their owner or his lawful agent in the same state as that in which they were detained, and I adjudge that the case as against the two slaves Ferahan and Abaida be dismissed, and I further hold that the detention of the said vessel and slaves was, under the circumstances, justifiable, and that the captors are free from any claim for damages, either for demurrage or any other loss that the owner may have sustained in consequence of the said detention.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 25th day of October, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 13, 1880.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 18th October last, I have the honour to report the return of Lieutenant Mathews from the mainland of Africa, where he has established a military station at Mamboio, distant about 120 miles from the coast.

The position selected appears in many respects well suited for the purpose in view, namely, to give security to traders and travellers, whether native, Arab, or European, and is the first of a series of posts that will protect the roads most frequented by caravans.

The climate of Mamboio is comparatively cool, fire being needed at night; water is abundant and pure; the soil rich and fit for the cultivation of most English vegetables.

In order to facilitate communications, depôts for the purchase and storage of native grain will be at once formed, and wells sunk where the present water supply is impure or inadequate.

I have conversed with the Sultan at length on the subject of affairs on the mainland in order to learn what are his intentions, and how he proposes dealing with the native questions, which every day become more frequent and pressing as trade extends inland, and the number of Europeans visiting the country increases.

So far as I can ascertain, His Highness is anxious to avoid anything like direct interference with the independence and self-government of the various native tribes, so long as these do not place obstacles in the way of traders and travellers, but in order that such action on their part may be impossible upon the main thoroughfare in the interior, he proposes establishing and gradually extending a line of posts at convenient distances, according to the character of the people and nature of the country.

The duties of the officers in charge of these stations will be rather political than military, and the force employed small, unless at central depôts such as Unyanyembe, where it will be necessary to maintain a sufficient body of troops to defend the large interests at stake, and protect the road to Ujiji, along which the principal ivory trade now passes.

So far as Mamboio, the people seem to welcome the arrival of the Sultan's forces; further on in Ugogo some trouble may arise, as it will there be necessary to replace the present system of extorting black mail at the caprice of each headman, by some fixed rate for safe passage and use of water, which is generally scarce in this country. Already, however, some of the Ugogo Chiefs have sent to Lieutenant Mathews to say that he is free to pass, and little difficulty will therefore, I anticipate, be met with, when the force enters the country, in settling the question of tolls.

It will be some time before these posts can be carried as far as Unyanyembe, and, after passing Ugogo, it is not unlikely that collisions may occur with some of the allies of Mirambo, who have been lately incited to make this part of the road unsafe. As, however, these tribes are lawless robbers, there will be many native Chiefs found ready to join the Sultan's forces in punishing gangs such as those of Nyungu and others infesting this district.

As it will be long also before the Sultan's regular forces can be in a position in which direct hostilities with Mirambo will be possible, it is probable that this Chief may find it to his interest not to oppose the present undertaking, which would still leave him an independent Ruler, although in some measure deprived of the arbitrary power he now exercises of plundering his neighbours.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 13, 1880.

I HAVE the honour, herewith, to forward Decree of condemnation of vessel and 99 slaves captured on the passage from the mainland to the Island of Zanzibar.

Of the slaves here taken, 86 may be said to have been recently captured, and brought to the coast by way of Kilwa, this being a clear instance of Slave Trade.

I have satisfied myself that this shipment had been organized and carried out for and by a wealthy Arab lady here, and that there is good reason to think the vessel in which they were conveyed was her own property. As, however, her agents—the actual slave traders now in the Sultan's hands—absolutely refuse to admit anything to criminate their presumed employer, notwithstanding the punishment they are receiving from the Sultan, I have not yet been able to urge His Highness to deal with her as I believe she deserves.

The slaves say they were concealed outside Kilwa, in the country, and marched by paths inland, and far from the coast towns, until the night they were shipped near a small native village a little south of Dar es Salam.

The greater part of the slaves taken have been made over to the Universities' mission here. I regret to say, however, that, within a few days after their arrival, small-pox, in a bad form, was found to be among them, and likely to spread.

I have, out of the allowances for Slave Trade purposes in my hand, paid to Bishop Steere a sum of 10 rupees each slave, in order to relieve the mission of some of the expense of providing for so many, and I trust this may meet with your Lordship's approval.

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

Inclosure in No. 322.

Case No. 23 of 1880.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, sailing under Zanzibar colours, whereof also the names of the owner and master are unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against 47 male and 52 female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture, by Charles J. Brownrigg, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 28th October, 1880.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant Charles S. Smith, of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, sailing under Zanzibar colours, whereof the owner and master are also unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, together with 47 male and 52 female slaves, off Pungume, on the 24th day of October, 1880, I, the said Agent and Consul-General having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses, having found that the said vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the 47 male and 52 female slaves found on board thereof to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed this 28th day of October, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the Undersigned, officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 24th day of October, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

[971]

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern post .. .. .	56
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	15
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 .. .. .	30
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	12

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	48·17
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	Nil
Total No. of tons .. .. .	48·17

Signed this 25th day of October, 1880.

(Signed) SOMERVILLE GOODRIDGE, *Senior Lieutenant.*  
G. H. ELIOT, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 25th day of October, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate as to Destruction of Prize.*

I, the Undersigned, Charles James Brownrigg, holding the rank of Captain in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that, on the 5th day of November, 1880, I destroyed the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 24th day of October, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, by scuttling her and sinking her; and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by the orders of the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

Given under my hand, this 12th day of November, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain.*

Approved by me, this 12th day of November, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain Charles J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," 47 male and 52 female slaves, condemned in Case No. 23, of 1880, on the 28th October, 1880, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, October 28, 1880.

No. 323.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 14, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report the completion of the lighthouse building at the north-east extremity of Zanzibar island, which now serves as a good landmark; also of another similar stone tower on the western shore of the island. On neither of these have suitable lights as yet been placed, and I see little prospect at present of this being done. The erection of solid masonry towers in suitable positions is, however, a step in advance, but it is hardly to be expected that proper lights will be maintained until some arrangement has been come to for the collection of light dues.

I have during this month, in conjunction with the Senior Naval Officer, and at the request of the Sultan, visited the south end of the island, and selected the best position, on which a tower will now be erected at His Highness' cost, which, if lighted, will serve as a guide to ships entering from that quarter.

I have spoken with my colleague, the French Consul, regarding light dues, and I believe there would be no difficulty in arranging, by consent of the Representatives of the Treaty Powers here, for their collection, provided the Sultan places proper lights in the most important positions, and renders to the Consuls an account of the expenditure.

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

No. 324.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 9.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 14, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 24th September, with copy of letter, and inclosures, received from the Church Mission Society, with reference to the part Mirambo personally took in the murder of Captain Carter and his companion.

On this I have already reported, but I may here state that it appears impossible to separate this one incident from the destruction and plunder of the expedition sent by the King of the Belgians and the conduct of a desolating war, undertaken without apparent justification, with the object of stopping rival trade roads, and accompanied by wholesale capture of slaves and seizure of ivory.

I am now told by Dr. Southon, the missionary who resides with Mirambo, that the Chief has gone to collect more ivory. From other sources, equally well informed, I learn that his followers having taunted him on his return from the late successful expedition with keeping all the ivory taken and all the plunder obtained from Captain Carter's caravan to himself, leaving them nothing but a share of the slaves, he, to satisfy their demands and pacify them, intends attacking the country of Usukuma, where cattle are to be obtained. It is not impossible he may hesitate, however, to move far in this direction until it is known how the people of Unyanyembe will act. If he should push the war on that side, I should be inclined to think it was done for the purpose of making unsafe the roads to Kagei and Uganda, in order to bring the trade more within his reach, and repeating there what he has done between the coast and Ujiji, for there seems of late to be more system in his plans than one usually finds in an untaught native.

Since last writing on this subject, I have received a letter from Dr. Southon by the hand of one of Mirambo's Chiefs. In this letter I was told Mirambo had sent one of his men to give me his very words and a full explanation. So far, however, from being able to do so, he told me he had no orders to say more than that Mirambo had returned from the war in which he killed the white men, and that now he hoped to keep up friendly relations with the Consulate and the Sultan as before. I told him this was a very different thing from what Dr. Southon had written, but he still admitted that Mirambo killed the Europeans and took their plunder, cloth, powder, guns, &c. There was no attempt at an explanation, and, notwithstanding what Dr. Southon had written, I saw Mirambo had sent no such message. I soon discovered that the real object with which Mirambo dispatched his messenger was to spy out and report the feeling here, and how Seyed Barghash was likely to act, and that Dr. Southon's letter was made use of as a safe-conduct and means of reaching head-quarters.

I may here quote from a letter written by Mr. Stokes, one of the Church Mission leaders in the interior, and perhaps the best able to form a judgment in the matter, to show that the agents of this Society are far from being unanimous in supporting Mirambo. He says, writing from up country, on the 5th September: "Mirambo is a deep-dyed villain, but how could we ever expect him to have any power for good when he made and maintains himself by everything that is evil? When a war party goes up country, all they want is blood and women, and whether it is white or black is all the same to them. I never thought much of that rascal Mirambo, and I now think less than ever."

To me, I may say, it is a sad disappointment to give up the hope that, under good advice, Mirambo might be content to raise and extend his influence in a more legitimate manner, for the power and prestige his name now carries with it would have been of incalculable service. Setting aside all questions as to his personal share in the murder of Captain Carter and the plunder of his caravan, of which I have no doubt at present,

the fact that he persists in organizing raids for plunder and Slave Trade makes him in every way dangerous.

The question is, however, one that more immediately concerns the Arabs and agents of Indian traders than ourselves, and it is the Sultan who will have to deal with it in his own fashion.

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

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## REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS.

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No. 325.

*Commander Tandy to Captain Earle.*

Sir, *"Vestal," at Mozambique, November 22, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to forward a detailed account of a combined Portuguese and English expedition.

2. The expedition under Commander Edward Metyener, of the "Princesse don Carlos," consisted of that ship, having on board 50 European and 210 native infantry, under Major Dalmeda; 25 men from the corvette "Reinha de Portugal," with her steam cutter, two dockyard launches, and the two cutters and galley of this ship, under Lieutenant F. G. Stopford, Sub-Lieutenants W. A. Connop and T. Burnand, with James T. Kellard, Surgeon.

3. It left this port at 10 A.M. on the 6th instant, arriving at Mateambo the same afternoon. It was then decided to disembark the troops the following morning for them to search the creeks and villages from the land side for slaves or any traces of slavery having been carried on, and to try and effect the capture of the Chief Manicasse; then to proceed to be re-embarked at the entrance of the Umfussi.

4. The boats, to be towed round by the "Princesse don Carlos," to enter the river from seaward, and search the creeks for dhows or any traces of the Slave Trade; then to assist in embarking the troops.

5. On the forenoon of the 7th, after landing the troops, the "Princesse don Carlos" left Mateambo with the boats in tow, but a strong breeze springing up, she was obliged to anchor, the boats running back for shelter.

6. On the morning of the 8th the boats weighed to join the "Princesse don Carlos," but were again obliged to return, that ship shortly after returning to the harbour also. At 3:50 P.M., the weather having moderated, the naval force again started, and the "Princesse don Carlos," having anchored off the coast at 1 A.M. of the 9th to wait for daylight, when the boats broke adrift, but were able to regain that vessel, reached the entrance of the Umfussi about 9 A.M.

7. Lieutenant F. G. Stopford and Senhor Vedal then went and examined the bar, but found it quite impracticable on account of the heavy surf. It was again examined at high water, but the wind and sea having risen considerably, it was still impassable.

8. Captain Metyener then determined to abandon the naval examination, and returned to Mateambo, reaching there at 6 A.M. of the 10th, having anchored near Bajone Point to wait for daylight.

9. The same day he received a despatch from Major Dalmeda, reporting his proceedings and requiring provisions. These were sent, together with orders for him to return.

10. The troops re-embarked on the morning of the 12th, having searched the neighbourhood thoroughly without finding traces of slaves or Slave Trade having been carried on; the inhabitants fled at their approach, but returned, bringing supplies with them for the troops on finding the villages were not destroyed.

During the search the troops suffered much hardship, having constantly to wade up to their waists through creeks and swamps.

11. After some delay on account of bad weather, the expedition left Mateambo about noon, anchored off Goa Island for the night, and reached Mozambique the following morning.

12. I regret the unsuccess of the naval portion of the expedition, but every exertion appears to have been made to carry it out; the boats were twice obliged to put back to Mateambo on account of bad weather, and, from the time they left that port till their return, the crews were constantly wet through, unable to cook their food, and obliged to keep baling the boats.

13. I have since called on the Governor-General and Senhor Cabral to thank them for having permitted the co-operation of Her Majesty's naval force, and for the attention and courtesy with which Lieutenant F. G. Stopford reports all his officers and men were treated. He also speaks highly of the zeal with which the Portuguese officers and men appear to have been animated in carrying out their duties.

14. Both the Governor-General and Senhor Cabral spoke of renewing the expedition at some future date, though not immediately. On my return here, I shall again offer co-operation to these officers.

15. I wish to bring to your favourable notice the cordial assistance I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at this port in carrying out my duties connected with this service.

I inclose copy of a letter received from this officer for your information.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) D. G. TANDY.

Inclosure in No. 325.

*Consul O'Neill to Commander Tandy.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, November 14, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have this day received a communication from the Governor-General of this province, in which his Excellency desires me to convey to you his thanks for the cordial co-operation afforded by you in the late combined expedition for the suppression of the Slave Trade in the Kivolane-Umfussi Delta, and for the valuable services rendered by the officers and men of the British naval force which took part in that work.

His Excellency has also been good enough to express his intention of acknowledging those services in his Report of the result of the expedition to the Lisbon Government.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

*"London," at Zanzibar, December 11, 1879.*

Submitted for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, observing that this expedition, although not resulting in the capture of any slaves or persons implicated in the Slave Trade, will doubtless have done much good, and tend towards the suppression of the Trade.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE,  
*Captain and Senior Officer, East Coast of Africa.*

No. 326.

*Rear-Admiral Jones to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

(Extract.)

*December 15, 1879.*

*Zanzibar.*—Captain Earle, of the "London," reports on the 13th November that one slave dhow had been detained; the case was then in Court, and the usual Report will be sent.

2. *South-east Coast of Africa.*—The "Vestal" left Seychelles on the 30th September, after giving leave to her crew there. She has since visited Johanna, and was at Mozambique on the 6th November; her two cutters and galley left on that day to co-operate with a Portuguese force, by request of Signor Cabral, and with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, for the suppression of the Slave Traffic in the Umfussi and Kivolane Delta.

No. 327.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, November 29, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 17th instant launch No. 3 of this ship boarded a dhow off Pemba, and found on board two slaves (male and female), who stated they were being conveyed to Pemba against their wish. The Nakosa, on being interrogated, confirmed their statement, saying he was a poor man (he was a slave himself), and must do as his master bade him.

The case was placed in Court as Case No. 17 of 1879, and the vessel was condemned and the slaves emancipated.

The vessel has been destroyed by order of the Court.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

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Inclosure in No. 327.

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 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.		
1879 Nov. 7	Pemba ...	Asimael.	Maleno.	Sheik bin Mohammed.	Arab ...	Dhow.	9	...	181-94	Zanzibar.	Pemba	Zanzibar.	1879 Nov. 8	Cloth, mahogo, rice, and general.	...	1	1	...	Zanzibar	Zanzibar.	Condition of slaves—Good. Condition of vessel—Bad. Deaths—None. Emancipated—2.

“London,” at Zanzibar, November 29, 1879.

No. 328.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, November 21, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 15th instant Lieutenant Cutfield proceeded to Mbweni, on the Island of Zanzibar, and took possession of eight slaves who had been detained by Dr. Kirk.

The case was placed in the Consular Court here as Case No. 19 of 1879, and it was proved that they were a part of a gang of slaves that were landed by two dhows on the night of the 12th or 13th instant. They were raw slaves, and the Court condemned them.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

Inclosure in No. 328.

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—			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, the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.		
		Vessel.	Master.	Owner, and of what Place.		Under what Colours.	Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.				Belonging.	Men.	Women.	Boys.			Girls.	Where Shipped.
1879 Nov. 15	Miyenzi, Island of Zanzibar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	Zanzibar	..	Condition of slaves— Poor condition. Condition of vessel— Nil. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—8.

"London," at Zanzibar, November 21, 1879.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 329.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir, "London," at Zanzibar, December 15, 1879.  
I BEG to report that on the 13th ultimo Sub-Lieutenant William Hudson boarded the dhow "Krmwaya M'Charga," proceeding out of the harbour of Zanzibar, and found on board three women, one of whom said she was a slave being sent to Pemba against her will, and that the two others were also slaves belonging to her mistress; this, however, they denied. The vessel was detained and the case placed in Court, the result being the emancipation of one of the women and the restitution of the dhow.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

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**Inclosure in No. 329.**  
**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 Colors.	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.	Crew, and of what Race.			Men.	Gun.	Tons.	From.	Born.	Belonging				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.		
1879 Nov. 15	Zanzibar.	Kirawa M'Charg.	Ufungu	Self in Masoud, Zanzibar	Arab	Dhow	5	..	26 48	Zanzibar.	Pemba	Zanzibar.	1879 Nov. 15	Nil	..	..	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Zanzibar	Zanzibar	..	..

“London,” at Zanzibar, December 15, 1879.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 330.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, December 20, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 17th November two slaves (male and female) came in a canoe to one of the boats cruising off Pemba, and said that they had just been landed with five others on Kokoba Island, and had made their escape in the canoe. Search was made for the dhow by the boats at Pemba, but she could not be found; the slaves were therefore sent to Zanzibar, and on arrival (25th November) they identified the dhow which had conveyed them to Pemba at anchor in Zanzibar Harbour, where she had arrived from Pemba on the 24th November.

The case was placed in Court as Case No. 20 of 1879, but the dhow could not be proceeded against, as she had completed her voyage.

The result was the emancipation of the female slave, the Court simply discharging the male, as it did not consider there was sufficient evidence to prove that he had been taken to Pemba against his will.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

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Inclosure in No. 330.

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.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Zanzibar	Condition of slaves— Good. Nil. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—1.
1879 Nov. 17	Pemba ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	Zanzibar	...	...

"London," at Zanzibar, December 20, 1879.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 331,

*Commander Tandy to Captain Earle.*

*"Vestal," at Sea, Lat. 32° 28' S., Long. 42° 45' E.,  
October 13, 1879.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that on the morning of the 10th instant, about 4 A.M., whilst lying at Johanna, in territorial waters, a fugitive slave swam off to the ship. He complained of bad treatment and insufficient food.

I communicated with the authorities on shore, who sent off four officials to assist me in inquiring into the case.

As the ship was lying at an anchorage of a friendly Power, where slavery is permitted, and as the fugitive's appearance contradicted his statement as to ill-treatment and insufficient food, I considered it right to send him on shore, the officials having guaranteed that he should not be punished in any way.

I trust this decision will meet with your approval.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) D. G. TANDY.

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Inclosure in No. 331.

Submitted:

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE,  
*Captain and Senior Officer, East Coast of Africa.*  
November 10, 1879.

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*"Euryalus," at Bombay, December 6, 1879.*

IF this man was an immigrant to Johanna since the 8th March, 1873, he should be free under the Sultan's engagement of that date.

Commander Tandy has not reported that he inquired into this point; his Report is also meagre in details.

(Signed) WM. GORE JONES, *Rear-Admiral,*  
*Commander-in-chief.*

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N. 332.

*Commander Tandy to Captain Earle.*

Sir, *"Vestal," at Mozambique, January 15, 1880.*  
WITH reference to your remarks on my letter of the 13th October, 1879, I have the honour to report that this man had been imported into Johanna previous to March 1873.

2. He was a well-grown young man, probably 25 years of age.

3. His accounts of himself were so contradictory, that no dependence whatever could be placed on what he said.

4. He gave various accounts of how he had been brought into the island, and pretended he could not speak the Johanna language, but, on the officials coming, two of whom knew him, he changed his whole story, and was well able to talk and understand, and acknowledged he had been years in the island.

5. He merely made a general statement, saying he was badly treated and starved, but he appeared well fed, and showed no traces whatever of any bad treatment.

6. I did not see the owner, as he had gone to the other side of the island, and the man had apparently taken advantage of his absence to come on board.

7. It was probably for this reason that the slave's arrival on board was not known on shore till I sent to inform the authorities.

8. The officials sent on board to give evidence and inquire into the case were the General and Second General, the Judge, and a principal inhabitant.

9. The General and Judge both knew the slave, and certified that he had been years in the island, and the slave in their presence did not deny it.

10. In this case it seemed so clear to me that the man had been in the island previous to 1873, and that his statement as to ill-treatment and insufficient food were

false, that I did not consider it necessary to detain Her Majesty's ship until the return of the owner to take his evidence.

I trust you will find these further details sufficient.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) D. G. TANDY.

No. 333.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, January 14, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 6th instant the coxswain of the launch No. 3, cruizing at Pemba for the suppression of the Slave Trade, boarded a dhow (name not known) flying Arab colours, and found on board two boys, named Assini and Feraji, who, on being questioned by the interpreter, said they were slaves being taken to Pemba against their will to be sold.

They had been marched from Zanzibar to Kokotoni, and there shipped in the dhow, their master giving them decent clothes and papers purporting to be their papers of freedom, but which actually belonged to two other boys, and they were told to produce these documents if boarded by a man-of-war's boat.

The case was placed in the Consular Court here as Case No. 1 of 1880, the result being the emancipation of the two slaves and the restitution of the vessel, the Court not considering either the owner or Nahoza of the dhow had any hand in the business.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

Inclosure in No. 333.  
**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 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.	
1880 Jan. 6	Pembe ...	No name	Babito	All his Khalifa, of Pembe	Arab	Dhow	6	111-91	Zanzibar	Pembe	Pembe	Recently	Mhama	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zanzibar	..	Good. Condition of vessel— Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—8.

“London,” at Zanzibar, January 14, 1880.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 334.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, January 31, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 17th instant Sub-Lieutenant Vander Byl, while cruising in one of the boats of this ship off Pemba for the suppression of the Slave Trade, boarded a dhow named "Shuba," flying British colours, and found on board a man who said he was a slave being taken to Pemba against his will; he feared he was going to be sold, as, twenty days previously, he had been bought at an auction in Zanzibar by a man named Mzee, who was on board the dhow; from Zanzibar he had been marched to Kokotoni, and induced to go into the dhow by a trick of his master, who had sent him on board to get something for him, and directly he got on board his master came too with the Nahoza, and they immediately made sail. The Nahoza, on being questioned, said he had been paid for the man's passage by Mzee. He had taken no precaution, such as asking him whether he was a slave or not.

Mzee said he knew nothing whatever about the slave; in fact, that he had never seen him until he met him in the dhow.

This case was placed in the Consular Court here as Case No. 2 of 1880, the result being the emancipation of the slave and the restoration of the dhow.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE.



Inclosure in No. 334.

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.	Guas.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.	
1880 Jan. 17	Pembe ...	Shaba .	Haji ...	Dias Tharvar .	British ...	Dhow ...	9	...	167	47	Zanzibar .	Pembe .	Zanzibar .	1880 Jan. 16	Rice, mhoro, and seven cases brandy	...	1	..	..	..	Kokotoni	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—1.

"London," at Zanzibar, January 31, 1880.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 335.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, February 6, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 20th December three fugitive slave boys came in a canoe to one of the steam pinnaces cruising off Pemba, Mr. Hudson, Sub-Lieutenant in charge, and craved protection; they all had the same story of ill-treatment, but only two of them, Takadiri and Mabruk, could show marks of ill-treatment; consequently, only these two were received, the other boy being sent away in his canoe.

I have ordered a passage to Natal in the Union Company's steamer sailing tomorrow for the two fugitives, and communicated with the Protector of Immigrants respecting them.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

No. 336.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, February 7, 1880.*

ON the 1st February Sub-Lieutenant Smith, while at anchor in the steam cutter off the north of Pemba, observed a dhow close to him at 8.45 in the evening. He hailed her to close, but she went about, and notwithstanding rifle shots were fired at her several times she would not lower her sail, but endeavoured to escape.

Steam was soon got up, and the cutter went in pursuit, and, on overtaking and boarding her, found a gang of slaves on board in charge of several Arabs, one of whom attempted to draw his sword, but was knocked down by the interpreter.

In the scuffle the owner of the dhow and slaves slipped overboard, unobserved by the captors, and swam to the shore. This information was elicited subsequently.

The case was placed in Court as Case No. 3 of 1880, resulting in a Decree of Condemnation. Twenty-two slaves have been emancipated and the dhow destroyed by fire.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

Inclosure in No. 336.

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—			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.	
1880 Feb. 1	Pemba ...	No name ...	Moussa ...	Mahomet, of Pemba	... Dhow ...	3	...	64	Tangata ...	Msonka, Pemba	Pemba ...	Not known	None	...	...	3	8	4	7	Tangata	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slaves— None. Condition of vessel— None. Deaths—None. Emancipated—22.

“London,” at Zanzibar, February 4, 1880.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 337.

*Mr. Swainson to Mr. Lister.**Admiralty, February 7, 1880.*

Sir,

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will state to the Marquis of Salisbury that the following information respecting Slave Trade has been received from the naval Commander-in-chief in the East Indies, in a despatch dated 17th January, viz. :—

“When at Lindi Commander Hawkins, of Her Majesty’s ship ‘Dragon,’ made inquiries respecting an alleged shipment of a large number of slaves from that place, and reports that from the most trustworthy evidence it appears to be untrue; but that about three or four months ago three caravans had passed Lindi from the interior, going to other towns and villages to work.”

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) E. N. SWAINSON.

No. 338.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.**“London,” at Zanzibar, February 16, 1880.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 4th instant, at 3 A.M., James Bignell, coxswain of the whaler cruising off the south coast of Pemba, observed a dhow making for the reef off Matambini Island (the whaler at the time being high and dry on the reef). She landed several people on the reef in a canoe, and made sail. Bignell, suspecting them to be slaves, pursued them along the reef, and, after much difficulty, intercepted and secured two, a woman and a child. On being examined, they said they were slaves just landed with seven others. They had been brought from Tanga.

Bignell took the two slaves and went in pursuit of the dhow, but was unsuccessful for two days. On the 6th, however, he boarded a vessel which exactly answered the description given by the slaves; he detained her, and the two slaves, on being sent on board, recognized her, the boy finding his knife and cloth.

The Nahoza then said he had run the slaves in this dhow, but against his will, he having expostulated with his master (the owner of the slaves also), but not being listened to.

The Nahoza and two of his crew were produced in Court, and the two slaves were emancipated, and the dhow condemned as Case No. 4 of 1880, Admiralty Court File.

The dhow has been destroyed by fire by order of the Court.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

Incilosure in No. 338.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where.		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.	
	If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Where.	Latitude	Longitude			Vessel.	Master.	Owner, and of what Fact.	Men.	Guns.	Tons.				From.	Bound.	Belonging	Men.			Women.
1880 Feb. 4	Pemba ...	...	...	...	Arab ...	Dhow ...	7	...	81-91	Tanga ...	Pemba ...	Pemba ...	Not known	A few goats, and bags of Manna and Mponge	...	...	...	1	1	Tanga ...	Zanzibar ...	...

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

“London,” at Zanzibar, February 16, 1880.

No. 339.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, March 4, 1880.*

IN forwarding the inclosed correspondence relative to three fugitive slaves, who were received into one of the "London's" boats, cruising off Pemba, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, on the 5th February, I have the honour to inform you that I have for the present retained them on board the "London," to wait a suitable opportunity of transferring them to Natal to the care of Protector of Immigrants, a report of which will be sent you, and I trust my action in this matter will meet with your approval.

Dr. Kirk has informed me that he has communicated the contents of my letter of the 25th ultimo to His Highness the Sultan.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 339.

*Dr. Kirk to Captain Earle.*

Sir,

*Zanzibar, February 19, 1880.*

I ANNEX copy in translation of a letter forwarded by the Sultan, and have to ask if you will be good enough to inform me on the subject of the fugitive slaves therein mentioned, that I may reply to His Highness.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 339.

*Mahommed bin Jumah to the Sultan of Zanzibar.*

(After compliments.)

*February 16, 1880.*

THREE female slaves of Ali bin Salim el Meskin ran away, and on seeking for them he found them in the English boat, and I spoke of this to the English, and they said they should be returned on the arrival of Lieutenant Cutfield from Zanzibar. When he came he asked me to call the owner of the slaves, when Mr. Cutfield asked him why she was put in irons and beaten. The Arab denied beating her, and said she stole his property and was to run away; that therefore she was bound. Second, I never beat her nor bound her (*sic*), and I found no mark on them. In the end Mr. Cutfield could do nothing without the order of the Captain of the "London," and the slaves will be taken to Zanzibar. I asked the slaves if they were willing to return to their master, and they said they were; all mentioned this to Mr. Cutfield, but he absolutely refused, and insisted on taking them to Zanzibar, and he will sail on the 24th instant.

Inclosure 3 in No. 339.

*Captain Earle to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, February 25, 1880.*

IN reply to your letter of the 19th instant I have now the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Highness the Sultan, that I have inquired into the matter of the three fugitive slaves referred to by Mahommed bin Jumah, and find as follows:—

Shikalaku, a female slave, was received suffering greatly in consequence of being confined in very heavy leg irons (8 lbs. 6 oz.); she had marks of severe beatings, one on the left thigh  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, very severe, and three smaller marks on outside of right leg. Her present master is Ali bin Salim, who, she says, is a very fierce man. She became his property through the death of her former master, Ali bin Esar, of Kokotoni, about six years ago, Ali bin Salim being a relative of Ali bin Esar. She had

been in irons for three months, and she had been beaten because she was too ill to work. She says she did not steal anything, and when she was produced before her master in the boat by Lieutenant Cutfield, and her master taxed her with having stolen some of his wife's things, he could not, when asked, say what they were. She declares she would rather be sold or even killed than given up to Ali bin Salim, she so greatly fears him. About a year ago her master beat a female slave to death, because she was too sick to work much—her name was Bahati.

Jajesha, a female slave, says she saw Shikalaku beaten by Ali bin Salim because she had toothache; it was more than two months ago; she knew she was three months in irons.

Jajesha has five scars on her back, varying in size from a shilling to a florin, and a deep scar on the back of right arm; she came from Uganda, viâ Kilwa, six years ago, when her present master bought her. She was beaten two months ago (Shikalaku corroborates this), and put in irons, and therefore she ran away. She says if she is sent back she will be beaten cruelly, and put in irons again.

This woman also says that a year ago Ali bin Salim beat to death a woman named Bahati. Her master, she says, is very cruel. Bahati, a female slave, says she belongs to Ali bin Salim, but this he denied to Lieutenant Cutfield, when she was shown to him. She knows this, and says his reason for disowning her is that she has only belonged to him for two years. He bought her in Zanzibar, and took her with two others from Kokotoni to Pemba. She is a Nyassa woman. She has several scars on the lower part of her back and buttocks, and one severe mark on outside of right thigh, about 2 inches long. She says her master is very fierce, and beat her five times for not picking sufficient cloves. She has been in leg irons seven days, ten days, and a month at various times, and says if she is sent back her master will put her in a pit, as she has seen him treat two others who attempted to get away.

Under these circumstances, which I request you will have the goodness to convey to His Highness the Sultan, I have taken the three fugitives under the protection of the British flag, and can entertain no application for their restitution on the grounds of slavery.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

No. 340.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, April 1, 1880.*

ON the 11th ultimo Lieutenant Cutfield, having received information that a dhow was about to leave Zanzibar Harbour for Bagamoyo, having on board two female slaves, who were being conveyed against their will, boarded her as she was leaving, and found such was the case.

On his inquiring for the Nahoza he was told he was sick on shore, and that the Serang, brother to the Nahoza, was in charge. The slaves said they had told the Nahoza they were being sent against their will, and he replied to them that he did not care, and, if necessary, they would be shipped by force.

The case was placed in Court as Case No. 6 of 1880, the result being the emancipation of the two slaves and the restitution of the dhow on the grounds that the slaves were domestics in attendance on their master, though against their will.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.



Inclosure in No. 340.

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.
1880 Mar. 11	Zanzibar. ...	Salamali ...	Khumis bin Fumi	Jan Mahomed Hansry, of Zanzibar	British ...	Dhow ...	4	...	57 7/8	Zanzibar	Begamogo	Zanzibar	1880 Mar. 11	Seed and sundries	...	...	...	3	...	Zanzibar ...	Zanzibar ...	... Very good. Condition of vessel— Deaths—None. Emancipated—9.

"London," at Zanzibar, April 1, 1880.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 341.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, March 13, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 13th ultimo the slave dhow "Kidaki" was seized under the following circumstances:—

On the evening of the 12th February a slave came to one of the "London's" interpreters on shore on leave, and said he was about to be shipped in a dhow bound for Pemba against his will. The interpreter told him he was powerless to assist him then, but would endeavour to have the dhow arrested; on coming on board the "London" in the morning he related the circumstance, and accordingly, on the dhow getting under weigh, she was boarded and searched, and the slave boy (Massouri) who had appealed to the interpreter, was found on board.

It appeared on examination that the slave had been bought three days previously in Zanzibar, and that his master was endeavouring to smuggle him across to Pemba, giving him good clothes, a sword, and a bag of money to carry, and instructing him to say (if an English boat came near them) "that he was his son."

The case was placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 5 of 1880, the result being the emancipation of the slave, condemnation of the dhow, and forfeiture of 716 rupees found on board.

The dhow has been broken up by order of the Court, and sold, realizing a further sum of 129 rupees.

have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

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**Inclosure in No. 341.**

**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.		
1880 Feb. 13	Zanzibar Har- bour	Kidahi	Milago	Mahommed bin Isa, Zanzibar	Arab	Dhow	4	...	17'08	Zanzibar.	Pemba	Zanzibar	Feb. 13	Mixed	...	...	...	1	...	Zanzibar	...	Zanzibar	...	Condition of Slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—1.

**"London," at Zanzibar, March 13, 1880.**

**(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.**

No. 342.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir, "London," at Zanzibar, May 27, 1880.  
I HAVE the honour to report that on the 6th instant Sub-Lieutenant Vander Byl boarded off Pemba a dhow, name unknown, and found on board one male slave, who said he was being conveyed to Pemba from Zanzibar against his will.

He had lately been purchased in Zanzibar by his present master, and was told to say if boarded by a man-of-war's boat that he was going to Jambangoni to sell salt.

The case was placed in Court as Case No. 8 of 1880, the result being the emancipation of the slave, and the restoration of the vessel on the ground that neither the master nor the owner of the vessel had knowledge that the slave was proceeding against his will, but received him as an ordinary passenger.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

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## Inclosure in No. 342.

## 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.	Gun.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Releging				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.		
1880 May 6	Pemba ...	No name ...	Hosi ...	Mahammed bin Isa	Arab ...	Dhow ...	3	...	10-84	Zanzibar .	Pemba ...	Pemba ...	Sundries ...	...	...	1	...	...	Zanzibar ...	...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil Emancipated—1.

"London," at Zanzibar, May 27, 1880.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 343.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*Sir, *"London," at Zanzibar, July 18, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 30th ultimo Mr. Bride, boatswain, while proceeding to Pemba, in one of the launches of this ship, to cruize for the suppression of the Slave Trade, boarded the dhow "Gogo," in Kokotoni harbour, and found three male and one female slaves, who said they had been shipped against their will for passage to Pemba, a head slave named Farahan having been sent to Zanzibar to fetch them.

2. The Nahoza having given the interpreter a bag of pice to let him go indicated that he was guilty.

3. The case was placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 10 of 1880, the result being the emancipation of the slaves and condemnation of the dhow.

4. By order of the Court the dhow has been destroyed by fire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

Inclosure in No. 343.

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 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.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Men.	Women.
1880 June 30	Kokotom ...	Gogo ...	Kombo ...	Khamis bin Isa	Arab ...	Dhow ...	4	...	22' 19'	Zanzibar, P u be ...	Pamba ...	...	June 30	Seeds and sundries	...	...	3	1	...	...	Zanzibar ...	...	...

"London," at Zanzibar, July 18, 1880.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.



No. 344.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, June 17, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 20th ultimo the coxswain of the steam-cutter cruising at Pemba, detained a dhow under the following circumstances:—

On boarding her he found a number of passengers, mostly women, four of these, three women and one man, on inquiring, declared themselves slaves being conveyed to Pemba for sale. Their master, an Arab, was on board.

The case was placed in the Consular Court at Zanzibar as Case No. 9 of 1880, resulting in a Decree of Condemnation.

The slaves have been emancipated and the dhow destroyed by fire.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

## Inclosure in No. 344.

## RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port or 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 Seiling 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.		
1880 May 30	Pomba	Mahraki.	Chande.	Chande ..	Arab	Dhow	4	19 43	Kokotai	Pomba	Zanzibar.	May 18	Seed and sundries	...	1	3	...	Kokotai	Zanzibar.	Condition of slaves— Good Condition of vessel— Very good. Deaths—None. Emancipated—4.	

"London," at Zanzibar, June 17, 1880.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 345.

*Commander Dacres to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"Wild Swan," at Okusa Islet, June 20, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report the capture and destruction of a slave dhow by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," under my command.

2. The steam-cutter and a sailing-cutter, under the orders of Mr. Arthur Henry Stuart Elwes, Sub-Lieutenant, were detached on the 4th instant at Kibondo anchorage, in the Mafia Channel, to cruize for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

3. On the 7th June, off the village of Chem-Chem, on the Island of Mafia, an Arab dhow, name unknown, was boarded, and two men of the crew found on board. The captain of the dhow was seen on the beach, but when hailed to come on board ran away into the bush with others of his crew.

4. The two men found on board the dhow admitted that they had carried two male and two female slaves from Mto Mpiani, on the mainland, and landed them near Rao Kisimani, Mafia Island, three days previously.

5. One of the men on board the dhow was sent on shore to endeavour to get the captain to come off, but the next morning he came down to the beach, and, on being hailed, ran away into the bush and was not seen again.

6. After consultation with the Governor of Chole, Mafia Island, and considering that the dhow was old and leaky, as only to be kept afloat by continued baling, and that she had such an absurdly small sail for her size, and it appeared evident she had been used for some time for the Slave Trade, therefore on the 9th June, in sight of Chole, she was burnt.

7. No papers or colours were found on board the dhow.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. H. P. DACRES.

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## Inclosure in No. 345.

## RETURN of Vessels destroyed by the Boats of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," upon the ground of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

Date of Detention.	Where, If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colour.	How Seized.	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.
1860 June 7	Chem Chem, Miska Island	Not known	Not known	Supposed Meynciers, of Choie	None	Dhow	9*	Nil	70	Mto Mpinal	At Chem Chem	Chole	Not known	Nil	Act known.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	...	Destroyed by fire, June 9	Vessel old and leaky. No slaves on board at time of capture.

\* Others having run away.

"Wild Swan," June 20, 1880.

(Signed)

S. H. P. DACRES, Commander.

No. 346.

*Rear-Admiral Jones to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir, "Euryalus," at Zanzibar, August 12, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the particulars of the capture of a slave dhow by Sub-Lieutenant Henry H. Douglas, of Her Majesty's ship "London," from which it will be seen that great credit is due to Sub-Lieutenant Douglas for his admirable perseverance in pursuing and capturing fifteen slaves, the captain of the dhow, and other persons connected with the transaction.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. GORE JONES.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 346.

*Sub-Lieutenant Douglas to Captain Earle.*

Sir, "London," at Zanzibar, July 26, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on Friday, the 16th instant, whilst cruising in the steam pinnace off Pemba for the suppression of the Slave Trade, I observed a dhow at about 9.30 A.M., standing in from the westward. Thinking that she could not weather "Three Islets," the wind being southerly, I ran down past Mapanya Island to cut her off as she passed through Kokota Gap. As I rounded the eastern point of Kashani Island I lost sight of her. I steamed up along the island, and discovered her ashore on a sandy beach at the south-western extreme of Kashani Island. I anchored the steam pinnace off the reef, and landed with the interpreter at the dhow; after searching her I found no signs of her having carried slaves. The captain of the dhow informed me he had tried to beat through the Gap between Kashani and Vikunguni Island, as it was high tide, and he could not get over the reef, but failed in his attempt, and consequently ran ashore. I then looked for footmarks on the sand, but the rain washed all traces of them away. I then left her, and went out to the steam pinnace. We weighed anchor and proceeded down to Mapanya to the steam-cutter which was lying there (according to orders from the Senior Officer at Pemba). I was at anchor off Mapanya till about 4 P.M., when I proceeded to Vikunguni Island, where I was ordered to anchor for the night. Observing the dhow again as I passed I thought her proceedings were of a very suspicious nature, so after I anchored, I landed again in the Dingey with the interpreter and leading stoker Wilson, by the dhow, leaving one hand in charge of the Dingey. We then made a more thorough search in her, but found nothing by which I could detain the dhow. The captain and crew were having tea on the beach at the time. We then proceeded in shore and found a track which led past some fishermen's huts, but no one was there except one old man who could or would tell us nothing. We were returning to the boat when leading stoker Wilson discovered another small track which led in a different direction. We followed this up for some distance, and found that it led into a thick bush. Here we had difficulty in following it as the track was very small and indistinct, and the bushes overhead made it very dark. However, we managed to keep on it, and eventually found fourteen slaves with some Arabs in the middle of the bush. We were within a yard of the Arabs before they ran off, but could not catch them, and were afraid to fire on account of the slaves which were running towards us from all sides. We left the slaves in charge of the interpreter and Wilson and I went further on to see if I could get on the track of the Arabs, but failed to do so on account of the darkness, as it was past sunset. We then returned with slaves to dhow, and I sent the leading stoker on board the pinnace at once to get up steam and run down to the steam cutter, which we had left at Mapanya, to tell her to cruise about all night and prevent any communication between the fishing canoes and Kashani Island. I then sent the slaves and three of the crew of the dhow on board (the captain and other two of the crew having run away), and about 9 P.M. I went with three hands to the fishermen's huts to see if the Arabs had taken shelter there, as it was raining in torrents, but could find no trace of them, so returned to the dhow. We stopped on shore till high tide (about 10 P.M.), to get the dhow off the beach, but failed to do so as the tide did not come up high enough. So leaving three hands, well armed, in the dhow, the remainder returned to the pinnace for the night. The next morning at daylight I landed with leading stoker Wilson, and, with two of the three already on shore,

we went off into the bush to try and find the Arabs and two slaves who were missing (sixteen having been landed altogether). Wilson and I took one direction, following the same track as the previous evening, and the interpreter and two hands went off another way. In about two hours Wilson and I were startled by some men rushing off just ahead of where we were. The bush was too thick to see them, though they were about 2 yards off us. This we could see from the bushes moving. We pursued them for some distance but could not find them, so I determined to collect all the men together and follow them up into the eastern corner of the island. We returned to the dhow, as it was nearly high tide, and would want all hands to get her off the beach. We succeeded at last in doing so, and anchored her off the pinnacle. We then landed again with two of the crew of the steam cutter, and in the course of the day were fortunate enough to capture one Arab and one Swahili man, both owning one or more of the slaves. We returned to the pinnacle about 3:30 P.M., and took the dhow in tow down to Mesele Island. On the way we discovered the captain swimming between Mapanya and Kashani Islands, and brought him on board. The next morning I left the dhow in charge of launch No. 6, and proceeded to report myself to the Senior Officer at Pemba.

I have the honour to report that the behaviour of leading stoker Wilson was most satisfactory, and he proved of great assistance to me by his perseverance and example to the other men.

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

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No. 347.

*Captain Molyneux to Captain Earle.*

*"Ruby," at sea, Lat. 10° 46' 30" S., Long. 42° 5' 0" E.,  
June 3, 1880.*

(Extract.)

I HAVE the honour to make the following Report of my proceedings. The work is necessarily incomplete, but I venture to think that the information I have been able to collect will be useful.

My object, in the first place, was to ascertain how the Sakalava country is divided, who are really independent Chiefs, how far their position is recognized by their neighbours as well as their own subjects, and to obtain as much information as possible about the character and general condition of the people and their views about the Slave Trade.

For this purpose I visited as many of the local Governors as I could reach along the north-west coast of Madagascar, and questioned them, as well as the people, on all subjects. I found them friendly in their manner, and after a little ordinary conversation, which removed any feeling of suspicion, they freely answered all my questions. After comparing the statements received at different places, I consider their answers were generally truthful; but they are given to exaggeration, especially when talking of the extent of their King's country or power, and have no idea of distance, time, or numbers.

Between the Manambo River, on the west coast, and Cape Amber, there are six tribes of Sakalavas independent of each other and not recognizing any allegiance to the Hova Government. I believe these are generally known as the Northern Sakalavas. Their geographical position on the coast is as follows:—

The country between the mouths of the Beara to Manambo River is under King Narta, whose chief trading port is Villemassah.

Between the Beara and the Baly Rivers is the district of Baly, under King Sourdan, who is also known as King of Baly, whose chief shipping port is near the head of Boyanna Bay.

From the Baly River to the western shore of Makambytra Bay the country belongs to Queen Soffumballa, whose chief port is Sualala, at the mouth of the Baly River.

Marambitzi and the country to the eastward as far as the western side of Makumba Bay is under Queen Baravoni.

Next comes King Bakhara, whose coast extends to the western shore of Bembatooka Bay. The Hovas then occupy the coast as far as the west side of Majambo Bay.

The Sakalava Chief, King Nyangano, governs the country from the eastern side of Majambo Bay as far as the southern shore of Rafala Bay. The Hovas are then again in possession, and there are no Sakalava Chiefs of any power or consequence further north.

I found it impossible to get trustworthy information as to the extent of their countries inland, or the distance from the coast where the different Kings usually reside. The Governors invariably say they live "a long way off, seven or eight days' journey;" but in some cases I know they wilfully exaggerated, in the hopes of preventing me taking any further steps in the matter. Probably the Governors on the coast do not know where their inland frontiers are; the Kings have an insatiate love of power, and, being very jealous of each other, no doubt claim a great deal more than belongs to them; hence arise frequent petty wars, which are always conducted with great barbarity.

I wrote friendly letters (sent with translations in Swahili) to Kings Sourdan, Narta, and Nyangano, and to Queen Soffumballa, requesting them to meet me at convenient points on their coast during the present month. There was not time for me to receive any answers when I left the coast, but the Chief at Villemassah told me that he did not think it likely that King Narta could meet me, as he was at war with an uncle some distance to the southward. Neither do I expect King Sourdan will consent to meet me; certainly his Governor at Baly did not wish it, and he has very likely never forwarded my letter.

As regards Queen Baravoni, when I called at Marambitzi, where she usually resides, I saw the Chief and the Queen's husband. On expressing my wish to pay the Queen a friendly visit, they contradicted themselves and prevaricated to such an extent, that I was convinced their statement, that the Queen was a long way off up

country, was untrue, and I have since ascertained that it was so. I therefore did not write to her, but I sent an officer with directions to tell the Chief, in a courteous and friendly manner, that I wished to see the Queen, and that I would call there any day that was convenient to her, but that I must have a decided answer whether she would receive me or not. Lieutenant Pelly, the officer referred to, had great difficulty in getting anything more than the usual assurances that the Queen would be delighted to see me, only she was unfortunately away, &c.; but when the Chief found that the officer would not leave without an answer, he at last said that though personally the Queen would be glad to see me, it was not the Sakalava custom; the people would be suspicious, and think she was selling their country or sacrificing their interests, and therefore that any business I had must be done through him. This being the only case in which I got a decided answer, I have mentioned it at some length, as it tends to show the real feelings of the Sakalavas.

I would add that the Queen is married to an unprincipled Arab named Mahomed-bin-Abdallah, better known, when Governor of Mombaza, as a rebel against the Sultan of Zanzibar, for which he was banished. He has no recognized power as the Queen's husband, but he has, no doubt, great influence over her, which is not likely to be used in furthering English policy on Slave Trade questions.

I thought it advisable to defer communicating with King Bokhara until I knew something more about him. He has the reputation of being a great savage, of kidnapping crews of dhows, and his emissaries have been caught trying to kidnap boys in the Hova country. I questioned the Hova Governor at Majunga about him, but though he admitted the truth about the kidnapping, he was extremely reticent about it. The Sakalavas are, in fact, a sore subject with the Hovas.

The authority of the King seems to be thoroughly respected by the people, the succession is hereditary, and I could hear of no instance of the subjects of a King having ever attempted to remove him, or establish any other person or form of Government.

Each King keeps a considerable force of soldiers; they are personally selected, and consider it an honour to serve, though they get no pay. Some of them are fine-looking men, and all seem to take a pride in the flint muskets and spears with which they are armed.

In their wars they give no quarter; fortunately, they do not extend far, for every man, woman, or child falling into the hands of the enemy is at once put to death. I pointed out to the Chiefs, and those who were standing around, that this was very unnecessary cruelty, and was doing the country, already very thinly populated, great injury. Their answer was the usual "It is the Sakalava custom," and added that, in their opinion, it was the only reasonable way of disposing of prisoners; if they kept them they would have to watch them, which would be troublesome, and they were sure, sooner or later, either to run away and fight them again, or create disturbances in the villages of their captors, and they could not see any injustice in including women and children in the general massacre.

They profess no religion whatever; they believe in nothing and nobody except their King, whom they look on somewhat in the light of a superior, if not a supreme being. They make no attempt at education. No Sakalava can read or write in his own language; in fact, I could not find anybody who had seen Sakalava writing. The very few who wish to read or write learn Swahili or Arabic. The Kings themselves, I believe, in some instances, are as ignorant as their subjects.

There are no roads, and the tracks through the jungle are either ankle-deep in mud or dust, according to the season. The export trade consists of live bullocks, hides, and beeswax; the imports, cotton goods, rice, powder and ball, and slaves. Vast numbers of bullocks are bred up country; they are driven down to the coast in large herds when wanted, and the export trade is considerable, besides which numbers are slaughtered for the sake of their hides.

The price of slaves averages about 45 dollars each, or fifteen bullocks, and a tax of 1 dollar a-head is levied on each slave landed, three-fourths of which goes to the King, the other fourth to the local Chief. Dhows employed in the ordinary trade pay no fixed sums, but make a present according to their means, generally about 25 dollars each time they receive or discharge a cargo.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the villages a little ground is cleared and cultivated, but only sufficiently to supply their own wants; but I am told that in other parts of Madagascar, peopled by a more industrious race, the soil produces sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, &c., of excellent quality. I asked the Chiefs whether they would not like English or other Europeans to settle in their country and make it

produce such crops, and, by supplying the world, enrich themselves and vastly improve the condition of the people; but they were horror-struck at the idea. Their argument was: To do that they would have to work, but the Sakalavas never work, even for themselves; it is not likely, therefore, that they would work for others. They don't want these things, nor do they want money, and they have no wish to see any more trade than they have at present, and which supplies all their wants. In fact, the one idea of the Sakalava race seems to be to do nothing, and to allow nothing to be done which might possibly cause them either trouble or thought.

On the Slave Trade they naturally have strong opinions, and express them freely. They say that without their slaves they would starve; "who was to kill their bullocks, or drive them down to the coast, if they had no slaves?" They would, no doubt, think it quite as unreasonable to propose depriving them of their children as of their slaves. They, in fact, look on them in the same light, and treat them in the same way, as their own families. I made close inquiries everywhere as to the condition of the slaves, and met occasionally in the Hova country people who knew the Sakalavas well, but would not be likely to speak more favourably of them than they deserve. All agreed that the slaves were very well treated, that seeing master and slave together it would be impossible to tell one from the other; they very seldom, if ever, change hands, and though no doubt they do more work, the work is light, and the Sakalavas will often work with them, though only for a short time. They complained that the supply had fallen off, and attributed it partly to the watchfulness of our cruisers, but also to the fact that slaves were not brought down to the Mozambique coast in such numbers as formerly. Of one thing we may be quite certain, viz., that wherever the Sakalavas are in power slaves will be eagerly sought for, and the supply is not likely to exceed the demand.

There is one other point on which all the Sakalavas agree, and that is hatred of the Hovas. I heard no intelligent reason for the feeling—it is looked upon as a matter of course. They generally deny all knowledge of the Hova claim to their country. Nevertheless, the equally strong feeling of jealousy with which the various tribes of Sakalavas regard each other will always prevent any combination against them.

It was quite impossible to get any statistical information as to population, proportion of slaves, number of soldiers, &c.; the Governors said they never troubled themselves about such matters.

All agree that it would not be safe for Europeans to travel in their country, as there were many wild men about who were under no control, and they could not answer for the safety of travellers. No doubt this is true; but I think it is a state of affairs which they rather encourage than otherwise, for, though sociable to a certain extent, the Sakalavas seem naturally a suspicious race, and they certainly do not want any interference whatever. I know nothing personally of the Southern Sakalavas, but I have heard they are much more accessible.

I regret that I had no opportunity of meeting any of the Kings, as it would have been interesting to ascertain how far they shared the opinion of their subjects on most questions; but I think the description of the people, which I have endeavoured to place before you in this letter, will show that they are not likely to agree willingly to any restrictions regarding the Slave Trade. It will be seen that there is really nothing they want which England can offer them as an equivalent; and they are certainly not a people that would voluntarily give up what they consider is of vital importance to them for any sentimental reasons.

Unfortunately, when I took the ship to Narenda Bay I was suffering from an attack of fever, which prevented me making the excursions and observations I wished; but I had fully intended during my next visit to ascertain whether there was any perceptible difference in the habits and ideas of the people, and I think such an inquiry would be useful.

One word about the Hovas may not be out of place here. Their copying of civilization is carried out with a good deal of energy, and though the people appear to submit to it patiently, they can hardly be said to approve of it; while the emancipation of the slaves, which I believe is honestly carried out, has in many cases caused serious loss, and brought about labour difficulties, which would not encourage the Sakalavas to follow the Hova example.

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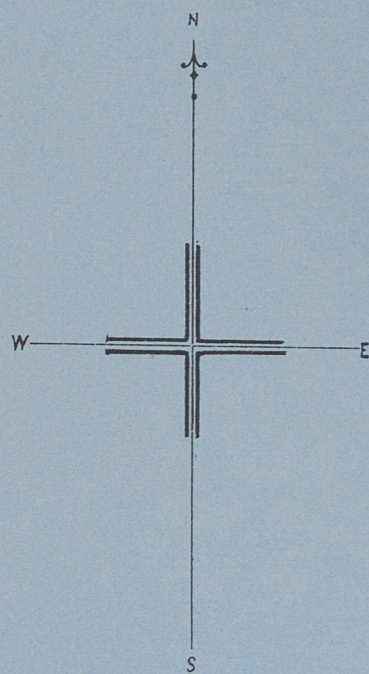
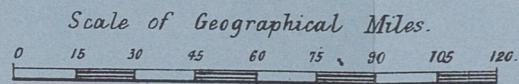
# Sketch OF THE NORTHERN HALF OF MADAGASCAR.

The Red Lines show the boundaries on the coast which divide the different Sakalaon Tribes.

The names of the reigning Kings and Queens being written in Red Ink.

X—Indicates that the place is a notorious slave port.

NOTE,—The limits of the Sakalaon countries inland are not known.





Inclosure in No. 347.

*Sketch of the Northern Half of Madagascar.*

No. 348.

*Commander Dacres to Captain Earle.*

*"Wild Swan," at sea, Lat. 16° 8' S., Long. 44° 48' E.,  
July 31, 1880.*

I LEFT Majunga on the 13th July, the Rev. Mr. Pickersgill, of the London Missionary Society (who has been seven years in the country), having kindly offered to accompany me, to interpret and assist in my inquiries. Arrived at Boyanna Bay on the 15th July and landed at Baley; saw the Governor, who is a native of Comoro. I asked him if he had any answer to the letter left by Captain More-Molyneux, of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," but he denied having received either letter or message for the King.

On asking him where the King was he told me he was eight days' journey away; this I knew, however, was untrue, the Rev. Mr. Pickersgill having heard on landing from several reliable sources that the King was close at hand. During the interview the letter of Captain Molyneux was produced by one of the men standing by, and, on being asked why he had kept the letter from the King, replied that none of them could read. He stated he was willing to take a message by word of mouth, so Captain Molyneux's letter was translated to him.

I have not the slightest hope of its ever reaching its proper destination, or, even in the event of its doing so, of being of any use, as King Saradani (King Sourdan of Captain Molyneux's letter) is well known as a good-for-nothing drunkard, and is evidently in the power of the half-caste Arab officials, who are of the lowest and worst possible type.

Saw a few Mozambiques, but they had evidently been some time in the country, but no new importations.

*Sualala.*—Crossed the Bay to Sualala, and found a somewhat different state of affairs, the Governor being a Sakalava, and most friendly. The village also was in a fairly clean state. The Sakalava element seemed to predominate. I apologized for the non-appearance of Captain Molyneux at the time appointed. I was told that the Queen had come down to meet him. I requested the Governor to convey my apologies, together with a request that she would see us when she thought fit. The Governor could not promise an interview, but appeared to think the Queen would come, and named Saturday, the 17th July, at noon.

On Saturday accordingly I visited the place, but the Queen had not come, but she had sent two of her Chiefs to receive me and to convey any message to her. The excuse for her non-appearance was that she was ill. I expressed my regret at not being able to see her on account of illness, but hoped at some future time I might be able to.

All through the interview they acknowledged the sovereignty of Queen Ranavalomanjaka, and, according to all the information I could gather, there was not the slightest animosity existing between the Hova and Sakalava in this province. There were no Mozambiques here.

*Marambitsy.*—On Friday, the 16th July, I visited this place and was received by a crowd of low caste Arabs, who put forward a Sakalava as Governor, but who, during the interview, was quite a nonentity. I requested permission to see the Queen, which was distinctly refused. I then requested to see Mahommed-bin-Abdallah, her husband, and to this there was a doubtful reply. As usual, the Queen was reported to be a long way: The Rev. Mr. Pickersgill went to the house where she was, and on knocking for admission was threatened by an Arab, who proved to be Abdallah. As soon as this became known the Arabs began to get excited, so, finding no good could be done, I returned on board. There was a large number of Mozambiques here, and it is evidently a very lawless place.

*Narreenda Bay.*—On Friday, the 23rd July, I anchored off an island called Sancassee, but properly called Nosylava. Visited the Chief, Moossa, and apologized for the non-appearance of Captain Molyneux. Heard that King Anona (or King Nyange, as called in Captain Molyneux's letter) was mourning the death of a relative, Safemizongo, Queen of an island called Kisimani, and that no communication could

be held with him. This is a Salamo village, that is, the people are Mahommedans, subjects of a Sakalava King. At this village all the trading dhows have to stop and pay customs before going to any port in Narreenda Bay. There are a few Mozambiques here. I found a number of Sakalavas, who had been sent over by King Bokara, of Boena, to perform some religious ceremony at the tomb of one of his brothers, who is buried in the south-west part of the island. I crossed the bay in the steam-cutter, and visited several villages on the north side. Found them to be inhabited by Sakalavas, with a few Arab traders. No Mozambiques were seen in any of them. On the 24th July I proceeded to the head of Narreenda Bay, and landed at a village on the south-west side, purely Sakalava. On Sunday, the 25th July, proceeded to the King's capital, Atoneba, sent a message to the chief man, stating I wished to see the King; they invited me to come up the next morning. On going there, accordingly, I found the King's Prime Minister and all the chief men assembled, with all their followers. Upon my requesting an interview with the King I was asked to withdraw whilst they talked over it. On returning they politely but firmly told me that it was impossible for me to speak to him before the matter had gone through them, as he was only a King by the voice of the people, and had no authority except through them, the appointed Ministers. I heard from very good authority that the King, upon receiving the Queen of Madagascar's Edict, had released his own personal slaves, but that his subjects declined doing so; also that a number of Mozambiques had run away into Hova territory, and now no one imports slaves from Mozambique.

I did not visit King Bokara, as I heard at Majunga (unofficially) that a native of India, not a British subject, who had gone to collect his debts, had been murdered and robbed in his province.

Lieutenant Leslie C. Stuart landed at Villi Massa, and found that King Marta was still away in the south fighting his uncle. I did not land myself, the ship being under way.

I thus, to the best of my power, endeavoured to carry out the idea of Captain Molyneux of visiting personally the Kings of the different Sakalava provinces, and talking to them of the different benefits of assisting the British Government in doing away with the iniquitous Traffic in Slaves, without, however, the slightest success.

I concur with Captain Molyneux in thinking that there is not the slightest chance of their agreeing to co-operate with the English Government for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I trust I am not exceeding my province when I make the following remarks concerning my ideas of the way to stop the importation of slaves into the north-west part of Madagascar. I make them with much diffidence, as there are many people who have had much more experience of the inhabitants of this coast than myself.

The Sovereigns of Madagascar have at one time or another, either by conquest or the willing acknowledgment of the different tribes, been recognized as such, though lately the Sakalavas have begun to throw off their allegiance, owing to the Hova Government not taking sufficient steps by establishing Governors with small garrisons at the different seaports (with the exception of Majunga and Amorent-sanga) to assert their jurisdiction.

Now that the Queen has at least 6,000 fairly drilled soldiers armed with Snider rifles, besides the old Malagasy army, she could easily garrison the north-west seaports, and if it was put before her Government that were this done an immense increase in her revenue would accrue, and the quiet that would reign over that part of her dominions, I feel certain, from what has been told me by the Rev. Mr. Pickersgill, who has lately returned from the capital, where he had several private conversations with the Queen's husband, the Prime Minister, upon this subject, that with a little pressure from the British Government the Hova Government would not only listen, but carry these improvements out upon the coast, and make in a short time all the ports in as satisfactory a condition as is Majunga, and the import of slaves would cease.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. H. P. DACRES.

No. 349.

*Rear-Admiral Jones to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

(Extract.)

*"Euryalus," at Trincomalee, September 24, 1880.*

IN making the Commander-in-chief's annual report on the Slave Trade for the period ending the 12th September, 1880, I shall be as concise as possible, and shall confine myself to the trade after the slaves have reached the littoral, as the numerous and able Foreign Office employes, wherever slavery exists, have given all possible information as to how and where the slave is obtained.

2. I shall therefore go into the following questions :—

(1.) What are the influences which now tend to stop or foster the Slave Trade?

(2.) What suggestion can I offer to improve the present arrangements for its prevention in each part of my station?

(3.) What is its present condition compared with past years?

On the first question there can be no doubt that there has been a great diminution in the number of slaves brought down to the littoral. This is chiefly due to the great moral action of England, to her fixed determination to eradicate slavery, to the pressure she has brought to bear on the Governments of slave-holding States, and especially to the thorough honesty of the English Consular official, who always does his duty with tact and firmness.

This action of England is bearing fruit everywhere, and the Slave Trade has been declared illegal in many places where it once flourished, and is on the decline in all.

Secondly. The diminution is due to the introduction of legitimate commerce, to the presence of established missions both of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the interior, and to the now almost constant presence of explorers and travellers.

Thirdly. To the loyalty of native rulers and Governors who have given their adhesion to the English policy of exterminating the Slave Trade, notably to the efforts of the Sultan of Zanzibar and to the emancipation edict of the Queen of Madagascar.

Fourthly. To the sympathy and good will evinced by the Portuguese Government in issuing edicts prohibitory of Slave Trade in their territory, and in occasional active efforts to suppress it, and last, but most effective of all, to the great repressive force used by England in the constant presence of men-of-war cruisers and large numbers of boats, and especially to the increasing vigilance of Naval Officers, and men of all classes, in carrying out the wishes of their Government.

In doing this work the navy is deeply indebted to Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, whose long experience, great tact, and good influence over the Sultan has much tended to forward the success of the great object which we are all engaged in; nor must I omit the name of Mr. Pakenham, our Consul at Tamatave, who was most instrumental in bringing about the Great Emancipation Act of Madagascar. From these various causes the Slave Traffic is on the decline everywhere: in numbers brought down from the interior; in numbers exported from the littoral; in numbers captured by our cruisers. In reporting the causes which still tend to foster the Slave Trade, I am sorry to say I must place first and foremost the protection afforded to it by the use of the French flag; indeed, were it not for the French flag the East Coast Slave Trade would soon cease to exist, as even the Portuguese seem to be waking up to the necessity of more active co-operation with us for its suppression.

In consequence of repeated reports from our cruising officers, that dhows carrying the French flag were largely engaged in carrying slaves, I have gone thoroughly into this question, and I find the French action with regard to the Slave Trade has been the same from the first.

By reference to the Blue Books, I find that Major-General Rigby states before the Slave Trade Committee in July 1871, referring to his first coming to Zanzibar (from 1858 to 1861):—"In those days the chief part of the adult slaves were taken by the French from Zanzibar to Mayotta and Réunion, and sometimes they were escorted by men-of-war. The French Government then encouraged the Trade. The French Admiral used to say, 'We want labourers for our Colonies, and we are determined to have them.' The French Consul gave his active support to the Trade, &c. When Prince Napoleon was in office, much to his credit, he wished to stop the Trade, but the condition of those days still exists, and the French colonists ever repeat the words of their Admiral."

When I was at Réunion, a few weeks ago, the States-General of the island were debating the question of imported labour, especially with regard to the Indian coolies.

They unanimously admitted that without "imported labour" the Colony would



perish, but they did not like the coolie-system, because England wished certain conditions to be enforced for the better treatment of her subjects, and they would not hear of an English Inspector, and therefore they would gladly get the labour elsewhere, and are now, I hear, trying to introduce the "engagés" system at Mozambique.

Again, Commodore Heath, writing from Trincomalee on the 24th May, 1870, states that the French Commodore, M. Gisolme, of the "Armorique," made the following very true remark :—

"The Commodore pointed out, with much force, that although an Arab dhow might be perfectly free from all suspicion when a French cargo was shipped, yet such was the avarice of the Arabs, and such their innate propensity to slave-dealing, that there could be no security against a captain rendering the cargo liable to condemnation by some act of this nature."

The English Commodore fully admitted the truth of this remark, and 4,000 fr. were paid to a French subject (by our Government) whose goods had been seized under these circumstances. But how have the French dealt with this well-known Arab avarice and propensities to slave-dealing, against which there is no security? By giving them papers, and covering them by the French flag, so that they are not liable to capture or search, and are under no surveillance whatever, and they avail themselves of their liberty to indulge in their innate propensities to the utmost; and only the other day, at Zanzibar town, under the very eyes of the French Consul, an Arab received his papers in the morning, and embarked 90 slaves after dark; but, fortunately, the Sultan's officials gave him information, and he seized the slaves, and a few days later another batch was seized in the town, intended for a dhow which did not turn up.

If these occurrences take place at Zanzibar, we can well imagine what goes on elsewhere, and well may one of our captains write :—"If the French authorities would abstain from indirectly countenancing the Slave Trade, by allowing vessels, which are in no way French property, to fly the French flag; and if the Portuguese Government could be induced to permit, as it formerly did, the right to search for vessels within its territorial waters, the Mozambique and Madagascar Slave Trade would soon be abolished."

The Portuguese, I regret to say, are only spasmodic in their action, and difficult to move quickly when slaves are reported by our officers to be in their immediate neighbourhood.

They always let the news get wind, delay after delay occurs, until they arrive just in time to find the slaves gone. The Portuguese vessels of war are worn out or useless, but nevertheless, the Portuguese do not openly protect the Slave Trade, but profess sympathy with us, and occasionally act with some little vigour. It will thus be seen that in the suppression of the Slave Trade we have only to rely upon ourselves for all active measures, as the flags of other nations, except the two I have mentioned, scarcely appear in these waters.

*Red Sea.*—All evidence points to the fact that there is a large and constant flow of slaves from the Egyptian to the Arabian coast, and to and from many ports on both sides, notably from Beilul and Sawakim on the Egyptian to Hodeidah and Jeddah on the Arabian.

The number has been variously estimated. Commander Berners says he was creditably informed that over 3,000 slaves were openly sold in Hodeidah between June and December last year.

Commander Hext says slaves are known to be run generally in small numbers, but occasionally in gangs of over 100.

At present the repressive force in the Red Sea amounts to very little. The distance across from one shore to the other varies in time from three to ten hours for a fast-sailing dhow, and the passage can always be made under cover of the night; moreover, there are extensive reefs lying along both shores, where the slave-dhows can lie hid and wait their opportunity to cross.

To remedy this state of affairs we require :—

1. The Convention with Turkey, which I am under the impression is being effected.
2. That a despatch-vessel, lightly armed, but with good speed, be stationed at Aden for employment on all political and civil matters; this vessel would only require a very small European crew, as Seedie boys could do the work, and might be a lieutenant's command.

One man-of-war cruizer with two steam launches and two native dhows attached to her, one launch and one dhow for each coast; the dhows to be manned with a native captain and crew, and only carrying one officer and eight seamen from the cruizer; the expense would be small, and the work effectively done; the cruizer would keep to the

open water and look after her tenders, and during the slave season, which is generally at its height about the time of the Hajj to Mecca (from October to February), would remain in the neighbourhood of Jeddah.

The launches and dhows would of course belong to the cruiser *pro tem*.

*Persian Gulf*.—A considerable trade has always passed Ras-al-Hadd that must go somewhere, and find its way to the far side of the Gulf. I shall direct one cruiser this season to watch the neighbourhood of Ras-al-Hadd, where many captures have been already effected; and it would perhaps be well if the Resident at Bushire was called upon to make a special Report upon the Slave Trade as it now exists in the Persian Gulf.

We have at present three cruisers in the Persian Gulf, as agreed by convention with the Indian Government. I would suggest here that in lieu of one, a fast despatch-vessel be attached to the Residency at Bushire, with a very small English crew, to be used for political purposes in the Gulf, and to do work of a civil character which it is undesirable for a man-of-war to do.

One of the two cruisers should be stationed, according to season, at the cooler telegraphic positions, ready to come if required; the other should be kept during the slave season looking out for slavers passing into the Gulf of Oman. These two cruisers should have fast steam pinnaces, and if it were found that much work is to be done, a native dhow, as in the Red Sea, might be added.

During the off-season one of these vessels might always be absent, to give leave to their ship's company.

*East Coast of Africa*.—On the East Coast of Africa we have our chief repressive force, and here has always been the fountain head of slavery.

Pemba, Zanzibar, and Mozambique have been the great centres of the trade, and hence but a few years back some 20,000 slaves were annually exported.

The trade markets were in Madagascar, the Comoro Islands, and the French Settlements, Nos Beh, Mayotte, and Réunion; large numbers were also sent to the north for the Red Sea and Persian Gulf; and it is here that we can chiefly take stock as to what we have done, and compare the numbers of other times with those of to-day.

We have now the Sultan of Zanzibar, instead of being a protector of slaves, becoming himself a capturer of them, and loyally trying to extinguish the trade both ashore and afloat.

We have Madagascar, instead of being the hot-bed of slavery, declaring the total emancipation of the slave.

We have the Portuguese proclaiming the Slave Trade to be illegal within their territories, and aiding and abetting us in its suppression; and we have the Slave Trade itself flowing from the interior in small dribblets instead of great streams, and thus we have reduced the numbers of slaves exported in a very few years from 20,000 to 3,000, which I estimate to be about the number at present.

Admiral Corbett in his last Slave Trade Report has assumed that the trade has almost ceased, while Mr. O'Neill, our Consul at Mozambique, considered it still active, and that at least 3,000 are even now exported annually.

I agree with Mr. O'Neill, and I think his Report of the 2nd December, 1879,\* a very able, exhaustive, and truthful one; and if anything, I am inclined to think he has understated the matter, and the following instances reported within the last twelve months will bear me out in this belief:

1. A dhow from North Pemba was captured on the 1st February, 1880, with 22 raw slaves.

2. On the 16th July, 1880, a dhow with 15 raw slaves was captured.

3. At Kilwa Kivingi, Captain Molyneux last April, acting on private information, visited a house 4 miles inland, and found 19 adult raw slaves, some in chains: his informant told him that 250 slaves had been sent north during the previous month.

4. In June, writing from Mozambique, Captain Molyneux says—"Slaves have recently reached the coast in considerable numbers, and the Portuguese have evinced more activity, and captured a dhow."

He also says that intelligence reached the Portuguese Secretary-General that dhows were shipping slaves in the Mfussi Lagocns. He speaks of French dhows trading there, of six dhows constantly employed taking over slaves and bringing back bullocks.

5. Just before my arrival at Zanzibar the Sultan seized ninety slaves from a French dhow, and another batch was seized in the town a few days after.

6. Mr. Stanwood, of Moendava (recommended to be American Consul), saw in August last about 100 slaves being landed 10 miles south of his town, which came from the Quesungu River; and reliable information at Moendava said, that 1,500 were landed

annually on the West Coast of Madagascar. From these few but authentic recent incidences, it is evident that although the Slave Trade may be dying out, it is dying hard; but with three cruisers in these waters, and the splendid establishments of the "London's" boats, with the now loyal aid of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the awakened activity of the Portuguese, I hope next year to report a very great decline.

It has been suggested by Commander Tandy, and it is the opinion of many other officers, in which I concur, that if two fast sailing schooner yachts, that could keep the sea, were employed between Mozambique and Madagascar, they would have a most beneficial effect. For many reasons the ship's boats cannot keep the open water with safety for any length of time. The slavers can see the cruisers themselves (especially if steaming) a long way off, and these sailing schooners would meet this condition of things. I would recommend the purchase of two laid-up schooner yachts, which can always be bought in the market very cheaply, and would require no alteration whatever, as two light 12-pounder Howitzers and a few pistols and cutlasses would be the only armament required. It has been suggested to me by Captain Brownrigg, that a small steam-tug (which has been previously asked for) would be most useful to tow boats to and from their cruising ground, as the boats have at times much difficulty in getting from Zanzibar to their cruising station. I append to this Report papers and statistics, which will show that a wonderful result has been obtained in a very few years, and we may rest assured that although slavery may, for reasons I have stated, take some time to die out, it will never revive.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 349.

*Estimated Decrease since 1862.*

1862 to 1867.—The Report of the Slave Trade Committee estimated the number of slaves exported from Kilwa and elsewhere at 20,000 per annum.

1873 to 1876.—Consul Elton estimates 10,000 from Mozambique coast. Below 8,000.

1877.—Consul Elton reported a diminution to 1,600, but in the same year again reports a revival.

Consul Pakenham reports much slavery on the West Coast of Madagascar.

Captain Selby reports special activity.

*Note.*—Consul Elton evidently made some error in calculation here, and in 1877 the number was probably 4,000.

1879.—Captain Tracey and Admiral Corbett report little or no slavery, while Consul O'Neill estimates it at 3,000, and in this estimation I fully concur, for reasons stated in my Report.

(Signed) WM. GORE JONES, *Rear-Admiral,*  
*Commander-in-chief.*

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Inclosure 3 in No. 349.

*Memorandum by Dr. Kirk on the Slave Trade.*

THE year 1876 was the last in which land slave transport was legal: since that time the Sultan's Proclamations, forbidding both the fitting out of slave caravans and the passage of slave gangs through his dominions, have been in force.

In 1876 there were 491 slaves captured, of whom 458 were raw slaves brought to the coast by caravans from the interior at a recent period.

At the same time, 2,636 tons of shipping were condemned in the Zanzibar Admiralty Court, the tonnage bounties on which amounted to 14,498*l*.

The above may be taken as the normal results of the Pemba Slave Trade before the Sultan took steps to put an end to the land traffic by which this importation was supplied.

In 1877 the scarcity of raw slaves commenced to show itself; in that year only 285 slaves were captured, and of these 246 were raw slaves.

In 1878 the total number of slaves taken was further reduced by half, while in 1879, the laws having now come into full effect, only 15 raw slaves were captured. In the meantime, the number of vessels had also been reduced to eight, or one-third of former captures. It is very noticeable that while the total number of slaves taken has, since

slavery on land became localized and the movements of caravans prohibited, fallen from 491 to 73, that of raw slaves has diminished from 458 to 15, showing that although the demand still exists, the supply is not procurable owing to the effectual manner in which the Sultan has compelled his authorities to carry out the new laws.

The above may be thus tabulated :

Slaves captured in Zanzibar waters, and condemned in the British Court at Zanzibar between 1876 and 1879:

Year.					Raw Slaves.	Old Slaves.	Total.
1876	..	..	..	..	458	33	491
1877	..	..	..	..	246	39	285
1878	..	..	..	..	102	40	142
1879	..	..	..	..	15	58	73

Vessels seized as engaged in the Slave Trade against Zanzibar Treaties between 1876 and 1879.

Year.					Number Seized.	Number Released.	Number Condemned.	Tonnage Condemned.
1876	..	..	..	..	31	7	24	2,636
1877	..	..	..	..	36	13	23	2,074
1878	..	..	..	..	23	8	15	2,154
1879	..	..	..	..	14	6	8	1,036

Inclosure 4 in No. 349.

*Summary of Changes recommended for the better Suppression of the Slave Trade.*

*Increase.*

*East Coast of Africa Division.*—Two fast sailing schooner yachts for cruising purposes in the inshore waters between Madagascar and Mozambique.

One small steam-tug for Zanzibar, to tow the "London's" boats to and from their cruising ground.

*Aden and Red Sea Division.*—Two sailing native dhows for cruising purposes, manned by natives with a small European crew, say, of eight men and an officer.

Two fast steam launches.

*Changes.*

*Aden and Red Sea Division.*—One small fast despatch-vessel to be stationed at Aden for political purposes, with a lieutenant and small European crew, the vessel being chiefly worked by Seedies.

(This vessel might be in lieu of a commander's command, and the expense of two steam launches and two dhows would thus be compensated for.)

*Persian Gulf Division.*—One fast despatch-vessel to be used for political purposes, manned by a small European crew and worked by Seedies, in lieu of a commander's command to be stationed at Bushire.

(The two other sloops could be available for occasional support of the Resident's power, and the suppression of the Slave Trade.)

The two despatch-vessels for the Persian Gulf and Red Sea should be as roomy as possible, with particular attention paid to giving the Europeans airy and light quarters.

{Signed}

WM. GORE JONES, *Rear-Admiral,*  
*Commander-in-chief.*

## Inclosure 5 in No. 349.

## List of Vessels Captured on the East Indian Station during the Twelve Months ending September 12, 1880, on the ground of their being engaged in the Slave Trade.

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 Capturing Officer.	No. of Slaves		Tonnage of Captured Vessel.	Decretal part of Sentence.	How Captured Vessel was Disposed of.	Before what Court Adjudicated, and upon what Charge.	Remarks.
							Captured.	Manumitted.					
8 slaves (3 men and 6 women.)	Captured on shore.	...	...	1879 Nov. 15	Inbweni, island of Zanzibar.	Lieutenant Cutfield, H.M.S. "London."	8	0	...	Condemned as raw slaves	...	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 10 of 1879, Slave Trade.	These slaves were landed at Inbweni Island of Zanzibar on the night of the 10th and 13th November, 1879.
Asiminti, dhow.	Arab	Mateno, master; Sheik bin Mohammed, owner.	9	7	Pemba	Launch No. 3 of H.M.S. "London." (Officer's name not reported.)	9	0	151-94	Dhow condemned, and slaves emancipated.	Destroyed by order of Court.	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 17 of 1879, Slave Trade.	
"Kiawaya M'change"	Ditto	Ufungno, master; Seif bin Mussoud, owner.	5	13	Zanzibar	Sub-Lieutenant Hudson, H.M.S. "London."	5	1	26-43	1 female slave emancipated; dhow restored.	Restored	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 18 of 1879, Slave Trade.	
3 slaves escaped	...	...	...	17	Pemba	H.M.S. "London." (Whale boat.)	3	1	...	1 female slave emancipated; the other (3 men) discharged simply there not being sufficient evidence to show that he had been taken to Pemba against his will.	...	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 20 of 1879, Slave Trade.	These two slaves escaped in a canoe to one of the "London" boats, off Pemba.
No name, dhow	Arab	Bukete, master; Ali bin Khalifa, owner.	6	1880 Jan. 6	Ditto	Launch No. 3 of H.M.S. "London."	6	0	111-51	Slaves emancipated; vessel restored.	Restored	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 1 of 1880, Slave Trade.	
"Shuba," dhow	British	Haji, master; Dias Thawa, owner.	9	17	Ditto	Sub-Lieut. Vander Byl, H.M.S. "London."	1	0	15-01	Ditto	Ditto	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 2 of 1880, Slave Trade.	
No name, dhow	Nons	Moussa, master; Mahommed, of Pemba, owner.	3	Feb. 1	Ditto	Sub-Lieut. Smith, H.M.S. "London."	3	0	8-62	Condemned	Destroyed by fire.	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 3 of 1880, Slave Trade.	
Unknown, dhow	Arab	Haji, master; Masudi bin Saif, owner.	...	4	Ditto	Whale boat of H.M.S. "London."	3	0	81-91	Ditto	Ditto	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 4 of 1880, Slave Trade.	
"Salamali," dhow.	British	Rhamia bin Fandi, master; Jan Mahommed Hamary, owner.	...	Mar. 11	Zanzibar	Lieutenant Cutfield, H.M.S. "London."	3	0	27-96	Slaves to be emancipated; dhow to be restored.	Restored	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 5 of 1880, Slave Trade.	
"Kihaki," dhow	Arab	Mdunge, master; Mahommed bin Isa, owner.	...	Feb. 13	Zanzibar harbour	Sub-Lieut. Vander Byl, H.M.S. "London."	1	0	17-08	Condemned	Destroyed	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 6 of 1880, Slave Trade.	
Unknown, dhow	Ditto	Hodi, master; Mohammed bin Isa, owner.	3	May 6	Off Pemba	Ditto	1	0	10-84	Slave to be emancipated; dhow restored.	Restored	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 7 of 1880, Slave Trade.	
"Malrahi," dhow.	Ditto	Chande, master and owner.	4	20	Pemba	Coxswain of steam-cutter, H.M.S. "London."	4	0	19-33	Condemned	Destroyed by fire.	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 9 of 1880, Slave Trade.	

Name and Description of Captured Vessel.	Flag under which Captured Vessel was Sealing.	Names of Master and Owner of Captured Vessel.	No. of Crew.	Date of Seizure.	Where Captured.	Name and Rank of Capturing Officer.	No. of Slaves			Tonnage of Captured Vessel.	Decretal part of Sentence.	How Captured Vessel was Disposed of.	Before what Court Adjudicated, and upon what Charge.	Remarks.
							Captured.	Died before Adjudication.	Emancipated.					
"Gogo," dhow	Arab	Kombo, master; Khamis bin Isa, owner.	4	1880 June 30	Ko Kotoai	Mr. E. Bride, boatswain, H.M.S. "London."	4	...	4	22 1/2	Destroyed by fire	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 10 of 1880, Slave Trade.		
"Nyumbo," dhow	Ditto	Nango	6	July 16	Pemba	Sub-Lieut. Douglas, H.M.S. "London."	1	...	1	1 8/8	Destroyed	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 11 of 1880, Slave Trade.		
"Savalehi"	...	...	...	16	Ditto (shore)	Ditto	14	...	14	...	...	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 12 of 1880, Slave Trade.		
Not known, dhow	Noah	Not known	2 others ran away	22	Off Pemba	Lieutenant Cutfield, H.M.S. "London."	8	...	1	28 6/7	Restored	Consular Court at Zanzibar; Cause No. 13 of 1880, Slave Trade.		
				June 7	Chom Chem, Mafia Island.	Sub-Lieut. Elwes, H.M.S. "Wild Swan."	...	...	...	70	...	There has not yet been an opportunity of applying for a decree in this case.		

COMPARATIVE Statement of Condemnations.

For year ending—	Vessels Condemned.		Gross Tonnage.	Number of Slaves Liberated.	
	Number.	Number.		...	...
September 12, 1878	14	...	1,508	55	...
September 12, 1879	17	...	2,218	167	...
September 12, 1880	8*	...	393*	67	...

\* Includes the capture made by "Wild Swan," not yet condemned.

"Euryalus," Trincomalee, September 24, 1880.

(Signed) WM. GORE JONES,  
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-chief.

## REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS.

Inclosure 6 in No. 349.

*Vice-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir,

84, Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, March 9, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd March, 1880, inclosing a printed copy of a despatch from Mr. Consul O'Neill on East African Slave Trade, and calling upon me for any observations I may have to offer.

I have read Mr. O'Neill's despatch, and am rather surprised to find he differs so entirely from the report that I thought it right to make before giving up the East Indian command. My previous letter was founded on reports that I had received from commanding officers of ships under my orders, and also from observations that I had been able to make myself during a short visit to Madagascar and the Comoro Islands.

I had no communication with Mr. Consul O'Neill (who had only lately taken office), but I am under the impression that Captain Tracey, of the "Spartan," had, and I was entirely unaware of the strong opinion held by Mr. O'Neill as to the state of the Slave Trade in the Mozambique channel, which he seems by his despatch now to entertain.

Whilst at Majunga (North-west Coast of Madagascar) I could gain no information whatever to show that slaves in any numbers were brought across from Mozambique territory to Madagascar; on the contrary, the missionary at Majunga, an experienced and very intelligent gentleman, was entirely opposed to the idea.

The commanding officers of our cruisers had failed to trace any cargoes having been landed between Majunga and Tullear (Tulia in the despatch).

At Johanna there is, in my opinion, no reason to suspect any Traffic in slaves. The Great Comoro and Mohilla Islands had been watched, and many dhows boarded and searched without success, and I made my report accordingly.

I never meant to affirm that the Slave Trade in those parts was entirely extinct, but only that it was carried on (if at all) in a trifling manner to what had formerly been the case. I did not suppose, or report, that that part of the coast could be left without cruisers to watch it, but I did think that the arrangement I left in force sufficient to ensure that the Slave Trade would not revive again as it used to exist, and I entirely agree with Mr. O'Neill, that time alone with the development of legitimate trade will entirely stop it.

I may of course be in error, and Mr. O'Neill correct in his estimate as to the extent slavery is carried on in the Mozambique and parts adjoining, but if such numbers as he puts it at are regularly carried across the Mozambique channel, I cannot but think it would have been positively ascertained in some instances where they were shipped or landed, but up to the date of my report I had no such data to go upon, in spite of our continuous efforts to gain information and effect captures. Rumours of slave cargoes were I am aware frequent, but when the commanding officers of our cruisers tried to verify them they almost always failed. If Mr. O'Neill could furnish such information to our cruisers as to lead to some captures the evidence would of course be conclusive, and it would perhaps be thought requisite to increase the naval force in those waters.

To watch all the ports in the Mozambique coast effectually, and also to guard the Madagascar coast with the hope of stamping out what remains of the Slave Trade (I mean the open sea Traffic), would, I am convinced, require a very considerable number of vessels above what can now be spared from the East Indian squadron, and even then would not be effectual without the most cordial co-operation from the Portuguese officials.

The instances quoted by Mr. O'Neill of slaves said to have been landed in Madagascar from Mozambique occurred since the date of my previous letter.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

Inclosure 7 in No. 349.

*Captain Tracey to Admiral Sir C. Elliot.*

Sir,

"Spartan," at Sheerness, August 6, 1880.

WITH reference to the remarks made by Consul O'Neill on my letters to Rear-Admiral J. Corbett, C.B., relative to the Slave Trade in the Mozambique, I can only adhere to my former opinion, and I think time has proved it a correct one. Considering that Consul O'Neill was taken to his post in Her Majesty's ship "Spartan" in April 1879.



and that he went to the neighbourhood of Zululand immediately afterwards, where he remained for two or three months, he could hardly claim to have had more personal experience of the Mozambique Slave Trade than I had, though he appears to have studied assiduously its past history, and investigated events which had occurred in days gone by. The boats of this ship cruized for four months off every place in Madagascar where slaves could possibly be landed, while the ship was constantly under way in the Mozambique channel, and, though our interpreters made frequent inquiries, no news of slaves being landed could be obtained. The blockade maintained by the boats of the squadron is such that the dhows boarded by one boat have invariably written papers to show that they were recently boarded by one of the other boats, and the commander of the French man-of-war "Décidée" assured me that all the dhows boarded by him in the vicinity of the French Settlements and elsewhere had been invariably searched by the boats of the English men-of-war during the trip on which they were engaged. Since the capture of a slaver by the boats of the "Spartan" on the 22nd July, 1879, no slavers have, as far as I hear, been captured. Our ships and boats have since cruized constantly, so that I think my Report is fairly proved.

As regards Commander Tandy's account of a reported landing of slaves at Moendava, I do not remember to have heard of it, and should like to know if he reported it officially. During my visit to St. Augustine's Bay and the villages in the vicinity, I was assured that slaving did not exist anywhere near Tullear or Moendava; slave labour is not required in that part, and, as an *entrepôt* for slaves destined for Bourbon, it has fallen into disuse for some years past.

In clause 6 Consul O'Neill infers that my opinions are based on a three months' experience of the Mozambique. I would observe that I was employed on the same duty from October 1877 to March 1878, during which time I carefully studied this question of the transport of slaves by sea, and though the boats of this ship captured and destroyed one dhow at Maintyrano which had undoubtedly landed a cargo, I consider that an exceptional case, which I did not consider sufficient to prevent my expression of opinion that the Slave Trade by sea had practically ceased to exist in 1879.

I request that the views of Captain Molyneux, of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," may be obtained. He has lately been cruizing in the Mozambique, and will be in a position to report on the actual work done by our cruisers, and whether any trace of slaves has been obtained.

The value of statistics of slaves sent to the coast, compiled from the verbal statements of natives and casual visitors at port Mozambique, may not be the surest guide by which to judge of the extent of the Slave Traffic by sea.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RICHD. E. TRACEY.

No. 350.

*Captain Brownrigg to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

"London," at Zanzibar, September 25, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 25th ultimo Sub-Lieutenant Chas. S. Smith, while cruizing off Pemba for the suppression of the Slave Trade, detained a dhow under the following circumstances:—

At 12:30 o'clock, on boarding, he found her full of slaves. The Nahoza said he was told by the two Arabs on board when at Pangani to take the slaves and convey them to Pemba. The Arabs denied all knowledge of the transaction, but their statement not being credited, they were detained, and the case placed in the Consular Court at Zanzibar as Case No. 15 of 1880, resulting in a Decree of Condemnation on the 29th August.

The slaves have been emancipated and the dhow destroyed by fire.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

Inclosure in No. 350.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where, if at sea state Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel, stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.		
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.	
1880 Aug. 30	Pemba ...	No name	Ismail ...	Not known ...	Arab ...	Kihlela ...	3	None	15-90	Pangani . Pemba .	Not known	Slaves .	Not known .	...	Not known .	10	17	...	...	Pangani ...	...	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good.—Nil. Emancipated—27.

"London," at Zanzibar, September 25, 1880.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, Captain.

No. 351.

*Captain Brownrigg to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, September 25, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 25th August, while Sub-Lieutenant Chas. S. Smith was cruising in one of the boats belonging to Her Majesty's ship under my command, employed for the suppression of the Slave Trade off Pemba, boarded the dhow described in the accompanying form of Report of Capture, and found therein twelve slaves, some of them raw, in charge of the Nahoza.

The case was placed in Court and a Decree of Forfeiture pronounced on the 29th August. The slaves were emancipated and the dhow destroyed by fire.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

Inclosure in No. 361.

RETURN of Vessel detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colour.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.	
		Vessel.	Master.	Owner, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns. Tons.	From.	Round.	Belonging.	Men.				Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Where Shipped			Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—13.
1880 Aug. 25	Pembe ...	No name ...	Nasibu ...	Not known.	Arab ...	Mashua ...	2	None	10-60	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Slaves ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	7	5	...	Unknown ...	Zanzibar ...	...

"London," at Zanzibar, September 25, 1880.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, Captain.

No. 352.

*Captain Brownrigg to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, October 6, 1880.*

WHILE cruising for the suppression of the Slave Trade off Pemba in one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship under my command, Henry Westcombe, Petty Officer First Class, boarded a dhow, name unknown, and found seven men, whom the Nahoza said formed the crew. Two of the supposed crew, viz., Juma and Rahani, said they were "passengers," but Hamsini declared he was a slave of Binta Juma. Usane, the Nahoza, having told him to say that he was one of the crew if they were boarded by an English boat.

2. On further examination Juma confessed he was a slave of Binta Juma, shipped by Usane for conveyance to Pemba against his will, and Hamsini added that Usane came to the house of Binta Juma and took him and Juma, his fellow slave, to the dhow by force.

3. This case was placed in the Zanzibar Consular Court as Case No. 21 of 1880, when Judgment was given decreeing the two slaves "lawfully seized and forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen," and condemned accordingly, and the dhow restored, as no proof was "found that she was at the time of her capture engaged in the Slave Trade."

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

Inclosure in No. 362.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where, if at sea, state 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.			Where Shipped.	
1880 Sept. 6	Pemba ...	Unknown ...	Hossain (or Uvane)	Salim bin Ali of Pemba	Arab ...	Pontil ...	7	None	30.6	Zanzibar.	Pemba ...	Zanzibar ...	Not known	Passengers.	...	...	3	...	...	...	Zanzibar ...	...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—4. Dhow restored.

“London,” at Zanzibar, October 6, 1880.

No. 353.

*Commander Dacres to Captain Brownrigg.*

Sir.

*"Wild Swan," at Inajunga, August 22, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the Arab dhow "Simba" of Chole being boarded at Kilwa Kivinga on the 5th June, 1880, a man named Abdool was found to be in excess of the crew.

2. Upon his being interrogated he said he was a slave, and wished to place himself under the protection of the British flag, as he was detained against his will.

3. The Nahoza stated the man was a domestic slave, and received 1 dollar per month.

4. Under these circumstances, I considered it advisable to take the man on board, and have the honour to request instructions as to his disposal.

5. Kilwa Kivinge is within the territory of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) S. H. P. DACRES.

*September 10, 1880.*

P.S.—This fugitive slave was condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar as a lawful capture, Case No. 20 of 1880.

S. H. P. D.

No. 354.

*Rear-Admiral Jones to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

(Extract.)

*December 4, 1880.*

THE "London's" boats have been kept constantly cruising in the Pemba Channel and to the southward of Zanzibar with the result of the capture of one dhow with ninety-nine slaves on board. The health of the ship's company in ship and cruising boats is reported as good.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar having expressed a wish that Dr. Kirk, Consul-General and Political Resident, should, in conjunction with Captain Brownrigg, Senior Officer, proceed to the south end of Zanzibar Island and select a site for a lighthouse which it is His Highness' intention to build, the "Wild Swan" proceeded there on the 4th November, and, a site having been selected, returned to her anchorage at Zanzibar the same day.

The "Wild Swan" visited Mombasa on the 12th to 14th September. Commander Dacres reports:—"I found the missionaries on shore had barricaded their houses, but upon inquiry the Wali assured me personally, through Lieutenant Cutfield, of Her Majesty's ship 'London,' that there was not the slightest cause for alarm."



## REPORTS FROM THE TREASURY.

No. 355.

*Sir R. Lingen to Lord Tenterden.—(Received January 23.)*

My Lord,

*Treasury Chambers, January 22, 1880.*

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 under-mentioned Returns relating to Slave Trade matters, viz. :—

1. List of adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts reported to the Treasury between the 1st October and 31st December, 1879.
2. Account of slave bounty paid by command of this Board 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. 355.

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, 1879.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentences.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London .. ..	Kunguru Mwoga (No. 16 of 1879)	July 25, 1879	Aug. 4, 1879	Consular Court, Zansibar	Vessel restored ; 2 slaves con- demned.
Rifleman .. ..	Name unknown.. (No. 14 of 1879)	May 28, ..	Aug. 4, ..	Ditto ..	Canoe and 1 slave condemned.
Spartan .. ..	Name unknown.. (No. 2 of 1879)	July 22, ..	Oct. 2, ..	Consular Court, Madagascar	Vessel condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 355.

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, 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.
Nov. 6, 1879	Naval Prize Account	London .. ..	6 male slaves ; 6 female slaves (No. 5 of 1879)	12	..	..	£ 60
.. 7, ..	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Dunehada .. .. (No. 4 of 1879)	1	..	..	5
Dec. 4, .	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	8 male slaves ; 2 female slaves (No. 10 of 1879)	9	..	..	45
							110

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 355.

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, 1879.

Date of payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per ton.	Amount paid.
Dec. 4, 1879	Naval Prize Account	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 11 of 1879)	115	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 632 10 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 356.

*Mr. Law to Lord Tenterden.—(Received April 22.)*

My Lord,

*Treasury Chambers, April 21, 1880.*

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 a 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, 1880.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

Inclosure in No. 356.

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, 1880.

Name of Capturing Ship or Seizor.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court Adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London . . . .	2 male slaves; 6 female slaves (No. 19 of 1879)	1879 Nov. 15	1879 Nov. 17	Consular Court, Zanzibar	8 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. .. .	Asmini .. .. . (No. 17 of 1879)	Nov. 7	Nov. 29	Ditto .. .. .	Vessel and 3 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. .. .	Kimwaya Mchanga .. (No. 18 of 1879)	Nov. 13	Nov. 23	Ditto .. .. .	Vessel and 2 slaves released; 1 slave condemned.
Ditto .. .. .	1 male slave; 1 female slave (No. 20 of 1879)	Nov. 17	Dec. 5	Ditto .. .. .	1 slave condemned; 1 slave discharged.
J. B. Elliott, Esq., Manager of the Western District, Sierra Leone	Canoe; name unknown; 20 slaves	Dec. 2	1880 Jan. 28	Vice-Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone	Canoe and 20 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. .. .	Canoe; name unknown; 103 slaves.	Dec. 2	1880 Jan. 28	Ditto .. .. .	Canoe and 103 slaves condemned.
London .. .. .	Name unknown .. .. (No. 1 of 1880)	Jan. 6	Jan. 12	Consular Court, Zanzibar.	Vessel restored; 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. .. .	Shuba .. .. . (No. 2 of 1880)	Jan. 17	Jan. 22	Ditto .. .. .	Vessel restored; 1 slave condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 357.

*Sir R. Lingen to Lord Tenterden.—(Received August 4.)*

My Lord,

*Treasury Chambers, August 3, 1880.*

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, for the information of Earl Granville, copies of the under-mentioned Returns relating to Slave Trade matters, viz. :—

1. List of adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to my Lords from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1880.
2. Account of slave bounty paid during the same period.
3. Account of tonnage bounty paid for the same period.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed)

R. R. W. LINGEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 357.

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, 1880.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court Adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London .. ..	Name unknown . (No. 5 of 1880)	1880 Feb. 13	1880 Feb. 17	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown . (No. 3 of 1880)	Feb. 1	Feb. 19	Ditto .. ..	Vessel and 22 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown . (No. 4 of 1880)	Feb. 6	Feb. 12	Ditto .. ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Salamatée .. (No. 6 of 1880)	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Ditto .. ..	Vessel released; 2 slaves condemned.

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 357.

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, 1880.

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.
1880 April 27	Naval Prize Account	Rifeman ..	Name unknown . (No. 14 of 1878)	1	..	..	£ 5
April 27	Ditto .. ..	London .	Kungurn Mwoga (No. 16 of 1879)	2	..	..	10
May 11	Ditto .. ..	Vestal ..	14 male slaves; 4 female slaves (No. 30 of 1878)	18	..	..	90
							105

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 357.

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, 1880.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty Paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount Paid.
1880					£ s.	£ s.
April 19	Naval Prize Account ..	London .. ..	Mzuri Kwao .. .. (No. 13 of 1879)	143	5 10	786 10
" 27	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 8 of 1879)	115	5 10	632 10
" 27	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Chumi Kunga .. .. (No. 6 of 1879)	73	5 10	401 10
" 27	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Farish .. .. (No. 3 of 1879)	161	5 10	895 10
" 27	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 7 of 1879)	109	5 10	599 10
May 11	Ditto .. ..	Vestal .. ..	Mauli .. .. (No. 29 of 1878)	275	5 10	1,512 10
						4,818 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 358.

Mr. Law to Lord Tenterden.—(Received October 26.)

My Lord,

Treasury Chambers, October 25, 1880.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, the inclosed copies of Reports received by them from the Commissioner of Wrecks, containing a list of adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty and Mixed Courts of Justice, and an account of bounties paid for captured slaves during the quarter ended 30 September, 1880.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 358.

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, 1880.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 8 of 1880)	May 6, 1880	May 18, 1880	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel restored; 1 slave condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 9 of 1880)	May 20, ..	May 29, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and part of cargo with slaves condemned; all other cargo restored.
Ditto .. ..	Gogo .. .. (No. 10 of 1880)	June 30, ..	July 12, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 4 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	9 male slaves; 5 female slaves (No. 11 of 1880)	July 16, ..	July 21, ..	Ditto ..	9 males and 5 female slaves condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

## REPORTS FROM THE TREASURY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 358.

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, 1880.

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. 10, 1880	Naval Prize Account	London ..	Shuba ..	1	..	..	£ 5
Sept. 21 ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Kimwaya Mchanga .. (No. 18 of 1879)	1	..	..	5
Sept. 21 ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2 male slaves; 6 female slaves (No. 19 of 1879)	8	..	..	40
Sept. 21 ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1 male slave; 1 female slave (No. 20 of 1879)	1	..	..	5
Sept. 21 ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 1 of 1880)	2	..	..	10
	Mr. J. B. Elliott, Manager of the Western District, Sierra Leone.		Canoe and 103 slaves ..	103	..	..	515*
	Ditto ditto ..	..	Canoe and 20 slaves ..	20	..	..	100*
							680

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

X

\* Out of the Treasury chest, Sierra Leone.