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SLAVE TRADE. No. 1 (1882).

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CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS  
ABROAD,

AND

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS

AND THE

TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO THE

SLAVE TRADE.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*  
1882.

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LONDON:  
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.



TABLE OF CONTENTS.

EGYPT.

No.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
1	To Mr. Malet .. ..	Jan. 4, 1881	Soudan Slave Trade. Excessive severity of repression would defeat its own end .. ..	1
2	Mr. Malet .. ..	4,	Improved treatment of slaves seeking freedom .. ..	1
3	To Mr. Malet .. ..	13,	Captain Burton on Slave Trade in Egypt .. ..	2
4	Mr. Malet .. ..	10,	Soudan Slave Trade. Letters from Giegler Pasha and Herr Buchta to Minister for Foreign Affairs .. ..	3
5	" " .. ..	12,	Count della Sala raised to rank of Pasha .. ..	5
6	To Mr. Malet .. ..	28,	Satisfaction at improved treatment of slaves .. ..	5
7	Mr. Malet .. ..	22,	Letter from Prince John Borghese on Soudan Slave Trade .. ..	5
8	To Mr. Malet .. ..	Feb. 2,	Approves note in No. 4 .. ..	6
9	Mr. Malet .. ..	5,	No truth in reported dealings in Circassian slaves by Sultan of Morocco .. ..	6
	(Telegraphic)			
10	" " .. ..	Jan. 31,	Remarks on Captain Burton's letter (see No. 3) .. ..	7
11	To Mr. Malet .. ..	Feb. 23,	Letter from Captain Burton on trade in eunuchs .. ..	7
12	" " .. ..	25,	Evidence of a Traffic in slaves between Egypt and Morocco. For inquiries .. ..	8
13	Mr. Malet .. ..	21,	Slave-hunting raids round Delen .. ..	8
14	" " .. ..	25,	Count della Sala's Report of his doings .. ..	11
15	To Mr. Malet .. ..	Mar. 9,	Further letter from Captain Burton .. ..	12
16	Mr. Malet .. ..	5,	A slave-dealer condemned to hard labour .. ..	13
17	" " .. ..	7,	Dr. Schweinfurth on the Slave Trade .. ..	14
18	" " .. ..	7,	Inability of Government to deal with slave raids round Delen .. ..	15
19	To Mr. Malet .. ..	18,	Letter from Anti-Slavery Society on Soudan trade .. ..	17
20	Mr. Malet .. ..	10,	A slave-dealer condemned to hard labour .. ..	20
21	To Mr. Malet .. ..	24,	Satisfaction at punishment reported in No. 16 .. ..	21
22	" " .. ..	26,	Satisfaction at punishment reported in No. 20 .. ..	21
23	Mr. Malet .. ..	16,	Remarks on eunuch trade .. ..	21
24	To Mr. Malet .. ..	31,	Approves note in No. 18 .. ..	21
25	" " .. ..	31,	Sir J. D. Hay on alleged purchase of Circassians in Egypt for Sultan of Morocco .. ..	22
26	Mr. Malet .. ..	Apr. 2,	Remarks on Anti-Slavery Society's letter in No. 19. Saleh Bey, Governor of Fashoda, dismissed for connivance at Slave Trade .. ..	23
27	" " .. ..	4,	Letter from Anti-Slavery Society on Soudan trade. Requiring investigation as to facts .. ..	24
28	To Mr. Malet .. ..	12,	Satisfaction at dismissal of Governor of Fashoda .. ..	24
29	" " .. ..	30,	Soudan Slave Trade. Notes to Egyptian Government on .. ..	25
30	Mr. Malet .. ..	24,	Three persons sentenced for conniving at Slave Trade .. ..	26
31	" " .. ..	28,	Eunuch trade. To recommend measures to Khedive against it .. ..	27
32	To Mr. Malet .. ..	May 10,	Slave Trade in Kordofan. Don L. Heriot on .. ..	27
33	Mr. Cookson .. ..	5,	Approves notes in No. 30 .. ..	29
34	To Mr. Malet .. ..	17,	Punishment of a number of slave-dealers. . . . .	30
35	Mr. Cookson .. ..	21,	Giegler Pasha's Report of his expedition to Fashoda .. ..	32
36	Mr. Malet .. ..	June 3,	Letter from Anti-Slavery Society on Herr Buchta's Report. Recommending Consuls .. ..	40
37	To Mr. Malet .. ..	7,	Remarks of Minister for Foreign Affairs on Don L. Heriot's Report (see No. 33) .. ..	42
38	Mr. Cookson .. ..	3,	Office for emancipation of slaves established under Samy Pasha .. ..	43
39	" " .. ..	28,	To report how the new office works .. ..	43
40	To Mr. Cookson .. ..	July 12,	Eunuch trade. Conversation with Khedive .. ..	44
41	Mr. Cookson .. ..	8,	Approves language reported in preceding .. ..	44
42	To Mr. Cookson .. ..	27,	New emancipation office. Report on, by Mr. Borg .. ..	44
43	Sir E. Malet .. ..	Sept. 30,	Giegler Pasha's account of his mission to Gebel Nuba, in consequence of Don Heriot's Reports .. ..	45
44	" " .. ..	Oct. 27,	Seizure of and sentences on slave-dealers .. ..	46
45	" " .. ..	Nov. 16,	Satisfaction at above.. ..	48
46	To Sir E. Malet .. ..	Dec. 5,		

EGYPT—(*Admiralty Reports*).

No.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
47	Admiralty .. ..	Jan. 8, 1881	Movements of slaves north and south of Souakin ..	48
48	Commander Berners to Commander Byles	Mar. 4,	Monthly Report of "Philomel's" proceedings. Notes on Arabian coast .. ..	48
49	" " .. ..	4,	Detention of two boats near Souakin .. ..	49
50	Captain Foot to Rear-Admiral Jones	Sept. 28,	Proceedings of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby." Slaves liberated.. ..	50

## PORTUGAL.

51	Mr. Morier .. ..	Apr. 25, 1881	Recall of Senhor Sarmento from Mozambique ..	54
52	To Mr. Morier .. ..	May 17,	To express regret at above, and appreciation of his efforts against the Slave Trade .. ..	54
53	Mr. Saurin .. ..	June 6,	Note to Government on Senhor Sarmento's recall ..	54

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Mozambique*.

54	Consul O'Neill .. ..	Nov. 26, 1880	Wreck of a slave-dhow near Umfussi River; nearly 200 lives lost. Remarks on action of French and Portuguese. Native emigration prohibited .. ..	55
55	" " .. ..	Dec. 5,	Action of "Ruby" on Madagascar coast. On Slave Trade in Kivolani-Umfussi district, and efforts to obtain joint action .. ..	58
56	To Consul O'Neill.. ..	Jan. 6, 1881	Approval of Report on coast above Pomba Bay ..	59
57	Consul O'Neill .. ..	Dec. 21, 1880	Joint action agreed to by Governor-General, but impossible owing to want of an English ship ..	59
58	" " .. ..	31,	On extent of Slave Trade, and measures for its suppression in 1880 .. ..	62
59	To Consul O'Neill.. ..	Feb. 7, 1881	Approves his action reported in No. 54 .. ..	65
60	" " .. ..	7,	Approval of steps reported in No. 55 .. ..	65
61	Consul O'Neill .. .. (Telegraphic)	24,	Governor-General repudiates attack made on him at Lisbon .. ..	65
62	" " .. ..	Jan. 22,	On difficulties in the way of joint action of naval forces .. ..	66
63	" " .. ..	30,	Is collecting evidence in case of joint action ..	67
64	" " .. ..	Feb. 11,	Failure of Portuguese to arrest Sheikh of Mosembe. Has offered co-operation .. ..	67
65	" " .. ..	21,	Reports visit to Kivolani-Umfussi district. Apparent decrease of Slave Trade .. ..	71
66	" " .. ..	27,	Letter from Senhor Sarmento to Lisbon Geographical Society replying to attacks made against him .. ..	72
67	To Consul O'Neill . ..	Apr. 14,	Satisfaction at visit to Kivolani-Umfussi . ..	79
68	" " .. ..	19,	Approves offer of co-operation against Sheikh of Mosembe. None of our men should be landed ..	79
69	Consul O'Neill .. ..	Mar. 9,	Failure of second expedition against Sheikh of Mosembe. .. ..	80
70	" " .. ..	16,	Maviti raid on Kissanga; it may have effect on Slave Trade to Comoro. Proposes visiting Kissanga . .. ..	82
71	To Consul O'Neill . ..	May 17,	Approves his going to Kissanga .. ..	83
72	Consul O'Neill .. ..	Apr. 16,	Report of visit to Kissanga, with map. May he visit Makua country? .. ..	83
73	" " .. ..	26,	Punishment of owner and crew of a slave-dhow seized in April 1880 .. ..	85
74	" " .. ..	May 16,	Regret at Senhor Sarmento's removal .. ..	86
75	" " .. ..	25,	Looting of a Portuguese gun-boat by natives of Quizungu district. "Wild Swan" gone to assist .. ..	86

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

v

No.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
76	To Consul O'Neill .	.. July 1, 1881	Approves "Wild Swan" having gone to Quizungu.	90
77	" " ..	.. 1,	Authorizes visit to Makua country ..	90
78	Consul O'Neill ..	.. June 14,	Return of "Wild Swan." Report of her proceedings ..	90
79	" " ..	.. July 19,	Visit to Angoche and district ..	93
80	To Consul O'Neill .	.. Aug. 26,	Receipt of above ..	95
81	Consul O'Neill ..	.. 3.	Preparations for his visit to the Makua country ..	95
82	" " ..	.. 16,	Visit of Admiral Gore Jones. Its good effect ..	97
83	" " ..	.. 17,	Report by Governor-General Menezes on Portuguese rule, and the Slave Trade in Mozambique in 1878. Its accuracy and applicability to present day ..	97
84	To Consul O'Neill .	.. Oct. 20,	To be careful when he visits Makua country ..	99
85	Consul O'Neill ..	.. Sept. 10,	Visit to Makua country. Progress to date ..	99
86	To Consul O'Neill .	.. Nov. 21,	Ditto. Proceedings approved ..	101

PORTUGAL. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

87	Commander Dacres to Captain Brownrigg	Feb. 17, 1881	Report of co-operative action with Portuguese against slave-dealers near Conducia Bay ..	101
88	" " ..	.. 28,	Further on a second expedition against same dealers ..	102
89	Lieutenant Rooper to Commander Dacres	June 1,	Visit to Tejungo River. Probable existence of an active Slave Trade thence to the Comoros ..	105

TURKEY.

90	To Mr. St. John ..	.. Jan. 7, 1881	Movements of Her Majesty's ships in the Red Sea .	108
91	Mr. St. John ..	.. 12,	Slave Traffic on south coast of Anatolia. Report by Consul-General Wilson ..	108
92	To Mr. St. John ..	.. 27,	To press for confirmation of sentence on the murderer of a girl slave at Jeddah ..	108
93	" " ..	.. 31,	Active Slave Trade in the Hedjaz. To call upon the Porte to put it down ..	109
94	To Mr. Goschen ..	.. Feb. 19,	Evil effect of Abdul Moutalib's advent to power in the Hedjaz. To represent strongly ..	109
95	Mr. St. John ..	.. 12,	Case of a fugitive from Mecca who took refuge at Her Majesty's Consulate at Jeddah ..	109
96	Mr. Goschen ..	.. Mar. 6,	Slave Trade in Hedjaz Steps already taken	112
97	To Mr. Goschen ..	.. 14,	Fugitive from Mecca. Mr. St. John approved ..	113
98	" " ..	.. Apr. 8,	Slave Trade at Hodeida. Asks for remarks on Report by Dragoman of Jeddah Consulate ..	113
99	Mr. Goschen ..	.. 7,	Turkish and Circassian slavery. Report on by Vice-Consul Chermiside ..	113
100	" " .. (Telegraphic)	..	Fugitive Circassian slave at Larissa. May Vice-Consul protect her? ..	117
101	To Mr. Goschen ..	..	Increase of Slave Trade at Jeddah. To represent it to the Porte ..	118
102	" " ..	..	Mr. Chermiside's Report read with much interest ..	118
103	" " ..	.. May 9,	Fugitive slave at Larissa. Steps to be taken ..	118
104	Earl of Dufferin .. (Telegraphic)	.. June 27,	Ditto. Governor instructed to abstain from action .	118
105	" " ..	.. July 22,	Case of a fugitive slave at Angora Vice-Consulate. Steps taken ..	118
106	" " ..	.. 26,	Slave Trade in the Hedjaz. Conversation with Minister for Foreign Affairs ..	120
107	To Earl of Dufferin	.. Aug. 5,	Slave at Angora. Approves action ..	120
108	" " ..	.. 5,	Slave Trade in the Hedjaz. Approves language .	120
109	Earl of Dufferin ..	.. July 31,	Slave Trade in the Hedjaz and Yemen. Note to the Porte ..	120
110	" " ..	.. Aug. 8,	Slave at Angora. Further on her case ..	121
111	" " ..	.. 13,	Ditto. Further steps taken ..	122
112	To Earl of Dufferin	.. 29,	Ditto. Approves steps ..	123
113	Earl of Dufferin ..	.. 20,	Ditto. Vali told to co-operate with Vice-Consul ..	123

No.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
114	Earl of Dufferin .. ..	Sept. 1, 1881	Fugitive from Mecca at Jeddah. Despatch from Acting Consul .. ..	123
115	To Earl of Dufferin .. ..	21,	Fugitive from Mecca. May go where he pleases .. ..	124
116	Earl of Dufferin .. ..	Oct. 3,	Slave at Angora. Fresh phase of the case .. ..	125
117	To Earl of Dufferin .. .. (Telegraphic)	18,	Ditto. Not to be given up if she takes refuge at Vice-Consulate again .. ..	125
118	Earl of Dufferin .. ..	24,	Ditto. Steps taken on receipt of above .. ..	125
119	To Earl of Dufferin .. ..	Nov. 7,	Ditto. Approves steps taken .. ..	126
120	Earl of Dufferin .. ..	Oct. 28,	Steps taken by the Vice-Consul .. ..	126

### TURKEY. (Consular)—Jeddah.

121	To Consul Zohrab.. ..	Jan. 31, 1881	Slave Trade in Hedjaz. To procure evidence of .. ..	127
122	Consul Zohrab .. ..	27,	Ditto. Report on .. ..	127
123	" " .. ..	Feb. 28,	Slave Trade in Yemen. Particularly active at Hodeida .. ..	127
124	" " .. ..	Mar. 7,	Slave Trade in Hedjaz. Sends evidence of its increase .. ..	129
125	To Consul Zohrab.. ..	Apr. 26,	Ditto. Will be brought before the Porte .. ..	131
126	Consul Zohrab .. ..	15,	Return of slaves manumitted at Consulate in first quarter .. ..	131
127	" " .. ..	July 1,	Ditto, second quarter .. ..	132
128	Acting Consul Moncrieff .. ..	Oct. 5,	Ditto, third quarter .. ..	134

### TURKEY. (Consular)—Salonica.

129	Acting Consul-General Garnett	May 22, 1881	Slavery in Thessaly. Report by Vice-Consul Longworth .. ..	135
130	Consul-General Blunt .. ..	June 4,	Fugitive Circassian slaves at Larissa. Report on case by the Vice-Consul .. ..	138

### ZANZIBAR.

131	Dr. Kirk .. ..	Nov. 30, 1880	Case No. 19. Dhow with British colours and papers. Condemned .. ..	139
132	" " .. ..	Dec. 6,	Case No. 24. Condemnation of dhow and seven slaves .. ..	141
133	" " .. ..	11,	On affairs in Central Africa .. ..	143
134	" " .. ..	11,	Alleged efforts of French to obtain labour for their Colonies .. ..	144
135	To Dr. Kirk .. ..	Jan. 18, 1881	Seizure of French dhow with slaves in Zanzibar Harbour Her condemnation in Réunion .. ..	144
136	" " .. ..	21,	Commander Ogle, R.N., can accept service under Sultan .. ..	145
137	Dr. Kirk .. ..	Dec. 31, 1880	Cases Nos. 25 and 26. Dhows and slaves seized off Pemba. Condemned .. ..	145
138	" " .. ..	31,	Case No. 27. Twenty-five slaves seized on island near Pemba .. ..	147
139	" " .. ..	31,	Case No. 28. Dhow and slaves seized off Pemba, and condemned .. ..	148
140	" " .. ..	Jan. 9, 1881	Quarterly Return of freed slaves. How disposed of .. ..	150
141	" " .. ..	10,	On affairs in Uganda .. ..	150
142	" " .. ..	12,	Proceedings of the Chief Mirambo .. ..	151
143	To Dr. Kirk .. ..	Feb. 28,	Case No. 19. Attention of Bombay Government called to grant of her papers .. ..	152
144	Dr. Kirk .. ..	Jan. 13,	List of cases adjudged in half-year ending December 31, 1880 .. ..	152
145	" " .. ..	31,	Case No 5 of 1881. Dhow and thirty-eight slaves seized off Pemba Condemned .. ..	154
146	" " .. ..	31,	Cases Nos. 1 and 2. Two dhows and slaves seized off Pemba. Condemned .. ..	155
147	" " .. ..	20,	Case No. 3 Two slaves seized off Johanna .. ..	157
148	" " .. ..	31,	Case No. 4. Four slaves seized off Zanzibar .. ..	158
149	" " .. ..	Feb. 5,	Agents of Belgian Company recruiting labourers for Mr. Stanley on the Congo .. ..	159
150	" " .. ..	6,	Disturbances in Portuguese possessions .. ..	159
151	" " .. ..	28,	Visit to country behind Dar-es-Salam. Buxton-Mackinnon road. On trade in slaves and india-rubber .. ..	160

No	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
152	Dr. Kirk .. ..	Mar. 1, 1881	Assistance always cordially given by the Sultan to Her Majesty's navy .. ..	161
153	" " .. ..	Feb. 28,	Case No. 6. Slave condemned. Dhow released .. ..	162
154	" " .. ..	Mar. 5,	Mr. Beardall's Report on Rivers Lufiji and Uranga .. ..	163
155	" " .. ..	9,	Reported purchase of slaves by white men in the interior .. ..	163
156	To Dr. Kirk .. ..	Apr. 18,	To thank Sultan for assistance to our navy .. ..	164
157	" " .. ..	27,	Naval force will be strengthened by two sailing schooners .. ..	164
158	Dr. Kirk .. ..	Mar. 29,	Further on purchase of slaves by white men .. ..	164
159	" " .. ..	31,	Cases Nos. 7, 8, and 9. Dhows and slaves seized off Pemba .. ..	165
160	" " .. ..	31,	Supply of water provided by Sultan to Zanzibar .. ..	168
161	" " .. ..	Apr. 4,	Reports from Unyamwezi country .. ..	169
162	To Dr. Kirk .. ..	May 10,	Expressing appreciation of benefit to Her Majesty's ships from waterworks .. ..	169
163	Dr. Kirk .. ..	Apr. 9,	Quarterly Return of disposal of freed slaves .. ..	170
164	" " .. ..	Apr. 27,	Mr. Mathews' departure to Pangani to suppress Slave Trade .. ..	170
165	" " .. ..	May 3,	Account of Mr. Mathews' expedition to Pangani .. ..	171
166	" " .. ..	5,	Sultan, in supporting action of Mr. Mathews, deserves great credit .. ..	172
167	" " .. ..	5,	Sultan has done his best to carry out his Treaty obligations for suppression of Slave Trade .. ..	173
168	To Dr. Kirk .. ..	June 22,	Satisfaction of Queen and Her Majesty's Government with matters reported in Nos. 164, 165, and 166 .. ..	173
169	Dr. Kirk .. ..	May 30,	Conduct of Sultan to Chief of Kisanga. Decadence of Portuguese influence .. ..	174
170	" " .. ..	30,	Capture of slave-dhow. Escape of slaves, &c., owing to negligence of captors .. ..	174
171	" " .. ..	June 1,	Case No. 13. Dhow run on shore and abandoned .. ..	175
172	" " .. ..	1,	Case No. 14. Capture of dhow and five slaves at Pemba .. ..	176
173	" " .. ..	1,	Case No. 15. Dhow found stranded, and sunk when being towed off .. ..	178
174	" " .. ..	1,	Case No. 16. Capture of dhow and nineteen slaves at Pemba .. ..	180
175	" " .. ..	1,	State of affairs in Central Africa and Mombasa .. ..	181
176	" " .. ..	1,	Case No 12. Capture of dhow and two slaves .. ..	182
177	" " .. ..	3,	Action of Lieutenant Mathews at Pemba in reference to capture reported in No. 170 .. ..	184
178	" " .. ..	3,	Case No. 10. Dhow run on shore and abandoned .. ..	185
179	" " .. ..	3,	Case No. 11. Captain and crew escaped with ship's papers .. ..	186
180	To Dr. Kirk .. ..	July 1,	Reception of fugitive slaves in Missions abroad. Copies of correspondence with Church of Scotland Committee relative to a Circular alleged to have been issued in Lord Granville's name .. ..	188
181	" " .. ..	13,	Approving No. 177 .. ..	189
182	" " .. ..	22,	Copy of reply to Committee. Reference to No. 180 .. ..	189
183	Dr. Kirk .. ..	June 25,	Case No. 17. Owners of dhow not discovered .. ..	189
184	" " .. ..	25,	Case No. 18. Capture of dhow and four slaves at Pemba .. ..	191
185	" " .. ..	July 1,	Reports from interior and coast .. ..	193
186	" " .. ..	2,	Quarterly Return of disposal of freed slaves .. ..	193
187	" " .. ..	2,	List of cases at Zanzibar for half-year up to 30th June .. ..	193
188	" " .. ..	23,	Announcing his furlough and departure from Zanzibar .. ..	195
189	" " .. ..	27,	Has expressed satisfaction of Queen and Her Majesty's Government to Sultan in accordance with No. 168 .. ..	195
190	" " .. ..	27,	Reports from Uganda .. ..	195
191	" " .. ..	27,	Lieutenant Mathews made Brigadier-General by General .. ..	197
192	" " .. ..	28,	Suggesting that Mr. Holmwood be sent inland, and to Comoro Isles .. ..	197
193	" " .. ..	29,	Proceedings of Mirambo and M'tesa .. ..	198
194	To Dr. Kirk .. ..	Aug. 25,	Announcing his appointment as K.C.M.G. .. ..	198
195	" " .. ..	26,	Sanctioning Mr. Holmwood's visit to Comoro Isles, and his appointment as Acting Consul .. ..	198
196	To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles	Sept. 2,	"Dewly." Copy of despatch from Indian Government .. ..	198
197	" " .. ..	10,	Appointing him Acting Agent and Consul-General and Consul for Comoro Isles .. ..	200
198	" " .. ..	10,	Slave Trade Convention with Turkey. Sends copies .. ..	200
199	Dr. Kirk .. ..	3,	Slave Trade in southern Zanzibar dominions. Captain Foot's Report .. ..	200



No.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
200	Dr. Kirk .. ..	Aug. 18, 1881	Arab soldier shot accidentally by party from Her Majesty's ship "Seagull." Services of Governor of Melindi .. ..	203
201	" " .. ..	26,	Charges against officers of "Ruby" of having searched vessel under French colours .. ..	204
202	" " .. ..	26,	Death of Captain Popelin. Reported murder of three Algerian missionaries .. ..	205
203	" " .. ..	27,	Reporting giving over charge of Agency and Consulate-General to Mr. Holmwood .. ..	205
204	" " .. ..	27,	Reporting giving over charge of Comoro Consulate-General to Mr. Holmwood .. ..	206
205	To Consul Holmwood ..	Sept. 24,	Approves his taking over charge of Comoro Consulate-General .. ..	206
206	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	24,	Convey to Sultan Her Majesty's Government's sense of services of Governor of Melindi with regard to the accidental shooting of Arab soldier in No. 200 .. ..	206
207	" " .. ..	24,	Approves his taking over charge of Agency and Consulate-General .. ..	206
208	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	Sept. 3,	Further particulars and correspondence as to charges against officers of "Ruby" .. ..	206
209	Dr. Kirk .. ..	13,	Report of Captain Foot's expedition from Lindi .. ..	218
210	Sir J. Kirk .. ..	Oct. 8,	Events in Grand Comoro .. ..	220
211	To Acting Consul-General Holmwood	13,	Cases Nos. 1 and 2. Similar cases in future to be regarded as one .. ..	221
212	" " .. ..	18,	Report of Chief Civil Commissioner at Seychelles on liberated slaves .. ..	221
213	Acting Consul-General Holmwood	Sept. 5,	Protection to Slave Trade afforded by French flag being used by native vessels .. ..	222
214	" " .. ..	8,	Export of slaves from southern Zanzibar .. ..	224
215	" " .. ..	8,	Case No. 19. Capture of dhow and three slaves at Pemba .. ..	224
216	" " .. ..	8,	Case No. 20. Capture of dhow and thirty slaves at Pemba .. ..	226
217	" " .. ..	8,	Case No. 21. Capture of dhow and twenty-three slaves .. ..	228
218	" " .. ..	8,	Case No. 22. Dhow run on shore at Pemba to escape capture and broken up .. ..	229
219	" " .. ..	8,	Case No. 23. Release of dhow suspected of being engaged in Slave Trade .. ..	231
220	" " .. ..	8,	Case No. 24. Capture of dhow at Pemba .. ..	232
221	" " .. ..	14,	Cases Nos. 25 and 26. Condemnation of six slaves and dhow captured at Pemba .. ..	234
222	" " .. ..	22,	Case No. 27. Capture of dhow and seven slaves off Zanzibar .. ..	237
223	" " .. ..	19,	Arrival of Colonel Miles and Mr. Cracknall, Second Assistant .. ..	238
224	" " .. ..	23,	His visit to Comoro Isles cannot take place before July .. ..	239
225	" " .. ..	26,	Case No. 28. Dhow discovered abandoned on shore .. ..	239
226	" " .. ..	26,	Case No. 29. Release of dhow and native boy .. ..	241
227	Lieutenant-Colonel Miles ..	Oct. 1,	Quarterly Return of disposal of freed slaves .. ..	242
228	" " .. ..	20,	Return of Mr. Thompson, the Sultan's geologist, and result of his search for coal .. ..	242
229	" " .. ..	21,	Death of Sultan's eldest son .. ..	243
230	" " .. ..	21,	Report of affairs in the Comoro Isles .. ..	243
231	Sir J. Kirk .. ..	Nov. 21,	Address received by him from Portuguese colony at Zanzibar .. ..	245
232	" " .. ..	21,	Address received by him from native residents at Zanzibar .. ..	246
233	To Sir J. Kirk .. ..	Dec. 3,	Earl Granville's satisfaction at Portuguese address .. ..	247
234	" " .. ..	3,	Earl Granville's satisfaction at native address .. ..	247
235	Lieutenant-Colonel Miles .. (Telegraphic)	4,	Murder of Captain Brownrigg by crew of Arab dhow .. ..	247
236	To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles .. (Telegraphic)	6,	Answering No. 235. Directing him to afford every assistance to Senior Naval Officer to capture crew of dhow .. ..	247
237	Lieutenant-Colonel Miles .. (Telegraphic)	7,	Measures taken to capture crew of dhow .. ..	248
238	" " .. (Telegraphic)	15,	Further particulars of pursuit of crew .. ..	248
239	" " .. ..	Nov. 14,	Cases Nos. 30 and 31. Capture of two dhows and thirteen slaves .. ..	248
240	" " .. ..	14,	Case No. 32. Condemnation of two slaves .. ..	251
241	" " .. ..	15,	Case No. 33. Capture of dhow and 137 slaves off Pemba .. ..	251
242	" " .. ..	15,	Case No. 34. Capture of dhow and two slaves by "Seagull" .. ..	253

No.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
243	Lieutenant-Colonel Miles ..	Nov. 17, 1881	Continuing No. 230. Commander Byles' Report of visit to Comoro Isles .. .. .	255
244	" " .. ..	17,	Report of affairs on mainland opposite Lamo ..	257
245	" " .. ..	21,	Teak supplied by Sultan to Her Majesty's ship "London." Copies of correspondence between Colonel Miles and Captain Brownrigg ..	258
246	" " .. ..	21,	Consul Holmwood's visit to Ziguha country ..	259
247	To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles .	Dec. 31,	Directing that Mr. Holmwood should visit the Comoro Isles as soon as possible, and giving him directions for his guidance .. .. .	260
248	Lieutenant-Colonel Miles .. (Telegraphic)	Jan. 2, 1882	Requests instructions as to punishment of Captain Brownrigg's murderers, two of whom were prisoners .. .. .	261
249	To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles . (Telegraphic)	13,	If Sultan thinks prisoners guilty, Her Majesty's Government consider they ought to be executed..	261
250	Lieutenant-Colonel Miles .. (Telegraphic)	16,	Sultan already held inquiry, but declines to give judgment .. .. .	261
251	" " .. ..	Dec. 8, 1881	Particulars of the murder of Captain Brownrigg ..	262
252	" " .. ..	8,	Account of measures taken to capture Captain Brownrigg's murderers .. .. .	267
253	" " .. ..	13,	Temporary right of search over native dhows under French colours. Copy of correspondence between French Consul, Senior Lieutenant "London," and Colonel Miles .. .. .	269
254	" " .. ..	14,	Further report of measures taken at Pemba to capture Captain Brownrigg's murderers, and correspondence .. .. .	271
255	" " .. ..	15,	Arrival of French corvette "Le Forfait" and aviso "Adonis," which has left for Pemba ..	279
256	" " .. ..	15,	Capture of dhow and death of captain concerned in the murder of Captain Brownrigg. Copies of correspondence with French Consul as to dhow being under French jurisdiction .. .. .	279
257	To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles . (Telegraphic)	Jan. 18, 1882	Demand that Sultan try prisoners, and report ..	282
258	Lieutenant-Colonel Miles .. (Telegraphic)	21,	Sultan declines to pass judgment. Will surrender prisoners for execution if desired .. .. .	282
259	To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles . (Telegraphic)	Jan. 25,	Her Majesty's Government leave case to Sultan. If he finds prisoners guilty, extreme punishment will be insisted on .. .. .	282
260	" " .. (Telegraphic)	Feb. 6,	What action on above? .. .. .	282
261	Lieutenant-Colonel Miles ..	Dec. 31, 1881	Return of expedition from Pemba. Report of proceedings. Statements of accused. General Mathews' services .. .. .	282
262	" " .. ..	Jan. 5, 1882	Report of inquiry at Consulate-General. Depositions. Action of Sultan .. .. .	288
263	" " .. ..	13,	Remarks on complicity of wealthy Arabs in Pemba.	295
264	" " .. (Telegraphic)	Feb. 7,	Prisoners sentenced for life. Will be handed over for imprisonment in a British possession ..	297
265	To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles . (Telegraphic)	9,	Imprisonment in a British possession not possible ..	297
266	" " .. ..	9,	Acknowledging correspondence to date on murder of Captain Brownrigg, expressing regret, and recognizing efforts made to secure punishment ..	297

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

267	Rear-Admiral Jones ..	Feb. 3, 1881	Case No. 27. Courage of George Taylor, A.B., in capturing slaves .. .. .	298
268	Commander Byles to Rear-Admiral Jones ..	11,	Fugitive slave received on board "Seagull," off Shehr .. .. .	298
269	Admiralty .. ..	Mar. 31,	Remarks on and steps taken in consequence of Admiral Gore Jones' Report of 1880 .. .. .	299
270	Commander Hext to Rear-Admiral Jones ..	June 1,	Detention of a dhow, and her subsequent acquittal at Muscat .. .. .	301
271	" " .. ..	1,	Dhow with slaves seized off Muscat. Cleared from Zanzibar. Condemned in Court .. .. .	301
272	" " .. ..	1,	Dhow detained off Muscat. Released in Court ..	302
273	" " .. ..	1,	Fugitive slave received on "Dryad," off Muscat ..	304

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
274	Captain Brownrigg to Rear-Admiral Jones	June 25, 1881	Case No. 15. Dhow seized off Pemba ..	304
275	Commander Hext to Rear-Admiral Jones	July 1,	Fugitive slave received and freed at Muscat ..	306
276	Rear-Admiral Jones ..	Aug. 26,	Boarding of French dhows by Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" .. ..	306
277	Commander Byles to Captain Brownrigg	Sept. 12,	Fugitive slave freed at Mohilla ..	310
278	" " ..	17,	Seizure of a slave-dhow off Mohilla ..	310
279	Captain Brownrigg ..	22,	Dhow and slaves seized near Kwali ..	313
280	Captain Brownrigg to Rear-Admiral Jones	22,	Case No. 25. Six slaves seized near Mazuka Bay .	315
281	" " ..	22,	Case No. 26. Dhow seized near Mazuka Bay ..	315
282	Captain Foot to Rear-Admiral Jones	23,	Survey of Lindi River. Services rendered by University Mission .. ..	317
283	Commander Hext to Rear-Admiral Jones	30,	Fugitive slave freed at Muscat.. ..	318
284	" " ..	30,	Ditto. Another case .. ..	318
285	Captain Brownrigg to Rear-Admiral Jones	Oct. 20,	Dhow with 137 slaves seized off Pemba. Good services of Sub-Lieutenant Travers ..	318
286	Commander Berners ..	Dec. 17,	Murder of Captain Brownrigg. Steps taken ..	321

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## FRANCE.

287	Lord Lyons .. ..	Feb. 18, 1881	On abuse of French flag on East Coast of Africa ..	323
288	" " .. ..	Apr. 27,	Ditto .. ..	324
289	To Lord Lyons .. ..	Oct. 18,	Correspondence respecting boarding of French dhows by "Ruby" .. ..	325
290	" " .. ..	Nov. 10,	Hopes soon to know opinion of Admiralty on above case .. ..	325
291	" " .. ..	Dec. 5,	Murder of Captain Brownrigg by crew of dhow under French flag .. ..	325
292	" " .. ..	6,	Murder of Captain Brownrigg. To ask for assistance of French Consul in verifying the dhow's flag .. ..	325
293	" " .. ..	8,	Murder of Captain Brownrigg. Admiralty anxious to be allowed to search dhows under French colours .. ..	326
294	" " .. ..	9,	Boarding of dhows by "Ruby." To explain the case as represented in the Admiralty Reports ..	326
295	Lord Lyons .. ..	9,	Murder of Captain Brownrigg. Correspondence with French Government .. ..	326
296	" " .. ..	12,	Murder of Captain Brownrigg. M. Gambetta declines to extend privilege of verifying flag ..	328
297	" " .. ..	12,	Boarding of dhows by "Ruby." Note to French Government .. ..	330
298	To Lord Lyons .. ..	Feb. 9, 1882	Slave Trade encouraged by refusal of French Government to allow her flag to be verified ..	331

## PERSIA.

299	Mr. Thomson .. ..	Sept. 2, 1881	Indian boys sold as slaves in Persia. Steps taken ..	332
300	To Mr. Thomson .. ..	Oct. 13,	Ditto. Approves steps .. ..	333
301	Mr. Thomson .. ..	17,	Ditto. Steps taken by Persian Government ..	333
302	" " .. ..	27,	Ditto. Culprits punished .. ..	335
303	To Mr. Thomson .. ..	Dec. 13,	Ditto. Approves proceedings.. ..	336

## SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

304	To Mr. Egerton and others ..	Sept. 6, 1881	For Report on law and practice relating to Slave Trade .. ..	336
305	To Colonel Mansfield and others	6,	How has law abolishing slavery been carried out?..	336
06	To Mr. Corbett .. ..	13,	What steps have been taken to prevent coastal transport of slaves? ..	336
307	Major Stuart .. ..	Oct. 4,	There are no laws on slavery in Hayti .. ..	337
308	Mr. Corbett .. ..	8,	Amount of slave population of Brazil .. ..	337
309	Mr. Monson .. ..	25,	Slavery abolished in Uruguay .. ..	338
310	Mr. Graham .. ..	21,	Slavery abolished in Central America .. ..	339

No.	Name.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page
311	Mr. Corbett .. ..	Nov. 4, 1881	Coastal transport of slaves not illegal .. ..	339
312	Mr. O'Leary .. ..	18,	Slavery abolished in Colombia .. ..	340
313	Colonel Mansfield .	21,	Slavery abolished in Venezuela .. ..	340
314	Sir S. St. John .. ..	Dec. 14,	No slavery or Slave Trade in Peru .. ..	341
315	Mr. Petre .. ..	19,	No slavery or Slave Trade in Argentine Republic. Laws and Regulations on the subject .. ..	341

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### ADJUDICATIONS AND BOUNTIES.

316	Treasury .. ..	Feb 18, 1881	Returns between October 1 and December 31, 1880	349
317	" .. ..	Apr. 27,	Returns between January 1 and March 31, 1881 ..	350
318	" .. ..	July 29,	Returns between April 1 and June 30, 1881 ..	351
319	" .. ..	Nov. 3,	Returns between July 1 and September 30, 1881 ..	353
320	" .. ..	Jan. 28, 1882	Returns between October 1 and December 31, 1881	354



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

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EGYPT.

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No. 1.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 4, 1881.*  
I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch\* reporting the substance of a communication made to you by Prince John Borghese respecting his recent journey in the Soudan.

I have to observe that Prince John's statements respecting the steps which are being taken to suppress the Slave Trade in the districts which he has visited are generally satisfactory. With regard, however, to the instance quoted by him of two natives having been executed in his presence on the suspicion of their being engaged in the Slave Trade, it is to be remarked that while great vigilance and prompt and proper punishment of offenders in this respect are much to be desired and commended, yet, if the servants of the Egyptian Government put people to death on mere suspicion, such a course is likely to arouse a mischievous sympathy with the slave-traders in a country where slavery is still legal, and where every slave-owner is necessarily more or less an accomplice of the slave-dealer.

It is therefore desirable, in view of the above-mentioned incident, that you should unofficially warn the Egyptian Government against excessive and indiscriminate severity in the measures adopted by them for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 2.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 12.)*

My Lord, *Cairo, January 4, 1881.*  
ABOUT two months since I brought to the notice of Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, a practice in regard to slaves in Cairo who sought their liberty, which seemed to me to be extremely undesirable. I had learnt that they were put in prison, and remained there while the necessary inquiries were made regarding them.

I am glad to be able to inform your Lordship that this is no longer the case, and that they are now lodged in a building contiguous to the prison, which has hitherto been used as offices. Their treatment has also been improved through the representations of Mr. Vice-Consul Borg, who observed that the bread with which they were supplied was hardly fit to eat. He showed the bread to the Prefect of Police, and the consequence

\* See No. 93 of "Slave Trade No. 1 (1881)."

is, that they now receive bread of a similar quality to that which is served out to the army.

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

No. 3.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 13, 1881.*  
I TRANSMIT herewith, for any observations you may have to make thereon, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Trieste, containing remarks and suggestions in regard to the present state of the Slave Trade in Egypt.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure in No. 3.

*Consul Burton to Earl Granville.*

My Lord, *Trieste, December 31, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship's notice the following remarks concerning the present state of the import Slave Trade in Egypt.

After the scandalous revival of that Traffic in the early part of the current year, the present Egyptian Ministry addressed (July 31, 1880) a Circular to all the Mudirs or Nomarchs reminding them of the Convention between Great Britain and Egypt. A short time before (end of June 1880) the useless Slave Bureaux at Cairo, Alexandria, and Tintah were abolished; and shortly afterwards Count della Sala, a French resident, was made Director for the Suppression of Slavery, with an adequate staff, troops, and all the requisite machinery. Yet at this moment, when Egypt is doing her best to abate the infamy, it is only increasing with increased misery to the hapless "chattel." When the course of trade is blocked on the Nile, it shifts to the Red Sea, and *vice versa*; while the stowing away of "chattels" in the various oases causes all manner of suffering, and it is equally unfair to the "jellab" (slave-trader), who is legally doomed to death and socially encouraged by large profits to persevere in his calling.

Another scandal which offends the moral sense of humanity is the continued traffic in eunuchs. It is utterly opposed to the spirit and precepts of El Islam (Hidayah, vol. iv, p. 121). Mahommed forbade the employment of these neutrals, lest a demand be thereby created. In Egypt they are now an absolute article of luxury used to sit at the doors of wealthy Pashas and Beys. The details of the trade are well known. The foci of supply are Upper Egypt, especially the district between Mejeresh and Massowah, the Soudan, and the newly-annexed tracts extending into Central Equatorial Africa. The mortality of the victims often ranges as high as 70 per cent., in the case of very young boys it is rarely less than one-fourth.

In noticing the activity of the Egyptian Government and the failure of its repressive measures, it is only fair to remark that the former is impotent in the matter, and that it will be impotent while the legal status of slavery endures. There is no possibility of arresting the supply except by cutting off its demand at head-quarters. It was the same in West Africa, where the whole British fleet could not have guarded the Middle Passage had not Cuba and the Brazil refused to buy.

A proclamation of an absolute and general manumission of slaves in every city of Egypt is now imperatively called for. This is not, as it appears, a formal interference with the rights of property. Even conceding to man the right to hold property in man, the owner must be legally bound to practise common humanity. The proclamation would not cause the slave-master to lose his "chattels" become servants. The cruel and niggardly would deserve their losses.

Egypt has now reached a grade of civilization when she can afford to get rid of forced labour, slavery, and the *corvée*. All right-thinking Egyptians will be rejoiced to see the pauper freeman employed instead of the rich man's slave, and honest work relieved from the curse of slavery.

These are the lessons which I learned in Africa and the Brazil, and I venture to assert that they are applicable to the present condition of Egypt.

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

No. 4.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 20.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, January 10, 1881.

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship of the 5th November, and to my despatch of the 30th of the same month, respecting the Slave Trade in the Soudan, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated the 16th ultimo, addressed to me by Giegler Pasha, Secretary-General of the Governor of the Soudan, with reference to a letter concerning the Slave Trade in the Soudan which appeared in the "Times" of the 27th October, signed by Mr. Allen, Secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. I have previously informed your Lordship, in my despatch of the 30th November, that it was asserted that the events related in the Report published in the "Times" occurred during the Governorship of Colonel Gordon, and Giegler Pasha's letter, coupled with the extract which he sends me of a letter from Herr Buchta, the author of these Reports, fully confirms this view.

I have thought it right to transmit a copy of the extract of Herr Buchta's letter to the Egyptian Government, and I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of the note in which I have made the communication.

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

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Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

*Giegler Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

(Extract.)

Kartoum, December 16, 1880.

YOU may perhaps have seen some time ago my letter to General Stone. It has been published in the "Moniteur" and other Cairo papers, and reproduced in the English papers.

Mr. Allen, of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, has confronted my statements with a report that a Mr. Buchta (an Austrian photographer and artist who has travelled here), supposed to have submitted to Dr. Schweinfurth.

The matter is, so far, of not very great importance, but you are aware that the English Government has communicated with the Egyptian Government matters respecting the suppression of the Slave Trade, in which this supposed report plays an important part.

The matter is still pending, and you will in due time receive satisfactory explanations, I trust, respecting it.

I have received a few days ago a letter from M. Buchta, which is very interesting. I will, for convenience sake, give you an extract of it in English.

Here is what M. Buchta says in his letter to me, dated the 11th November, 1880:—

"I would have waited (writing to me) until I should have been able to tell you of my success in London if not a letter I had yesterday from Dr. Schweinfurth compelled me to explain to you how that so unfriendly scandal-making report got into the large English newspapers.

"I have seen Dr. Schweinfurth neither at Cairo nor Alexandria, as he has been at the Lebanon, and only returned after my departure.

"I have neither communicated to him verbally, nor have I written to him the things that have been published. I spoke with Schröder about it. . . . Schröder has, in spite of my especially-mentioned wish, and in a much corrupted ('Entstellt') manner communicated it to Dr. Schweinfurth, who himself, to my most painful surprise, brought it into the shape of a report.

"It has been far from my mind to give the mentioned facts such a construction that Raouf Pasha is responsible for them, the less so as the majority of the mentioned points fall into the period of Gordon Pasha's government. For instance, I did not meet the slave caravan at Metameh (a place between Kartoum and Berber) in June 1880, but in May 1878."

(You remember, Mr. Malet, that this is the caravan where it is said that M. Buchta, in asking for the papers of the leaders, found the seal of Raouf Pasha giving permission for the slaves to be taken down.)

"The atrocities of Ibraheem Fauzi cannot be put to Raouf Pasha's account.

"I simply expressed my doubts that the actual Governor-General would be able to



make an end of an institution like slavery, that has grown into the habits of so many thousands, without doubting his good-will, as I had personally an opportunity of hearing his opinions on the matter.

“It is most disagreeable to me that my name has been used to assist certain instigations, and I shall not fail to write in that sense to the ‘Times.’”

So far M. Buchta's letter.

Can you imagine anything more monstrous than these calumnies. Of course, the English Government, seeing things come from such quarters, takes them in good faith, and very properly takes them up. But I believe they might just as well have put themselves in communication with Colonel Gordon first. He would have pointed out to them the mischief. He knows Dr. Schweinfurth well enough. He is by far too upright and truthful a man not to have owned that what M. Buchta had to say could only refer to his period of government, during which period M. Buchta has travelled here. He would have told them that the scoundrel Ibraheem Fauzi was turned out by himself years ago for atrocities committed under him. He was near being shot for it. He would have told them that Mohammed Taha, Taib Bey, Mohammed Bey Ibrahim, and all those mentioned have received their rank by him, and have all in their turn rendered good services, though they belong to that class that has ravished Central Africa for generations. He would have owned that he could have achieved nothing here without the aid of those people, whom he, and very properly too, utilized. He would have told them that Youssuf Pasha (whom Dr. Schweinfurth names the Mudir of Munza) received his rank through him, and rendered services that are equal, if not above, Gessi's. For he was the chief in command against the Lords of Ziber, and did nearly all the fighting. He would have told them that he himself appointed him as Mudir of Sumar for the splendid services he rendered, a fact which may be considered by Colonel Gordon with satisfaction, as Youssuf Pasha has done only good since he is in that position, but which is laid as a crime at Raouf Pasha's door.

Talk about us few Europeans, or about Gessi! why, we have done nothing in comparison with all these people, who are pounced upon the moment Colonel Gordon leaves the Soudan, instead of receiving their proper share of praise.

I do not know how it is that no one writes the history of the last five years of this country. If this were done honestly and properly, you would hear things that might indeed astonish you. You would hear of meanness, dishonesty, and cowardice, and incapacity of Europeans, and of uprightness, self-denial, heroism of these much-abused people, who, unfortunately, are only known, as they are, here.

Instead of this, the most atrocious untruths are placed before the world, who takes them as good coin. It may urge the Egyptian Government on in their efforts, though it is hard to believe that a good cause can be advanced by foul means.

I rejoice to hear from Colonel Gordon, from a letter I had yesterday, that an English Consul will soon be sent here. I hope the selection will fall on a true, upright, and active man. Such a one, by his presence here, and by seeing for himself what takes place in the country, will protect this Government much better against attacks than any amount of assurances on its own behalf, that it does all it can to suppress the Slave Trade that it can do. I also hear that a French Consul is coming here, and I am glad of it. The more people come here whose sole object is to give their respective Governments true information of the actual state of things, the better for this Government, and the matter will then be taken out of the hands of foul calumniators, who have already monopolized it too long.

You must not be angry with me, Mr. Malet, for writing you such a long letter, but I believe no harm will be done to open my mind a little to you.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

*Mr. Malet to Moustapha Pasha Fehmy.*

M. le Ministre,

*Cairo, January 10, 1881.*

IN the note which I had the honour to address to your Excellency on the 30th November last I called the attention of the Egyptian Government to a letter which had appeared in the “Times” newspaper of the 27th October respecting the Slave Trade in the Soudan. This letter, signed by Mr. Allen, Secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, transmitted what purported to be a report as to what was taking place in the Soudan during the present year, and contained the gravest charges against the Governor-General, his Excellency Raouf Pasha. In a subsequent number of the

“Anti-Slavery Reporter” (Vol. 22, No. 5, 1st November, 1880) it is stated that this report was made by Herr Buchta, a young Austrian, and was transmitted to the Society by Dr. Schweinfurth.

I now deem it a necessary act of justice to His Highness' Government to inform your Excellency that I have received from Giegler Pasha an extract of a letter from Herr Buchta, dated Olmutz, 11th November, in which that gentleman denies that he has either written to Dr. Schweinfurth, or communicated to him verbally, the things which have been published, and he observes that the majority of the facts mentioned took place when Gordon Pasha was Governor-General of the Soudan.

I have the honour to inclose a translation of the extract in question.\*

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

## No. 5.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received January 29.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, January 12, 1881.

ON the 9th instant, during a conversation which I had with the Khedive, I had the honour to represent to His Highness that the time has arrived when he might deem it proper to raise to the rank of Colonel Count della Sala, Chief of the service for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in recompense for the energy displayed by the Count, and the success which had already attended the execution of his duties. His Highness replied that he would consider the matter, and an hour later he sent to me one of his Equerries to inform me that on the following day he would sign a Decree appointing Count della Sala Brigadier-General.

The Decree was accordingly signed on the 10th instant, raising Count della Sala to the rank of Brigadier-General and Pasha.

I brought the matter under His Highness' consideration on account of the greatly superior respect which is paid by natives to persons holding the grade of Pasha, and I trust that advancement which Count della Sala has received will further facilitate the task which he has in hand.

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

## No. 6.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 28, 1881.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th instant, reporting the steps taken by yourself and Mr. Vice-Consul Borg to procure better treatment for slaves who sought their liberty pending the necessary inquiries, and I have to inform you that I approve the action of yourself and Mr. Borg in this matter.

I have also to instruct you to express to the Egyptian Government the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the improved treatment afforded to these people.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

## No. 7.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 2.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, January 22, 1881.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th December last, recording a conversation which I had had with Prince John Borghese, recently returned from the Soudan, on the subject of the Slave Trade there, I have the honour to inclose herewith a trans-

\* See Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

lation of a letter which, in fulfilment of his promise, the Prince has been so good as to write to me.

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

Inclosure in No. 7.

*Prince John Borghese to Mr. Malet.*

(Translation.)

Rome, January , 1881.

Sir,  
I AM anxious to repeat in writing what I had the honour to say to you verbally on my way through Cairo. I will be short, in order not to weary you, and because I hold that the facts are in themselves sufficiently eloquent.

During the eight months which I passed in the Soudan, traversing it entirely from Khartoum to its ultimate limits, in the direction of Wadai, I was able to observe that not only are the severe orders of the Government for the abolition of the Slave Trade rigorously observed, but also that in the mass of the population a certain sentiment towards freedom was beginning to penetrate. I was assured that the ill-treatment of slaves had much diminished through the right conceded to the slaves themselves to address themselves to the authorities, and to obtain through them their liberty. In Kordofan, two men who, it appeared, had contravened these laws, were hung. Lastly, I will mention a circumstance which, as it touched me nearly, I could better observe. One of my Arab servants bought a female slave at Alu Keren from a soldier. She was confiscated by the Secretary to the Government, and was set at liberty, while the vendor was put in irons. In general, the impression which I have brought back from my journey is that if the Slave Trade is not abolished in the Soudan it is not owing to the neglect of the Government, but rather to the traditions and habits of the people, and the great extent of country which has to be watched.

Should you desire any more information I beg that you will let me know, as I shall always be happy to be able, if only in a small matter, to serve the cause of truth and justice.

Meantime, I am, &c.

(Signed) G. B. BORGHESE.

No. 8.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, Foreign Office, February 2, 1881.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th ultimo, inclosing copy of a letter addressed to you by Giegler Pasha, with reference to a letter from the Anti-Slavery Society, which appeared in the "Times" of the 27th October, in regard to Slave Trade in the Soudan, together with a copy of a note which you addressed to the Egyptian Government on the subject.

In reply, I have to inform you that I approve the terms of your note.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 9.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 5.)*

(Telegraphic.) Cairo, February 5, 1881.

IN April last I informed the Governor of Alexandria that report had reached me that Agent of the Sultan of Morocco was in Alexandria, for the purpose of purchasing Circassian slaves. He said that he did not believe that there were any such slaves procurable; but promised to take steps to prevent any being embarked.

He is now here, and assures me that none were sent, as, in consequence of the steps which he took, he must have known of it.

Another report that the Viceroy of Egypt had made a present of Circassian slaves to the Sultan of Morocco is absolutely devoid of foundation.

No. 10.

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

(Extract.)

Cairo, January 31, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 13th instant, transmitting to me, for any observations I may have to make, a copy of a despatch from Captain Burton, Her Majesty's Consul at Trieste, containing remarks and suggestions in regard to the present state of the Slave Trade in Egypt.

Captain Burton states that "At this moment when Egypt is doing her best to abate the infamy, it is only increasing." Any proof which Captain Burton may have of this assertion would be very useful to me in my correspondence with the Egyptian Government, who are, as Captain Burton admits, doing all that is in their power to suppress the Slave Trade.

Captain Burton is of opinion that the only way to prevent the supply is to stop the demand, and he advocates the general manumission of slaves by Proclamation. I entirely concur in this opinion, and have never ceased to urge it on the Khedive and the Egyptian Government.

No. 11.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 23, 1881.

I INCLOSE, for any observations you may have to make thereon, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Trieste on the eunuch trade in Egypt.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure in No. 11.

*Consul Burton to Earl Granville.*

My Lord,

Trieste, February 7, 1881.

IN continuation of my letter of the 31st December, 1880, I venture to draw your Lordship's attention to the detestable Traffic in eunuchs still flourishing in Egypt and Turkey. It is calculated that not less than 8,000 of these unfortunates are annually imported into the two countries.

My attention has been directed to the trade for many years, and I have collected much curious information concerning its details. The nature of the subject imposes a certain reserve in treating it; but I will attempt to be as explicit as decency permits.

There are many different forms of mutilation which need not be described, as the Traffic is mostly confined to the "Sandali," the term applied to wretches from whom all the organs of generation have been removed. The subjects are between the ages of 4 and 10; if the operation be performed on older boys they rarely survive, and even in the case of children from 70 to 80 per cent. die. The patient is thrown into an anæsthetic state by administering a preparation of Benj (*Cannabis Sativa*), which has been used throughout the East and even amongst the ancients of Europe many centuries before the introduction of alcohol, æther, and chloroform. The sufferer is then placed upon a wooden cot or bedstead provided with posts for attaching the wrists and ankles, and a clean sweep is made with a sharp razor. The wound is then sprinkled with fine sand to arrest the hemorrhage, which kills a large proportion on the spot.

In some places, as about Harar, the sufferer was placed in a heated dung-hill, which is supposed to have the same effect. In others a salve, composed of styptics, is applied to the wound. The treatment is continued for fifteen to thirty days, when in favourable cases the wound cicatrises.

To prevent the closing of the urethra and the irritation which would be caused by its contents reaching the raw surface, a bit of quill or cane is at once inserted and kept *in situ* till the cure takes place. All eunuchs carry in their pockets some such tube, which must be used when passing water.

By this murderous operation boys who would fetch from 5*l.* to 10*l.* rise in value to 25*l.* and 80*l.* The victims of the harem system are bought in Kordofan; in Dar-For,

especially the Messalmiyeh district ; in Nubia and Abyssinia, and in the Soudan. Many are emasculated in the region between Majarah and the port of Massawah. Several other places on the Red Sea are made infamous by these cruelties.

I am informed that in Egypt "there seems a real desire to adopt your plan of immediate abolition of slavery, the only difficulty being that of dealing with the rights of owners." In the case of eunuchs, however, owners have no rights ; as I mentioned to your Lordship in my last letter, the Traffic was strictly forbidden by the Apostle of El-Islam.

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

## No. 12.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

(Extract.)

*Foreign Office, February 25, 1881.*

WITH reference to your telegram of the 5th instant, I have to acquaint you that the following particulars have been received, tending to show that a Traffic in slaves actually exists between Egypt and Morocco.

An Arab guide at Tangier is stated to have asserted in October 1880—

1. That six female slaves had been brought from Alexandria via Gibraltar to Tangier in the winter of 1879.

2. That four slaves had been brought from Alexandria to Tangier in the spring of 1880, and that in both cases the slaves were sent to the Sultan of Morocco.

It is further stated that six Abyssinian female slaves arrived at Gibraltar in a Peninsular and Oriental ship on the Friday of the first week of November 1880 ; that they stayed in Gibraltar Friday night, and embarked the following day for Tangier in either the "Léon Belge" or the "Hercules."

Moreover, it is understood that a gentleman in whom confidence may be placed has been informed by a person residing in Tangier, whose name it is important to keep secret, that three Circassian female slaves and a boy eunuch, aged 14 years, were brought from Alexandria to Tangier in the summer of 1880, and that these slaves were a present from the Khedive of Egypt to the Sultan of Morocco.

It is now asserted that the slaves arrived at Tangier and were there visited and found in a state of great distress.

Under these circumstances I have to request that you will take such steps as may be best adapted for arriving at the truth of the above allegations, and report to me thereupon.

I am in communication with the Colonial Office respecting the alleged landing of the slaves at Gibraltar.

## No. 13.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 28.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, February 21, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copies of a despatch from Mr. Hanzal, British Acting Vice-Consul at Khartoum, and of its inclosure, which is a letter dated the 6th August last, from a Roman Catholic missionary named Don Léon Henriot, and relates to the constant raids of slave-traders to obtain slaves. He writes from Délen, a place which I do not find marked on the map, but which I learn from Dr. Schweinfurth is to the south of El Obeid, and is probably beyond even the nominal sovereignty of Egypt. El Obeid is the extreme southern post of Kordofan, about 30° east longitude and 14° north latitude.

I shall send a copy of Don Léon Henriot's letter to the Egyptian Government.

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

## Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

*M. Hanzal to Mr. Malet.*

M. le Consul-Général.

*Khartoum, le 26 Janvier, 1881.*

J'AI l'honneur de vous communiquer ci-joint une lettre du missionnaire Don Léon Henriot à Nouba, lettre qui donne les renseignements sur la situation présente de l'esclavage.

Agrérez, &amp;c.

L'Impérial et Royal Consul d'Autriche-Hongrie,  
(Signé) M. L. HANZAL.

(Translation.)

M. le Consul-Général,

*Khartoum, January 26, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to communicate to you herewith a letter from the missionary Don Léon Henriot at Nouba, giving information respecting the present condition of slavery.

Accept, &amp;c.

The Imperial and Royal Consul of Austria-Hungary,  
(Signed) M. L. HANZAL.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

*Don Léon Henriot to M. Hanzal.*

Très Illustre M. le Consul,

*Délen, le 6 Août, 1880.*

VOILÀ huit mois que je suis à Nouba, et pendant ce temps bien des fois mon cœur fut navré à la vue de nombreuses expéditions faites dans les montagnes par les Baggaras et les Gellabas. Presque toutes les semaines nous avons vu passer des esclaves. Délen est le repaire des brigands. À un moment, il y avait cinq camps ou *feries* des Baggaras. L'occupation unique de ces vachers est de voler ; ils n'ont point de fusils ; ils montent à cheval armés de lances, et ne reviennent jamais sans butin : esclaves, chèvres et moutons. Parmi les Chefs, il faut remarquer Chirra, Gioud, et Carime, qui, non contents d'aller comme les autres faire des razzias sur les monts voisins, se postent sur les chemins, où les pauvres montagnards du Golfar vont et viennent chercher de quoi vivre, et lorsque ces pauvres malheureux retournent avec des grains qu'ils ont été mendier à Délen ou à Fémène, ils les prennent, eux et leur grain. Quelle pitié et quelle cruauté !

Il faut aussi que je vous donne les noms des monts qui ont été pillés pendant ces huit mois : Ellyn, Golfan ; quinze monts, Carco, Fanda, Sobei, Courmcti, Sallara, Fondia, Dagio, Groulout, Eatela, Fémène. Voilà douze monts ou groupes de monts où ces brigands sont allés une, deux, et même trois fois. Parmi les Gellabas il faut signaler Ismail, qui habite le mont Daïr ou Dobal, Abd-el-Samat, qui a plusieurs milliers soldats et qui réside à El Obeid : Addaou, El Zin, Ahmed de Cascai, Abd-en-Nebbi, Fakih du Pirquet, qui exhorte les Gellabas et les Baggaras. Les habitants de Misseria, excités par Zacaria faqui. Ceux de Dar Salango, et enfin Youseph Ouader Rahim, qui fournit la poudre et habite El Obeid.

L'esclavage est ici, M. le Consul, aussi florissant que jamais. Je vous ai donné ces noms, afin que vous puissiez les faire connaître à ceux qui sont chargés d'abolir l'esclavage. Je ne vous ai point fait la peinture du triste état des esclaves ; c'est une chose connue de tous ; je me borne à citer des noms. Oh ! si vous pouviez écrire aux Consuls-Généraux de France, d'Autriche, et d'Angleterre, et aux journaux qui sont opposés à la Traite, leur représentant la désolation de ces pauvres montagnards ; quel service ne rendriez-vous pas à l'humanité.

Nous-mêmes ici, nous ne sommes pas en sûreté. Les Baggaras nous ont volés une vache ; heureusement que sachant où ils l'avaient conduite, nous avons envoyé nos enfants la reprendre.

Si ce n'était qu'une expédition ; mais c'est une trentaine que j'ai vu ; c'est un mouvement continuel ; nous voyons arriver, partir et repartir les voleurs, les assassins ; c'est triste à dire, mais plus triste à écrire et surtout à voir. Et que pouvons-nous, nous missionnaires, contre ces brigands, sinon gémir et écrire en faveur de ces montagnards.

Pardonnez-moi, très illustre Monsieur, la liberté que j'ai prise de vous écrire et la demande que je vous ai faite. Vous-même, écrivez au Caire, en Europe surtout, où

tout le monde a en horreur l'esclavage, afin que les Puissances Européennes s'interposent en faveur des malheureux esclaves.

Ma santé a toujours été bonne, Dieu merci ! Nous avons presque terminé le dictionnaire de la langue du pays.

Veillez avoir la bonté, quand vous le pourrez, de saluer les membres de la colonie Européenne, et si vous le jugez à propos, leur communiquer ces tristes détails sur l'esclavage à Gebel Nouba. Je vous serai très reconnaissant.

En attendant, &c.

(Signé) LÉON HENRIOT,  
*Missionnaire à Gebel Nouba.*

P.S.—Hier un Baggara à cheval a essayé de ravir une de nos filles; heureusement que non loin se trouvait un de nos hommes avec son fusil, qui s'est empressé d'accourir au secours de la pauvre enfant; la peur du fusil a fait fuir le voleur. En ce moment, Ismaïl, si connu, a établi son camp à Délén. Il ne s'est pas contenté cette fois de tentes; il a fait fabriquer de dourdours (dordors). On lui a demandé s'il n'avait pas peur des soldats de l'Obeid; il a dit aucunement. Je crois bien attendu que l'année dernière, étant campé là pour le même motif que cette année, cinq soldats sont venus à Délén lever les contributions, et au lieu de faire peur à Ismaïl, ils fumaient ensemble. Le Gouverneur de l'Obeid reçoit des esclaves pour prix des contributions; pourrait-il empêcher les voleurs d'esclaves? Une partie des monts volés paient contributions au Gouvernement; mais le Gouvernement ne fait rien pour les défendre.

Un mot encore sur cet Ismaïl. Il y a quatre ou cinq jours quatre nègres Nouma sont allés dans sa tente lui offrir du miel. Croiriez-vous que cet excellent brigand les a fait prisonniers et les a envoyés au marché du Birquet. Ce fait a révolté toute la population du Délén, qui jamais n'a rien vue de pareil.

L. H.

(Translation.)

Très Illustre M. le Consul,

*Délén, August 6, 1880.*

I HAVE now been eight months at Nouba, and often during that time I have been pained at the sight of the many expeditions made by the Baggaras and Gellabas in the mountains. Nearly every week we have seen slaves passing. Délén is a robbers' haunt. There were five camps or feries of the Baggaras. The sole occupation of these cowherds is to steal; they have no guns, but go on horseback armed with lances, and never return without booty—slaves, goats, and sheep. Of the Chiefs, Chirra, Gioud, and Carimi, are the most remarkable, as, not content with making raids in the neighbouring mountains, as the rest do, they post themselves on the roads along which the poor mountaineers of Golfar go and come while seeking their living, and when the poor wretches are coming back with the grain they went to beg at Délén or at Fémène they pounce upon them and their grain. How sad and cruel it seems!

I must give you the names of the mountains which have been plundered during the last eight months, there are fifteen of them: Carco, Fanda, Sobei, Courmeti, Sallara, Fondia, Dagio, Groulout, Eatela, Fémène; that is to say twelve mountains or mountainous districts which these robbers have attacked one, two, and even three times. Of the Gellabas, I must mention Ismaïl, who occupies the mountain of Dair, or Dobal, Abdel-Sanat, who has several thousand soldiers, and who lives at El Obeid; Addaou, El Zin, Ahmed de Cascai, Abd-en-Nebbi, Fakir of Pirquet, who preaches to the Gellabas and Baggaras; the inhabitants of Misseria, egged on by Zacaria Faqui; those of Dar Salango; and, lastly, Youseph Ouader Rahim, who provides the powder, and lives at El Obeid.

Slavery flourishes here just as much as ever. I have given you these names in order that you may give them to those who are charged with the suppression of slavery. I have said nothing of the wretched condition of the slaves, that is a thing everybody knows. I have confined myself to giving you names. If you could write to the French, Austrian, and English Consuls-General, and to the newspapers which oppose the Slave Trade, and represent to them the misery of these poor mountaineers, you would render a great service to humanity. We ourselves are not in safety here. The Baggaras have stolen one of our cows, but as fortunately we knew where they had taken it, we have sent our children to get it back.

If there had been only one expedition, instead of the thirty I have seen; the movement is continual; we see thieves and murderers arrive and go and come; it is sad to say it, but it is much worse to write of, and above all to see. And what can we missionaries do except groan and write on behalf of these mountaineers.

I hope that you will excuse the liberty I have taken in writing to you, and the

request that I have made. Write yourself to Cairo, above all to Europe, where slavery is universally condemned, so that the European Powers may interpose in favour of the unhappy slaves. My health has always, thank God, been good. We have nearly finished the dictionary of the language of the country. If you will kindly, when occasion serves, remember me to the members of the European colony, and, if you think fit, communicate these sad details on slavery at Gebel Nouba, I should be much obliged.

Meanwhile, &c.  
(Signed) LÉON HENRIOT,  
*Missionary at Gebel Nouba.*

P.S.—Yesterday a Baggara on horseback tried to ravish one of our girls; luckily one of our men happened to be near with his gun, and hastened to the help of the poor child. The robber was frightened at the gun and fled. At this moment the well-known Ismaïl has established his camp at Délen. This time he has not been content with huts, but has had some dourdours made. He was asked if he was not afraid of Obeid's soldiers, he said not the least. I can quite understand that, seeing that last year, when he had encamped for the same purpose as now, five soldiers came from Délen to raise contributions, and instead of frightening Ismaïl they smoked together. The Governor of Obeid receives slaves as bribes, and so could hardly attack slave-catchers. Some of the mountainous districts pay contributions to the Government, but nothing is done to defend them.

One word more as to this Ismaïl. Four or five days ago four negro Noumas went to his tent to offer him some honey. Can you believe that this excellent brigand took them prisoners and sent them to the market at Birquet. This fact has disgusted the whole population of Délen, where nothing like it has ever been heard of.

L. H.

No. 14.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville. — (Received March 7.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, February 25, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by Count della Sala, giving a summary of his proceedings during the months of December, January, and February, in the execution of his duties as Chief of the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

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

Inclosure in No. 14.

*Count della Sala to Mr. Malet.*

M. le Ministre,

*Le Caire, le 23 Février, 1881.*

MALGRÉ que l'on soit encore loin du but que la mission chargée de la répression de la Traite des Esclaves se propose d'atteindre, j'ai néanmoins le plaisir de pouvoir constater que le Trafic des Esclaves tend de plus en plus à disparaître.

Soit dans l'inspection que le Colonel Thurneysen a fait dans la Haute Egypte, soit dans mes tournées dans la Basse, nous n'avons pas trouvé un seul esclave de date postérieure à mon entrée en service.

Dans mes excursions au désert j'ai acquis une preuve bien plus satisfaisante de la valeur des ordres du Gouvernement, relatifs à la suppression de la Traite; j'ai rencontré trois caravanes provenant de l'Oasis de Siwa: l'une campée aux environs du Lac Mariout et les deux autres en marche, aucune ne possédant un seul esclave, elles étaient chargées de dattes et d'huile.

Une quatrième que j'ai surprise entre Kerdasseh et les Pyramides ne portait également que de l'huile et des dattes.

Les ordres du Gouvernement sur cette matière sont donc parfaitement connus, et la terreur qu'inspire les mesures de répression est générale parmi les Bédouins.

J'ai eu soin d'entretenir cette crainte salutaire en parcourant tous les villages limitrophes au désert, car c'est là l'entrepôt des marchands et le rendezvous des courtiers de chaire humaine.



Ce n'est qu'au mois de Janvier que j'avais terminé mon inspection depuis Assouan à Alexandrie, inspection qui entraînait presque toujours des arrestations et des destitutions des Chefs de village.

La saison des caravanes étant arrivée et aucune n'amenant d'esclaves, je n'ai donc rien à modifier aux mesures déjà prises et dont je n'ai qu'à me louer.

Quoique mes instructions se bornent à surveiller les caravanes, j'ai pris sur moi de faire des arrestations même dans la ville du Caire, afin de démontrer à tous que la mission a pris son rôle au sérieux et veut prouver à l'Europe que le Gouvernement appuie énergiquement les officiers chargés de l'abolition de la Traite des Esclaves, secondant ainsi les intentions de Son Altesse le Khédive.

Si la répression de la Traite ne marche pas d'un pas aussi rapide qu'il serait à désirer, l'idée fait pourtant son chemin, et je suis convaincu que par une vigilance constante et par des mesures sagement appliquées on pourra arriver à déraciner un mal qui était à considérer presque comme incurable.

Veillez, &c.  
Le Chef du Service,  
(Signé) DELLA SALA.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, February 23, 1881.

ALTHOUGH we are yet far from the end which the mission charged with the suppression of the Slave Trade proposes to attain, yet I am glad to be able to state that the Traffic in slaves is tending more and more to disappear.

Neither during the inspection which Colonel Thurneysen has made in Upper, nor in mine in Lower Egypt, have we found a single slave of a date posterior to my entry into the service.

During my excursions into the desert I have acquired a much more satisfactory proof of the value of the Government orders relative to the suppression of the trade. I met three caravans coming from the Oasis of Siwa; one encamped near the Lake Mariout, and the others on the march, none having any slaves; they were loaded with dates and oil.

A fourth, which I came upon suddenly between Kerdasseh and the Pyramids, also had nothing but oil and dates.

The orders of the Government in this matter are perfectly well known, and the panic inspired by the measures of suppression is general among the Bedouins.

While passing through the villages on the borders of the desert, I took care to keep alive such a salutary fear, for there is the merchant's dépôt, and the meeting-place of the brokers of human flesh.

It was only in January that I finished my tour of inspection from Assouan to Alexandria—an inspection which was nearly always followed by arrests and dismissals of the village headmen.

As the caravan season has arrived, and none of them contain slaves, I have no modification to make in the measures already taken, and on which I can only congratulate myself.

Although my instructions are to confine myself to inspecting the caravans, I have ventured to make arrests in Cairo itself, for the purpose of making it clear to all that the mission has set about its duties seriously, and is anxious to prove to Europe that the Government supports the officers charged with the suppression of the Slave Trade with energy, and in so doing is carrying out the intentions of His Highness the Khedive.

If the suppression of the Traffic does not advance as quickly as might be desired, the idea is gaining ground, and I am convinced that by constant vigilance and wisely-applied measures, we shall end by uprooting an evil which might have been considered incurable.

I am, &c.  
Chef du Service,  
(Signed) DELLA SALA.

No. 15.

Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 9, 1881.

ON the receipt of your despatch of the 31st January I caused Consul Burton to be asked for any proofs he might have in support of his assertion that the Slave Trade is

increasing in Egypt; and I now inclose, for your information, a copy of the reply which I have received from Captain Burton.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure in No. 15.

*Consul Burton to Earl Granville.*

My Lord,

*Trieste, February 22, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 17th February, 1881.

I am unable to adduce authority for my assertions touching the increase of slave importation without compromising the correspondents who allow me to use their letters, but request that their names be not brought forward.

Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt doubtless sees the "Egyptian Gazette," published at Alexandria, and that officer could hardly have failed to read the very strong articles which appeared in issues of the 21st August, 6th and 27th November, 4th December, and 1st January, 1881 (Supplement). Other notices appeared in "Messaggiere Egiziano" (7th August); in "La Finanza" (11th, 14th, 16th, and 21st September, also on 7th and 13th October); in the "Giornale Commerciale" (19th November); and in the "Echo d'Orient" (13th December); and it must be remembered that in Egypt the press cannot say what it pleases.

The truth is that the Riaz Ministry closed only one line of traffic (Assouan, Cairo), leaving two others wide open. One of the latter, the Desert route, has lately been barred by garrisoning the oases; the other, the Red Sea, is still a highway. Your Lordship will perhaps remember that on the 3rd and 11th May, 1880, I advised all three to be barred.

Again, I have not heard of a single case of capital punishment being inflicted upon the eunuch-makers and murderers of children. Yet their names are well known at Cairo and several have appeared in the local papers.

But closing the Red Sea and hanging eunuch-manufacturers will not arrest slave importation into Egypt and Turkey. The absolute abolition of the legal status of slavery is the only effectual measure, and it will be as beneficial to the country as it will be grateful to humanity.

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

No. 16.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 15.)*

My Lord.

*Cairo, March 5, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note dated the 24th ultimo from Moustapha Pasha Fehmy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, giving an account of the condemnation to six months' hard labour of a slave-dealer, for having in his possession a slave for the purpose of sale.

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

Inclosure in No. 16.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. le Ministre,

*Caire, le 24 Février, 1881.*

AUX termes d'une communication qui me parvient, l'Agent de Police d'El Kedabah, Province de Gharbieh, a dernièrement arrêté le nommé Hussein Gallab conduisant à Cafr-el Zayat un esclave nègre.

Interrogé, ce nègre a déclaré s'appeler Nessim, et avoir quitté, il y a deux mois, pour cause de mauvais traitement, le nommé Ismaïl El-Mallaouai, son maître. Que depuis

cette époque il a parcouru le pays jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été reçu, la veille de son arrestation, par Hussein Gallab, qui a changé son nom de Nessim en celui de Ambar.

L'exactitude de ces faits ayant été démontrée, Hussein Gallab a été déféré en justice et condamné à cinq mois de travaux forcés, pour avoir cherché de vendre le dit Nessim.

Quant à ce dernier, qui avait demandé à retourner chez son maître, il a été fait droit à sa demande après avoir été pourvu de sa carte d'affranchissement.

En portant à votre connaissance cette communication de l'autorité, je me plais à espérer, M. le Ministre, que vous voudrez bien y voir une nouvelle preuve de la sollicitude constante qu'apporte le Gouvernement à réprimer tout trafic en esclaves.

Veillez, &c.

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

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, February 24, 1881.

ACCORDING to a communication which has reached me, the Police Agent of El Kedabah, in the Province of Gharbieh, has lately arrested a man of the name of Hussein Gallab, while he was taking a negro slave to Cafr-el-Zayat.

On being interrogated, this negro declared that his name was Nessim, and that two months before he had left a person of the name of Ismaïl El-Mallaouai, his master, on account of bad treatment. Since then, he said, he had wandered about the country till he was captured the day before his arrest by Hussein Gallab, who changed his name of Nessim to that of Ambar.

The truth of these statements having been ascertained, Hussein Gallab was tried and condemned to five months' hard labour, for having tried to sell the said Nessim.

As to the latter, who had asked to be allowed to return to his master, his request was complied with after he had been furnished with a certificate of liberation.

In informing you of this communication from the authorities, I trust that you will see in it a new proof of the constant anxiety of the Government for the suppression of every sort of Traffic in slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY, *Foreign Secretary.*

#### No. 17.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 15.)*

(Extract.)

Cairo, March 7, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith extract of a letter on the subject of the Slave Trade.

#### Inclosure in No. 17.

*Dr. Schweinfurth to Mr. Malet.*

(Extrait.)

Suez, le 23 Février, 1881.

LE correspondant de Khartoum écrit (littéralement) :—

“A bord du ‘Bordeen’ il y avait M. Marno\* qui avait reçu l'ordre de Khartoum de venir à notre rencontre. Je ne saurais trouver des termes pour lui exprimer toute ma gratitude pour les soins et l'assistance qu'il m'a donné pendant ma convalescence qui à cause de manège ne pouvait pas se faire que petit à petit. Nous avons longtemps parlé de mille choses et principalement de sa position. Marno confesse que sa présence à Fachoda est tout à fait inutile, que l'argent qu'on lui paye est déladé, que sa juridiction est restreinte à visiter les barques qui partent du port de Fachoda, mais qu'à  $\frac{1}{2}$  heure en bas de Fachoda on fait ce que l'on veut sans que lui puisse rien surveiller ni s'immiscuer.

“Si un de ces jours une caravane d'esclaves sera capturé provenant de Fachoda Raouf Pacha se lavera les mains comme Pontius Pilatus et dira : que voulez-vous, nous avons établi dans cette ville un Européen qui a une réputation bien établie, que pouvons

\* Ernst Marno, Autrichien, nommé Inspecteur du Fleuve Blanc à Fachoda.

nous faire davantage. Tout tombera sur le dos de Marno, le Gouvernement sera mis au couvert. Mais la fortune des choses a autrement décidé, et nous venons d'être témoins des faits que le Gouvernement aujourd'hui ne peut plus nier car il sont trop au jour.

“Le bateau Mussalemieh, des noughers (barques), &c., après s'être porté dans le pays des Nouers, capturèrent au-delà de 10,000 esclaves, de nombreux bétails, et tout le pays où eût lieu la razzia fut totalement anéanti. Dans tout Fachoda on observe des jeunes enfants nouvellement défigurés avec des fraîches cicatrices,\* quatre grands dépôts, l'un sous la surveillance du juzbachi Kherallah, l'autre du milazim Feregh et deux autres appartenant à deux dragomans, sont remplis d'esclaves. Du côté opposé de Fachoda il y avait un grand autre dépôt avec des milliers des bœufs. Parmi les troupes irrégulières il y avait des soldats Basinguers qui avaient pris part à la razzia, et d'eux j'ai pu puiser toutes les informations nécessaires.”

(Translation.)

Suez, February 23, 1881.

THE correspondent writes (literally) from Khartoum:—

“On board the ‘Bordeen’ there was M. Marno,† who had received orders from Khartoum to come and meet us. I cannot find words strong enough to express my gratitude for the care and help he afforded me during my convalescence, which on account of mismanagement only went on gradually. We talked of many things, and chiefly of his position. Marno confesses that his presence at Fachoda is quite useless, that the money paid him is thrown away,‡ that his jurisdiction is restrained to visiting the vessels that leave the port of Fachoda, but that half an hour below that town people do as they like without his being able to exercise any surveillance or interfere in any way.

“If one of these days a caravan of slaves is captured coming from Fachoda, Raouf Pasha will wash his hands, like Pontius Pilate, and will say: ‘What can you expect? we have established in this town a European, who has a well-founded reputation, and what more can we do? All the blame will fall on Marno; the Government will escape.’ But chance has otherwise decided, and we have just been eye-witnesses of facts which Government can now no longer deny, for they are too manifest.

“The vessel ‘Mussalemieh,’ some noughers (barques), &c., went to the Nouers' country, and took more than 10,000 slaves, much cattle, and the whole country where the raid took place was completely destroyed. Everywhere in Fachoda are to be seen young children newly disfigured with fresh scars;‡ four large dépôts, one under the Juzbachi Kherallah, the other under the Milazim Feregh, and two others belonging to two Dragomen, are full of slaves. On the side opposite to Fachoda there was another large dépôt, with thousands of oxen. Among the irregular troops there were Basinguer soldiers, who had taken part in the raid, and from them I have obtained all necessary information.”

No. 18.

Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 7, 1881.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 21st ultimo, inclosing a letter from Don Léon Henriot respecting the Slave Trade in a district south of Obeid in Kordofan, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a note which I addressed on the subject to the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and of the reply which I have received from his Excellency, in which he states that the district mentioned is to the south of the Province of Kordofan, and that it would require a considerable military force to establish the authority of the Government among the nomad tribes which inhabit it. His Excellency states that if the charges made against the authorities at Obeid prove to be well founded, punishment shall follow.

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

\* On fait des incisions sur les joues, comme preuve d'esclavage.

† Ernst Marno, Austrian, appointed Inspector of the White River at Fachoda.

‡ Incisions are made in the cheeks as a sign of slavery.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

*Mr. Malet to Moustapha Pasha Fehmy.*

M. le Ministre,

*Cairo, February 22, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Excellency a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Hansel, Austrian Consul at Khartoum, who is also acting as British Vice-Consul, by a Catholic missionary, named Don Léon Henriot.

The letter treats of the Slave Trade and of the frequent raids made by the Djellabs to procure slaves.

I shall be much obliged to your Excellency to inform me whether the country in which these raids are represented to occur are under the sovereignty of Egypt, and whether it is in the power of the Government of His Highness the Khedive to check the cruelties which appear from the missionary's letter to be of constant occurrence there.

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

## Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. le Ministre,

*Caire, le 3 Mars, 1881.*

J'AI reçu la dépêche que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 22 du mois écoulé me transmettant un Rapport de M. Léon Henriot, missionnaire à Gébel-Nouba, et me demandant si les localités indiquées dans ce Rapport, comme étant le repaire de trafiquants en esclaves, sont sur territoire Egyptien, et s'il ne serait pas au pouvoir du Gouvernement de réprimer les cruautés dont ces derniers se rendent coupables.

Pour répondre à votre première question, je m'empresse de vous informer, M. le Ministre, que les montagnes de Gébel-Nouba sont situées dans la partie méridionale de la Province de Kordofan et sont notoirement connues pour être fréquentées par les Baggaras, brigands nomades, qui par leur vie errante parviennent parfois à se soustraire aux poursuites de la justice.

Quant à l'autorité que le Gouvernement exerce sur ces nomades elle est relativement restreinte. Pour ne citer qu'un exemple, je vous dirai qu'il y a quelques années à peine le Gouvernement, désireux de faire étudier par des officiers d'Etat-Major la topographie de ces montagnes, s'était vu dans la nécessité de joindre à l'expédition un détachement de troupes et une pièce d'artillerie.

Pour changer cet état de choses il ne faudrait rien moins, vu l'éloignement des lieux et leur vaste étendue, que le maintien permanent d'une force armée considérable que ne serait ni en rapport avec les ressources budgétaires du pays ni avec la population clairsemée et pour la plupart nomade qui habitent ces contrées.

Néanmoins je me suis empressé d'attirer l'attention de son Excellence le Ministre de l'Intérieur sur les faits relatés par M. Henriot, et plus particulièrement sur ceux à la charge des autorités d'El Obeid. Je ne pense pas avoir besoin d'ajouter, M. le Ministre, qu'au cas où les accusations portées contre le Gouverneur et quelques soldats viendraient à être confirmées par les investigations qui vont avoir lieu, ils n'échapperont pas à la juste application des peines qu'ils auront encourues.

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

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

*Cairo, March 3, 1881.*

I HAVE received the despatch which you did me the honour to send me on the 22nd ultimo, inclosing a Report of M. Léon Henriot, missionary at Gébel-Nouba, and asking if the places referred to in that Report as being the haunt of slave-dealers were in Egyptian territory, and if the Government might not be able to put a stop to the cruelties practised by the latter.

In reply to your first question, I hasten to inform you that the mountains of Gébel-Nouba are situated in the south of the Province of Kordofan, and are well known as being frequented by the Baggaras (nomad robbers), who, owing to their wandering life, succeed occasionally in escaping pursuit.

With regard to the authority exercised by the Government over these nomads, it is comparatively limited. To give only one example, I may mention that only a few years ago the Government, being desirous that the Staff officers should study the topography of these mountains, were obliged to attach to the expedition a detachment of troops and a piece of artillery.

To bring about a change in this state of affairs, it would be necessary, considering the remoteness of the country and its vast extent, to keep up continually a considerable body of troops, and that would be inconsistent with the financial resources of the country and its scattered and mostly nomad population.

I hastened, nevertheless, to call the attention of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior to the facts related by M. Henriot, and more especially to what he said about the authorities of El Obeid. I need scarcely add that, if the accusations made against the Governor and certain soldiers should be confirmed by the inquiries which is to be held, they will not escape proper punishment.

I am, &c.  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

No. 19.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 18, 1881.*  
I TRANSMIT, for your information, and for any observations you may have to make thereon, a letter, with its inclosures, from the Anti-Slavery Society, on the subject of the Slave Trade in the Soudan.

You will have the goodness to return to me these documents.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

*Mr. Allen to Earl Granville.*

*British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,  
55, New Broad Street, London, March 3, 1881.*

My Lord,

I HAVE now the honour to inclose copy of an authenticated translation of Herr Buchta's Report on the Slave Trade in the Soudan, and also translation of Dr. Schweinfurth's letter to me inclosing the above Report.

This letter is now printed in the "Anti-Slavery Reporter" of February.

Having lately received from Herr Buchta a letter from Berlin, in which he reiterates the charge against Raouf Pasha that the passage-tickets of the slaves were sealed with his seal, I also inclose copy thereof. Seeing that there is now no English official from whom reports respecting the Slave Trade in the Soudan can be received, this Society is dependent for information upon the letters of its own correspondents in Egypt, and upon the chance reports of travellers; but I trust that your Lordship will consider that the inclosed documents warranted this Society in publishing the accounts they had received, of the *bona fides* of which they could not entertain any doubt.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 19.

*Report by M. R. Buchta.*

(Translation from the German.)

THE Government officers, Mudirs, and Governors of Egypt who still take part in the Slave Trade:—

Ahmed Bey Atrouche, Mudir in Makraka.

Hassan Bey Ibrahim, Government officer in Kohl.

Jussuf Pasha, at present Mudir in Sennar (the same who murdered King Munza).

Mohammed Taha, Mudir in Latuka, not only kept large slave depôts in the countries situated near the Rivers Bahr-el-Ghazel, Makraka, and the Upper Nile, which they constantly increased by oppressing the native Sheikhs, but they sent regular transports to Khartoum by the Government steamers (1879). Saleh Bey, Mudir of Fashoda, charged 2 dollars a-head for allowing them to pass (April 1880). Ibrahim Bey Tauzi, formerly Governor of the provinces under the Equator, and Taib Bey engaged in the Slave Trade and in slave catching in every possible way by direct coercion of the negro tribes, and as "backsheeh" from their subordinates. Both captains and crews of Government steamers on the White Nile always participate in this trade, and further it in every way. In order to avoid notice, the ships are discharged above Kalakla before arrival at Khartoum, or even at Kana, if the former place appears too dangerous. The price in Khartoum of a negro boy varies from 30 to 40 dollars, and that of girls, according to age and physical development, from 50 to 80 dollars, whilst in the provinces under the Equator boys and girls are bought for half the price. In Khartoum Abyssinian women are in great demand, and readily supplied. They fetch as much as 200 dollars and more. From Khartoum the reforwarding is done partly along the Nile, and I myself saw one night (June 1880), not far from Hetemmeh, on the left bank of the river, a caravan of more than 100 slaves; the poor creatures, all of them young, were chained together by the wrists. On the other hand the slaves are brought to Berber more openly, without interference, in the numerous "noggers" (barges) which supply the trade between Khartoum and Berber. Although the Government has full cognizance of this state of things, it has never attempted to inspect those barges, which ship and unship slaves at any chosen point of the Nile. Thus I found the barge which took me from Khartoum to Berber in June 1880 was during the night suddenly crowded with negroes, nearly all of them of tender age, and destined mostly for Djedda. The respective masters were pious Kadjis, singing Allah hu Akbar from morning till night, and murmuring prayers incessantly, and on asking them for their slaves' passes, they showed them to me, and I found that these slave children were inscribed as their masters' servants, and consequently allowed to pass free. These passes were delivered by Hokumdarih ("General Government") in Khartoum, and bore the seal of Raouf Pasha. During my three days' stay in Djedda I learned that, in spite of English and French Consulates, numbers of slaves are imported at this place, and I see no prospect of this lucrative business being soon abandoned.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 19.

*Dr. Schweinfurth's Letter transmitting Herr Buchta's Report.*

(Translation.)

Cairo, October 11, 1880.

WHEN I read the above, I could scarcely believe my eyes. Is it possible so few changes have taken place during the ten years of my absence from Soudan, that my most able successor can name places and allege facts and abuses which are exactly the same as those to be found in the chapter on the Slave Trade in my book "The Heart of Africa," published six years ago?

Unfortunately this is too true. The Governor of Joscoda, on the White Nile, still levies his infamous toll of 2 dollars a-head. The slaves are still unshipped at Kalackla or Kana, in order to avoid Khartoum. The slave-transports are still to be met with at Metemmeh going down the river towards Berber. And, worst of all, there is Djedda, incorrigible Djedda, with its Consuls.

The cause of philanthropy seems well-nigh desperate.

The world seeks helplessly for the most effectual means of crushing the Slave Trade; but it seems to me not so difficult to find the right ones in a country like Egypt, which does not lack regular institutions and a high degree of Government authority (things which in the Turkish Empire, for instance, exist only in a much smaller degree). To touch on one cardinal point only, I will draw the reader's attention to that wonderful ("phénoménale") immunity from punishment (in Egypt) with regard to most offences clashing with the Treaty concluded with England on the 4th August, 1877. What is the good of any laws, if no retributive Nemesis stands by their side? They are but a sword in a rusty sheath if they do not terrify the evil-doer. This makes itself more particularly felt in this country, where any good quality in a Government officer is usually not the result either of education or religion, of principle or sentiment. As in the civil life of the Orientals friendship is not based on esteem, honour, or conscience, but on respect of power, be it that of authority or that of money (in one word, fear), so,

only to a greater extent, are also the relations between the State and its servants. Except by Gordon Pasha, or Gessi and the other European Governors appointed by that heroic man (who ought to have become a regenerator of Soudan), no subordinate in Egypt has been seriously punished by his Chief in affairs concerning slavery. As a result of the Treaty with England, proper officers for the control of the Slave Trade were established in the four principal towns of Egypt, viz., in Alexandria, Cairo, Tintah, and Siout; but what was the conduct of the Pashas and Beys named Directors thereof? The one in Siout took no notice whatever of a slave-caravan which drove its evil trade at the gates of the city, never even reported thereon to the Government. And what was the punishment that befell Daramanli Pasha? He was appointed to another place. Of his being brought before a court-martial nothing has ever been heard since then here in Cairo, although it was so ordered by the Decree of the Khedive, which Lord Granville had called a success on the 7th June of the year of the deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society (1880), and which gave a more favourable colouring to the news received from Egypt by the Foreign Office than represented by the deputation.

To begin with, if all Governments, and that of England in particular, were to insist on the well-deserved punishment of every offender against the Slave Treaty, would not all Soudan, all Egypt, tremble at the vengeance of the friends of humanity? All would then change, whilst now all remains as it has ever been.

Egypt, that old house of bondage, is now, as ever, the prop of the Slave Trade in Africa, and the people are far from seeing any crime in slave capture, any shame in Slave Trade, or any injustice in slave-owning.

(Signed)

DR. G. SCHWEINFURTH.

Inclosure 4 in No. 19.

*Herr Buchta to Mr. Allen.*

Sir,

*Berlin, December 27, 1880.*

I LATELY received a letter from Dr. Schweinfurth, in which he included a scrap of two Egyptian newspapers, and he begs me to forward them to you. In doing so, I cannot help intruding upon your time, dear Sir, to give an explanation of the refutation of Raouf Pasha to the articles in the "Times" and the other great English papers.

It was by no means my purpose to hold Raouf Pasha responsible for the facts which I communicated to Dr. Schweinfurth, and which this excellent learned man imparted to you. I would only prove by my personal experience that there is but little hope that the Slave Convention between England and Egypt will be carried out so long as the matter lies in the hands of Egyptian, or more exactly, Mahomedan employés.

A great part of these events occurred during the administration of Gordon Pasha, and I believe this must prove emphatically that it is almost impossible to finish with the hideous traffic, for it were ridiculous to fancy that a task which has been the principal care of a man so energetic and wholly devoted to the principles of humanity as Gordon Pasha, and, notwithstanding this, has in many ways failed, will be carried out by a man who is, in the best case, only the fulfiller of orders not very sympathetic to him. The response of Raouf Pasha is astonishing. I mean that a refutation, especially if it is of an official character, must give facts against facts, and not new accusations. If Raouf Pasha says that all that has been mentioned is the fault of his predecessors, he has forgotten that in my Report there was also an account of the presence in a barque of little negro children carried away by bigoted "Hadjis" as their servants, and that the passage tickets were sealed with his own seal. Raouf Pasha says that all the scoundrels, as Ibrahim Faussi Bey, Taib Bey, Mohammed Taha, and the others, were nominated by Gordon Pasha himself, but he does not also say that it was also Gordon Pasha who has deposed them, and that Ibrahim and Taib were sentenced to death, but pardoned by the late Khedive. Why also is Jussuf Pasha, the cowardly murderer of King Munza, always in office? Is this also Gordon Pasha's fault? If actually the flow of the negro trade has decreased, this is the result of Gordon Pasha's fervent labour, and his after-comer earns the fruits of the former's efforts.

Can Raouf Pasha supersede the deeply-rooted conviction of all his officers that it is only due to the influence of the hated Christians that the Khedive must prohibit the Slave Trade? Why accuse Gordon Pasha when it is the fault of the inferiors? Means Raouf Pasha, perhaps, to say that Gordon Pasha was a slave-trader?

I never had mixed personally in this matter if it had not been suggested by the communications of the facts reported in your letter to the "Times," and I cannot suffer that Dr. Schweinfurth should be called a slanderer. As to the article in the "Egypte"



of the 1st December, headed "Gordonomanie," you will give no more value to a stupid sluttery of a reptile than he merits.

I beg your pardon, Sir, on account of the liberty taken, and I hope you will excuse my bad English.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RICHARD BUCHTA.

No. 20.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 21.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, March 10, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note, dated the 7th instant, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing me that an individual named Abdel Rahman, accused of having in his possession slaves for sale, has been condemned to five months' hard labour.

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

Inclosure in No. 20.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. le Ministre,

*Caire, le 7 Mars, 1881.*

AUX termes d'un rapport qui me parvient du Ministère de la Guerre, l'Inspecteur du service de la suppression de la Traite aurait, à Draou, Moudirieh d'Esneh, ordonné des perquisitions dans la demeure d'un Sieur Abdel Rahman, qu'on accusait de se livrer au commerce des esclaves. Celui-ci, informé qu'une perquisition allait être effectuée chez lui, aurait réussi à faire disparaître la plupart des objets qui auraient pu le compromettre.

Le résultat de cette mesure de l'autorité aurait donc été incomplet. Mais, néanmoins, le Conseil de Guerre, auquel le Sieur Abdel Rahman avait été renvoyé, se basant sur les présomptions assez graves relevées contre lui, et malgré ses dénégations, l'aurait condamné à cinq mois de travaux forcés, conformément à l'Article 32 du Règlement.

En outre, les Agents chargés du service de la suppression de la Traite auraient été invités à redoubler de célérité dans les cas analogues, qui pourraient se présenter, afin de déjouer toute surprise de la part des coupables.

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance cette communication de l'autorité, qui montre une fois de plus le soin avec lequel elle veille à l'application des mesures relatives à la suppression de l'esclavage, et je saisis, &c.

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

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

*Cairo, March 7, 1881.*

ACCORDING to a report sent me from the War Office, the Inspector of the Service for the Suppression of the Slave Trade had directed the house of a certain Abdel Rahman at Draou, in the Moudirieh of Esneh, to be searched, as he had been accused of being concerned in the Slave Trade. Abdel Rahman, however, hearing that his house was going to be searched, had succeeded in getting off the greater part of the things which would have compromised him.

The result of this step of the authorities has thus been incomplete. However, the Council of War, before whom Abdel Rahman was sent, grounding their decision on the grave presumption against him, and in spite of his denial, sentenced him to five months' hard labour, in conformity with the 32nd Article of the Regulations.

Besides this, the officers charged with the suppression of the Slave Trade have been ordered to redouble their activity in similar cases when they arise, in order to prevent the culprits taking any precautions.

I have the honour to inform you of this communication of the authorities, which

once more is evidence of the care with which they apply the measures relative to the suppression of slavery.

I am, &c.  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

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No. 21.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 24, 1881.*  
I HAVE received your despatch of the 5th instant, with its inclosure, reporting the punishment of a slave-dealer for having in his possession a slave for the purpose of sale; and I have to request you to express to the Egyptian Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the steps taken by them in this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 22.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 26, 1881.*  
I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th instant, with its inclosure, reporting the punishment of one Abdel Rahman for having in his possession slaves for sale; and I have to request you to express to the Egyptian Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at their action in this case.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 23.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 29.)*

My Lord, *Cairo, March 16, 1881.*  
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd ultimo, inclosing, for any observations I may have to make thereon, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Trieste on the eunuch trade in Egypt.

I regret to say that I see little prospect of the horrible practice of making eunuchs being put an end to so long as such individuals continue to be the necessary adjuncts of the harems. The abolition of slavery would not do away with the employment of eunuchs. The only difference would be that the eunuchs would be free, and that instead of being bought for a high price they would have to be paid a high price for their services voluntarily rendered.

It would, however, tend to the gradual disuse of the practice of making eunuchs, as the slave-dealers, who now reap an immediate advantage from the mutilation of boys, would cease to do so as soon as they could not bring their wares to market.

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

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No. 24.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 31, 1881.*  
I HAVE received your despatch of the 7th instant, inclosing copies of the note which you addressed to the Egyptian Government respecting the Slave Trade at Gebel Nouba, and of the reply which you received from the Foreign Minister; and I have to inform you that I approve the terms of your note.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 31, 1881.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 5th ultimo, relative to an alleged purchase in Egypt of Circassian slaves for the Sultan of Morocco, I now inclose, for your information, an extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, in reply to an instruction which I addressed to him, requesting him to furnish any observations he might have to make on the subject, and especially as regarded the statement that presents of slaves have been made on the part of the Khedive to the Sultan of Morocco.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure in No. 25.

*Sir J. Drummond Hay to Earl Granville.*

(Extract.)

*Tangier, March 17, 1881.*

IN the summer of last year I heard that some Circassian women, said to be musicians, had arrived from Gibraltar, and that they were to proceed to the Sultan's Court. As these women were said to have been brought without any secrecy, and apparently with their free consent, from Egypt on board a British steamer, touching at Malta and Gibraltar, I did not attach any importance to their arrival, especially as the Sultan had requested me to engage for his service some female musicians from Europe who could play the piano and harp, a commission which I had been unable to execute.

I have never heard of any present having been made by the Khedive of slaves to the Sultan of Morocco.

Since the receipt of your Lordship's despatch I have received the following information: the Circassian women who arrived last year were sent by a Moor named Senoosy, who is acting at present as agent of the Sultan in Egypt. They brought with them a piano and a harp.

It is not known whether these women were purchased by Senoosy on account of the Sultan, but no one ever heard of any present of Circassians or other slaves having been made by the Khedive to the Sultan of Morocco.

Circassian or Abyssinian women have, I understand, been occasionally brought to this country from the East, but as they are generally supposed to be the wives or servants of the Moors they accompany, and when questioned on some occasions have declared that they came of their own free will, I have not reported the arrival of such persons in Morocco to Her Majesty's Government.

No. 26.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 11.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, April 2, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 18th ultimo, transmitting, for my information, and for any observations I may have to make thereon, a letter dated the 3rd ultimo, with its inclosures, from Mr. Allen, Secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society, on the subject of Slave Trade in the Soudan.

The object of this letter is to show your Lordship that the Society was warranted in publishing the Report of Herr Buchta in the "Anti-Slavery Reporter," vol. 22, No. 5, of the 1st November, 1880.

Mr. Allen incloses an authenticated copy of Dr. Buchta's Report, and a copy of the letter in which Dr. Schweinfurth transmitted the Report.

These two documents clear the Society of any complicity in the public deception which was the result of the publication of this document.

On the other hand, Dr. Schweinfurth is a man of too high character for it to be supposed that he can intentionally have misled Mr. Allen.

It is necessary to examine Herr Buchta's successive letters to appreciate the value of his statements.

In his letter to Giegler Pasha, dated Olmutz, the 11th November, 1880, inclosed

in my despatch to your Lordship of the 10th January, he says that he neither saw Dr. Schweinfurth nor wrote to him. In his letter to Mr. Allen of the 27th December, inclosure in Mr. Allen's letter of the 3rd March, he says: "It was by no means my purpose to hold Raouf Pasha responsible for the facts which I communicated to Dr. Schweinfurth."

I think that the crusade against slavery and the Slave Trade will have a better chance of success if it is carried on in such a manner as to give the Egyptian authorities no handle to say that they are treated with injustice. In the present case a Report was published containing numerous accusations, and Raouf Pasha, the Governor-General of the Soudan, was, by implication, made responsible for all of them. It turns out that one alone of the facts alleged occurred after the arrival of this functionary at his seat of government, and that the rest, if they occurred, which there is no particular reason to doubt, took place when Colonel Gordon governed the country. Herr Buchta states this particular case as follows, in his letter of the 27th December to Mr. Allen:—

"He (Raouf Pasha) has forgotten that in my Report there was also an account of the presence, in a barque, of little negro children carried away by bigoted Hadjis as their servants, and that their passage tickets were sealed with his own seal."

This must, in any case, have occurred very shortly after the arrival of Raouf Pasha at his post, as he only left Cairo at the end of March or the beginning of April, and it takes fully a month to reach Khartoum. His Excellency stated in his Report of the 20th November, 1880, inclosed in my despatch to your Lordship of the 30th November, that only one boat had descended the Nile since his arrival, and that it was subjected to minute inspection. The fact that the tickets were marked with the Governor's seal indicates the care taken, and it is hardly likely that he would have inaugurated his term of office by going out of his way to disobey the special instructions given to him by the Khedive, as related in my despatch of the 17th March, 1880.

The "Anti-Slavery Reporter" does not publish Herr Buchta's letter of the 27th September to Mr. Allen, which contains the statement that it was "by no means his purpose to hold Raouf Pasha responsible for the facts which he communicated to Dr. Schweinfurth." But it does contain the following paragraph:—"As the truth of Herr Buchta's Report (published in 'Reporter,' November 1880, p. 117) has been impugned, we venture to print a translation of Dr. Schweinfurth's letter transmitting that Report to us." What idea can be conveyed by this paragraph except that the Society adheres to a belief that Herr Buchta's Report attacking Raouf Pasha ought not to be impugned?

The good cause which it is the duty of the Society to advocate is injured by this method of laying facts before the public. It diminishes its authority, and it disheartens those functionaries who, in this country, are, either through fear or inclination, or a sense of duty, endeavouring to execute the orders of the Government. The evils which exist are sufficiently crying and sufficiently known to range all who have at heart the progress of humanity on the side of the unfortunate slaves, and I would not have the Society withhold from the public any evidence on the subject which may come into its hands; but I would have it acknowledge that it appears on investigation that, if the responsibility for the acts, the statement of which roused so much public indignation, rested with the Governor of the Soudan, that Governor was Colonel Gordon and not Raouf Pasha.

If the Society is to wield the influence here which I desire to see it wield it must show that it is animated by fairness as well as by zeal.

I have the honour to return herewith the papers inclosed in your Lordship's despatch.

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

No. 27.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 11.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, April 4, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Riaz Pasha has informed me that Saleh Bey, the Governor of Fachoda in the Soudan, has been dismissed from his post by Raouf Pasha, Governor-General of the Soudan, and is to be tried by court-

martial for permitting depôts of slaves to be formed within his district. The slaves found have all been liberated.

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

No. 28.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 12, 1881.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, calling attention to the fact of the Slave Trade being still actively carried on in the Soudan.

The information received by the Society on this subject appears to be of a similar character to that furnished to you, as reported in your despatch of the 7th ultimo; and I have to instruct you to inform the Egyptian Government that the reports now supplied by the Anti-Slavery Society require, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, a most searching investigation.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure in No. 28.

*Mr. Allen to Earl Granville.*

*British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,  
55, New Broad Street, London, March 12, 1881.*

My Lord,

HAVING already addressed your Lordship with regard to the denials, put forth on official authority, respecting the statements made from time to time by this Society, that the Slave Trade is still carried on in the Soudan with undiminished vigour, I have now the honour to again call your Lordship's attention to this matter.

By letters received from Khartoum during the present week, from correspondents whose veracity we believe to be unimpeachable, we learn that a *razzia* was made in January last, by regular and irregular soldiers, which resulted in the capture of 10,000 slaves and vast quantities of cattle. These slaves appear to have been taken to Fachoda, but we have no information as to what became of them afterwards. We are told that the country of the Noubas was perfectly desolated.

We have little doubt that this fact will be denied by official documents, the value of which may be judged by the following circumstance which has just been brought to our notice by two correspondents, resident in Khartoum, but whose names we are obliged, for obvious reasons, to withhold.

A short time ago, on the return of Raouf Pasha from a journey to the Abyssinian frontier, the opportunity was taken to draw up an Arabic document purporting to be an address of congratulation to his Excellency. This was taken to all the European officials and residents for signature, most of whom appended their names in the belief that it was a mere complimentary address. In reality, this document was a denial of all the facts that had been published in the European press respecting the Slave Trade, and was forwarded to Cairo to be used in refutation of such statements.

This Society cannot but feel that until an English Consul, with head-quarters at Khartoum, is appointed, there will be no possibility of these frauds being prevented, or of the Slave Trade being put down.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

No. 29.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 30, 1881.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 4th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to instruct you to express to the Egyptian Government the satisfaction of

Her Majesty's Government at the dismissal of the Governor of Fachoda for connivance at the Slave Trade, and at the liberation of the slaves found at the depôts within his district.

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

No. 30.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)*

(Extract.)

*Cairo, April 24, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 12th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Charles Allen, dated the 12th ultimo, respecting the Slave Trade in the Soudan, and desiring me to inform the Egyptian Government that the reports now supplied by the Anti-Slavery Society require, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the most searching investigation.

The reports in question are clearly identical with those which I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship in my despatches of the 7th March and the 21st February.

I have embodied the statement in a *note verbale*, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy.

I have the honour also to inclose a copy of a note which I have addressed to the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing his Excellency that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, these reports require a most searching investigation.

Inclosure 1 in No. 30.

*Note Verbale.*

THE following information respecting Slave Trade has recently been received from different quarters by Her Majesty's Agency.

One of the principal slave markets on the Arabian coast is Marawah, a place about 12 miles distant from Hodeidah. Three bands of Abyssinian slaves have been captured there within the last year, numbering in all ninety-one slaves.

The slaves are embarked on the African coast at a point near Zeilah, and landed at Ras Sharoon on the Arabian coast, about 12 miles from Hodeidah.

The persons actively concerned in the import trade in Zeilah are Ibrahim Shooheim, son of the Governor of Zeilah, and in Hodeidah, his agent, a certain Seyid Ali Haroon.

There is no means of ascertaining the precise number of slaves landed, but the the French Vice-Consul at Mocha states that about 800 were landed at Mocha alone.

Captain Berners, of Her Majesty's ship "Philomel," during a recent visit to Massowah, informed the Governor, Aly Riza Pasha, that the number of slaves which had gone over to Jeddah this year had increased threefold to what it was before, and that slaves were never so plentiful and so cheap as they are at present; while at Massowah Captain Berners caught two boats equipped for slave running and handed them over to the Governor.

It is reported that numerous raids for slaves have recently been made in Central Africa, in a district named Bohr and the country of the Nouers, resulting in the capture of over 10,000 slaves and large herds, so that the country was laid waste.

There are at Fachoda four large depôts of slaves, one under the Yuzbachi Kherallah, one under the Milazim Farag, and two belonging to two dragomans.

(Signed) EDWARD B MALET.

*Cairo, March 17, 1881.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 30.

*Mr. Malet to Moustapha Fehmy Pasha.*

M. le Ministre,

*Cairo, April 24, 1881.*

IN a *note verbale* which I had the honour to transmit to your Excellency's Department on the 17th ultimo I mentioned the report that numerous raids for slaves had

recently been made in the district named Bohr, and in the country of the Nouers, resulting in the capture of 10,000 slaves and large herds, and also that it was stated that there were at Fachoda large depôts of slaves.

In my note of the 22nd February I had the honour to inclose to your Excellency a copy of a letter from Don Léon Henriot respecting slave hunts in the mountains of Nouba, in reply to which your Excellency was so good as to state to me, in your note of the 3rd ultimo, that the matter would be investigated and the guilty punished.

I am now desired by Earl Granville, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform your Excellency that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, these reports require a most searching investigation.

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

No. 31.

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

My Lord,

*Cairo, April 28, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note, dated the 27th instant, from the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, reporting the sentence of three individuals to fourteen months' hard labour for connivance at Slave Trade.

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

Inclosure in No. 31.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. le Ministre,

*Caire, le 27 Avril, 1881.*

AUX termes d'une communication que j'ai reçue, une négresse appelée Bekhita, épouse du nommé Said el Soudani, habitant la Province de Galioubieh, attirée dans un guet-apens par deux Soudaniens, diseurs de bonne aventure, avait été retenue et cachée dans la maison d'un certain Risk el Soudani à Toukh, ville où elle s'était rendue accompagnée par une autre femme pour faire des achats.

Livrés à l'autorité et convaincus de leur crime ces trois individus ont été condamnés par les Tribunaux de Première et Seconde Instance à huit mois de travaux forcés.

Cette sentence ayant été transmise au Ministère de l'Intérieur aux fins requises, son Excellence Riaz Pasha, pour raison de compétence, a déféré l'affaire au Conseil Militaire, qui, jugeant que celui qui porte atteinte à la liberté d'une personne soit de vive force, soit par ruse, doit être considéré comme trafiquant d'esclaves et tombe naturellement sous le coup de la loi prohibant ce commerce, a infirmé le précédent jugement et condamné les coupables à quatorze mois de travaux forcés, leur tenant compte, toutefois, de la détention subie et avec interdiction aux deux Soudaniens de retourner dans le pays.

En vous communiquant cette décision à titre d'information, je saisis, &c.

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

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

*Cairo, April 27, 1881.*

ACCORDING to a communication I have received, a negress, of the name of Bekhita, the wife of a certain Said el Soudani, and living in the Province of Galioubieh, was decoyed away by two Soudanians, fortune-tellers, and was seized and hidden in the house of a certain Risk el Soudani at Toukh, to which town she had gone with another woman for the purpose of making some purchases.

These three individuals were surrendered to the authorities, and being convicted of their crime, were sentenced by the Tribunals of First and Second Instance to eight months' hard labour.

This sentence was transmitted to the proper department of the Ministry of the Interior, and his Excellency Riaz Pasha, in accordance with his powers, brought the case before the Military Council, who, considering that any one who makes an attempt with violence on the liberty of the person ought to be regarded as a slave-dealer, and

accordingly becomes liable to the law prohibiting that trade, quashed the former Judgment, and condemned the prisoners to fourteen months' hard labour, taking into account, however, of the imprisonment they had already undergone, and forbidding the two Soudanians to return to their country.

In communicating to you this decision for your information, I take, &c.

Minister for Foreign Affairs,

(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

No. 32.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 10, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 16th March last, containing observations upon the trade in eunuchs now carried on in Egypt.

There can be no doubt that the abolition of slavery, by making it impossible for eunuchs to be sold, would put an end to a trade which can only be lucrative when those who engage in it have a market for their victims. But, till the Khedive finds himself in a position to take such a step, the severe punishment, as stipulated by the recent Convention, and as laid down in Article 33 of the Orders addressed to the Ministry of the Interior on the 15th October, 1877, which formed Inclosure No. 3 in your despatch of the 16th June last, of those concerned in the making or selling of eunuchs, and a heavy tax on all persons employing them as slaves or servants, would do much towards discouraging the trade; and I am to instruct you to take an opportunity of recommending such a measure to the Khedive.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 33.

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

My Lord,

*Alexandria, May 5, 1881.*

WITH reference to Mr. Malet's despatch of the 21st February last, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a further communication from Don Léon Henriot relating to the Slave Trade in Kordofan, forwarded in a despatch from Mr. Hanzal, Acting British Vice-Consul at Khartoum, dated the 9th April last.

I have sent a copy of this to the Egyptian Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure in No. 33.

*Don Léon Henriot to M. Hanzal.*

Très Illustre Monsieur le Consul,

*Délen, le 12 Février, 1881.*

J'IGNORE ce que vous avez fait de ma lettre, si vous l'avez communiquée ou si vous avez jugé plus sage de la tenir secrète; dans le cas que vous auriez cru bon de la faire parvenir aux autorités Européennes, je me permets de vous envoyer encore quelques lignes au sujet de l'esclavage, convaincu que vous ne les lirez pas sans indifférence.

L'époque de renouveler les brigandages est arrivée; le grain est battu et porté dans les grainiers. Il est vrai que les Baggaras n'ont pas de trêve. En tout temps, ils vont butiner partout où ils peuvent; dernièrement les bandes de Seed-el-Carim et de Geirra sont allées à la chasse des éléphants. Ils en ont tué trois en un jour. Au lieu de s'empresser de porter la viande dans leurs camps, comme ils étaient giroches d'un mont, ils ont laissé la viande à la garde de quelques-uns d'entre eux, et sont allés à la chasse des esclaves, plus lucrative, et aussi le lendemain ils ont porté la viande des éléphants et la chaire humaine dans leurs camps respectifs.



La bande de Addo\* de Casghé passait il y a six jours sous nos yeux avec quantité d'esclaves, vaches, chèvres, et moutons ; avant-hier elle est retournée ici à Délen avec Addo, leur chef, annonçant leur arrivée par divers coups de fusils. A propos de cette bande, j'ai appris de plusieurs témoins auriculaires, que l'année dernière, à la suite d'une expédition fructueuse, une partie de la bande a eu l'horrible courage de tuer, de faire cuire, et de manger un enfant bien portant, que la mère avait difficulté de porter. Les Baggaras qui étaient de compagnie avec ces anthropophages ont refusé absolument de manger de ce mets, et les mangeurs ont eu l'audace de se vanter de leur acte anthropophagique.

Les habitants de Délen où nous sommes, par oubli de vous l'écrire, ne le cèdent en rien aux Baggaras et aux Gellabats ; ils donnent asile aux uns et aux autres ; ils fêtent leur arrivée ; ils ne manquent jamais de les accompagner dans leurs expéditions ; ils ont fusils et divers chevaux ; les munitions leur viennent de Gellabats, et quand ces derniers ou les Baggaras ne sont pas disposés à marcher au brigandage, eux seuls marchent et aussi ils sont deux fois plus voleurs et brigands que les Baggaras et les Gellabats.

Ils m'ont dit qu'avant l'arrivée des Turcs ils allaient peu voler ainsi que les Gellabats, attendu que les fusils étaient excessivement rares, mais depuis les Turcs la poudre et les fusils ne manquent pas ; que les Gellabats en trouvent tant qu'ils veulent. Comment se fait-il donc que le Gouvernement du Sultan laisse passer si facilement poudre, balles, et fusils pour le brigandage, quand il est si sévère pour nous, qui, sans armes et sans munitions dans ces pays lointains, sommes exposés à mourir de faim ou assassinés ?

Il y a un mois quelques habitants du petit Golfan sont venus me prier d'écrire au Receveur des Contributions d'El Obeid à l'occasion d'un vol commis par un Baggara, en ce moment résidant à Nama. Celui-ci était venu avec un ancien papier de la Moudirieh menaçant les Golfans au nom des Turcs, que s'ils ne payaient le tribut à l'instant même, ils seraient tous tués ou prisonniers ; ces pauvres ignorants payèrent alors une grande partie du tribut et le voleur est retourné à Nama avec le tribut. Don Vincent d'Obeid a fait connaître l'escroquerie au Maamour de la Zabtie, lequel a promis de pourvoir à la chose.

Il y a ici à Délen un mari et sa femme volés l'année dernière. Comme on nous a dit que leurs enfants étaient à Délen dans la maison de leur frère réfugié ici depuis quelques mois, vous avons eu la pensée de racheter l'homme et la femme et de prendre les enfants comme otages, parce qu'il était à craindre qu'avant d'être instruits et éduqués le père et la mère s'enfuissent. Les parents étaient fort contents de la proposition, mais le frère a refusé de livrer les enfants à moins que nous nous les achetions comme leurs parents ; le père disait : " Achetez-moi, délivrez-moi de la fourche que j'ai au cou et je saurai les reprendre, dussé-je tuer mon frère, voleur de mes enfants."

Comme nous n'avions pas assez d'argent pour racheter tous les quatre, et pour éviter le fratricide, nous n'avons pas acheté non plus les parents. Les habitants de Délen avaient conseillé le frère voleur, sans cela il se serait contenté des deux talaris que nous lui offrions.

Excusez-moi, M. le Consul, de ce que je vous ai écrit ces quelques lignes, et veuillez bien agréer, &c.

(Signé) LÉON HENRIOT, *Missionnaire.*

(Translation.)

Très Illustre M. le Consul,

*Délen, February 12, 1881.*

I DO not know what you have done with my letter, whether you have made it public or have considered it wise to keep it secret ; in case you have thought good to communicate it to the European authorities, I take the liberty of sending you a few more lines on the subject of slavery, as I am sure you will read them with interest.

The time for recommencing brigandage has come ; the corn has been threshed and laid up in the barns. The Baggaras indeed never rest. They are always robbing wherever they find booty. Seed-el-Carim's bands have lately been elephant hunting. They killed three in one day. Instead of hastening to carry the flesh to their camps, they left it under the guard of some of them and went off slave-hunting, which is more lucrative, and the next day they brought the elephants and human flesh into their respective camps.

\* Cet Addo il y a deux mois est venu à Leben s'offrir à porter lui-même le tribut des Délenais à la Moudirieh d'Obeid, se faisant ainsi ami du Moudir et des Délenais, et se procurant les moyens de voler plus en grand. Hier il vous a dit que c'était les Turcs qui l'envoyaient voler ; peut-être voulait-il se justifier à vos yeux en mettant la faute sur les autres.—(Signé) LÉON HENRIOT, *Missionnaire.*

Six days ago we saw the band of Addo\* of Casghé pass with a quantity of slaves, cows, goats, and sheep; the day before yesterday they returned here with Addo, their Chief, announcing their arrival by several musket shots. With regard to this band, I have learnt from several ear-witnesses that last year, after a successful expedition, some of the band had the horrible courage to kill, cook, and eat a healthy child which the mother could not carry. The Baggaras, who were with these cannibals, refused positively to touch the flesh, and those who eat of it had the audacity to boast of their act of cannibalism.

I must not forget to add that the inhabitants of Délen, where we are at present, are quite as bad as the Baggaras and Gellabats; they help both; they rejoice at their arrival; they never miss accompanying them in their expeditions; they have guns and horses; their ammunition they get from the Gellabats, and when these latter or the Baggaras are disposed to set out on a raid they go alone, and they are altogether twice as much robbers and brigands as the Baggaras and the Gellabats.

They told me that before the Turks came they and the Gellabats robbed but little on account of the great scarcity of muskets, but ever since the arrival of the Turks they have not wanted for powder and muskets, and the Gellabats get as many as they want. How comes it that the Sultan's Government lets powder, bullets, and muskets pass through for the brigands so easily while it is so strict towards us who, without arms or stores in these distant countries, are liable to die of hunger or be murdered?

A month ago some inhabitants of little Golfan came to me to ask me to write to the Receiver of Contributions at El Obeid with regard to a theft committed by a Baggara, at that time resident at Nama. Having provided himself with an old paper from the Moudirieh he had come and threatened the Golfans in the name of the Turks, that if they did not pay their tribute on the spot they would all be killed or taken prisoners; these poor ignorant wretches accordingly paid a large part of the tribute and the thief returned with it to Nama. Don Vincent, of Obeid, acquainted the Maamour of the Zaptieh with this piece of rascality, and he promised to see to the matter.

Last year, here at Délen, a man and woman were carried off. As we were informed that their children were here in the house of their brother, who had fled here for refuge some months ago, we thought of buying back the man and woman and taking the children as security, because there was a fear that the father and mother would run off before they were thoroughly educated. The parents were quite content with the proposal, but the brother refused to surrender the children unless we bought them as well as their parents; the father said: "Buy me, deliver me from the yoke on my neck and I will find means to get them back, even if I have to kill the brother who has robbed me of my children."

As we had not sufficient money to buy back all the four, and as we did not wish the father to kill his brother, we did not buy the parents. The inhabitants of Délen had been advising the robber brother, for if they had not done so he would have been content with the two talaris we offered him.

I hope you will excuse me for troubling you with these few lines, and I beg to remain, &c.

(Signed) LÉON HENRIOT, *Missionary.*

No. 34.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 17, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to express to you his approval of the notes which you addressed to the Egyptian Government on the subject of the Slave Trade in the Soudan, as reported in your despatch of the 24th ultimo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

\* Two years ago this Addo came to Leben and offered himself to take the tribute of the Délenais to the Moudirieh of Obeid, thus becoming friends with the Moudir and the Délenais, and obtaining the means to rob more largely. The other day he told you that it was the Turks who had sent him to steal; perhaps he was anxious to justify himself in your eyes by laying the blame on others.—(Signed) LÉON HENRIOT, *Missionary.*

*Mr. Cookson to Earl Granville.—(Received May 31.)*

My Lord,

*Alexandria, May 21, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship a copy of a note addressed to me by Moustapha Pasha Fehmy, Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, reporting the arrest and punishment of a number of dealers in slaves and their accomplices at Khartoum and Egypt, and the liberation of the slaves found in their possession.

The convictions were as follows :—

On the 29th March, 1880, three individuals were arrested having in their possession 29 slaves. The slaves were set at liberty, and the dealers condemned to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 11th September, 1880, two dealers were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour for attempting to sell 2 slaves.

On the 8th March, 1881, a resident of Tantah was sentenced to six months' hard labour for attempting to sell a slave.

On the 1st April, 1881, three residents of Khartoum were condemned to two years' hard labour for offering for sale 14 slaves.

And on the 13th instant two dealers in slaves, and their accomplices, were sentenced to two years and a-half hard labour for having in their houses 25 slaves, and 119 others on board of two boats, in which they were attempting to take them off to avoid the vigilance of the local authorities.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

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Inclosure in No. 35.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Cookson.*

M. le Gérant,

*Caire, le 19 Mai, 1881.*

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance un certain nombre de Jugements rendus par les Conseils Militaires chargés de connaître des faits relatifs à la Traite.

Trois individus du village d'Hallat El Tourabi, Moudirieh de Khartoum : Auso Ibrahim, Kheir el Said, Ahmed Mohamed, arrêtés le 29 Mars, 1880, détenteurs de 29 esclaves, ont été condamnés chacun à deux ans de travaux forcés, les fers aux pieds et, à l'expiration de leur peine, ils devront fournir une caution pour leur mise en liberté. Un de leurs complices, Ahmed Babekr, arrêté en même temps qu'eux, est mort pendant la durée de la détention préventive. Les esclaves délivrés ont reçu leur acte d'affranchissement.

Le 11 Septembre de la même année, les nommés Mounim Ebed et Dalil Ahmed, furent mis en état d'arrestation et condamnés à neuf mois de la même peine que les précédents, après avoir été convaincus, malgré leurs dénégations, d'avoir voulu vendre 2 esclaves qui, sur leur demande, furent incorporés dans l'armée Egyptienne.

Le Sieur Ibrahim, résidant à Tantah, ayant aussi essayé de vendre une esclave, a été condamné, le 8 Mars, 1881, à six mois de travaux forcés, et l'esclave a été affranchie.

Par Jugement du 1<sup>er</sup> Avril, 1881, Habib Khogli, Awadalla Hassan, et Oubeid Walad, domiciliés tous les trois au village de Oum Douc, district de Khartoum, convaincus d'avoir voulu mettre en vente 7 esclaves (6 garçons et une fille), ont été condamnés à deux ans de travaux forcés, les fers aux pieds, et devront fournir caution pour leur mise en liberté à l'expiration de la peine. Les nègres ont été incorporés dans l'armée, la négresse a reçu son acte d'affranchissement.

Enfin, une affaire récente plus grave a motivé une sentence plus sévère. A la suite de mesures prises par le Moudir de Berber, on a procédé à des visites domiciliaires dans plusieurs maisons dont les propriétaires auraient été signalés comme se livrant à la Traite. Ces perquisitions ont amené la découverte de 25 esclaves pendant que d'autres prenaient la fuite ; d'autres mesures permettaient de saisir aussi deux barques, à bord desquelles avaient été transportés 119 esclaves, débarqués ensuite, et auxquels on avait essayé de faire traverser le fleuve sur des chaloupes pour échapper à la poursuite des agents de l'autorité.

Ces faits constatés, les propriétaires d'esclaves, Mohamed Said et Bihal, et leurs agents principaux, Kheir Allah, Allah Kadr, Aly Mohamed, et Taher Youssouf, ont été

condamnés, le 13 Mai courant, à deux ans et demi de travaux forcés ; un troisième propriétaire d'esclaves, Taher Ibrahim, et les autres complices, à un an de la même peine. Des ordres ont été donnés pour que ceux des coupables qui ont réussi à s'échapper soient activement recherchés et livrés au Conseil Militaire aussitôt après leur arrestation. Conformément à l'Article 19 du Règlement les bateliers et propriétaires de chaloupes qui ont prêté leur concours sont déferés au Tribunal de Première Instance de Berber.

Des esclaves libérés, 6 ont été, sur leur demande, incorporés dans l'armée, 18 de ces malheureux sont morts, 12 sont encore malades, les autres ont pu être conduits à Khartoum ; 21 négresses ont épousé des soldats de l'armée Egyptienne.

Je m'empresse, M. le Gérant, de vous faire parvenir le résumé aussi succinct que possible de ces faits ; ils temoignent, vous voudrez bien le reconnaître, du sincere désir du Gouvernement Egyptien d'accomplir la tâche qu'il s'est imposée d'abolir la Traite et de l'énergie avec laquelle il sévit contre ceux qui se livrent à ce trafic.

Veuillez, &c.

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

(Translation.)

M. le Gérant,

Cairo, May 19, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to inform you of a certain number of Judgments given by the Military Council charged with the duty of inquiring into all facts relative to the Slave Trade.

Three individuals from the village of Hallat El Tourabi, in the Moudirieh of Khartoum : Auso Ibrahim, Kheir el Said, and Ahmed Mohamed, were arrested on the 29th March, 1880, for having detained twenty-nine slaves, and were condemned to two years' hard labour, with chains on their feet, and on the expiration of their term they will have to give sureties before being set at liberty. One of their accomplices, Ahmed Babekr, who was arrested at the same time, died while in prison before trial. The slaves who were set free have received certificates of liberation.

On the 11th September of the same year, two men named Mounim Ebed and Dalil Ahmed were arrested, and sentenced to nine months of the same punishment as those above mentioned, after having been convicted, in spite of their denials, of having attempted to sell two slaves who, at their own wish, were admitted into the Egyptian army.

A certain Ibrahim, living at Tantah, having also attempted to sell a female slave, was sentenced, on the 8th March, 1881, to six months' hard labour, and the slave was set at liberty.

By a Judgment of the 1st of April, 1881, Habib Khogli, Awadalla Hassan, and Oubeid Walad, all three living at the village of Oum Douc, in the district of Khartoum, were convicted of having attempted to put up for sale seven slaves (six boys and a girl), and were sentenced to two years' hard labour, with irons on their feet, and to provide sureties before being set at liberty at the end of their term. The negroes were admitted into the army, the negress was given her certificate of enfranchisement.

Lastly, a recent and graver offence has called for a severer sentence. After some measures taken by the Moudir of Berber, domiciliary visits were made in several houses whose owners had been reported as engaging in the Slave Trade. These visits led to the discovery of twenty-five slaves, besides others who took to flight. Other measures resulted in the seizure of two boats which had brought 119 slaves, who had been disembarked, and whom it had been attempted to convey across the river in small boats to escape the pursuit of the officers.

These facts having been proved, the slave owners Mohamed Said and Bihal, and their chief agents, Kheir Allah, Allah Kadr, Aly Mohamed, and Taher Youssouf, were condemned, on the 13th instant, to two and a-half years' hard labour : a third slave-owner, Taher Ibrahim, and the other accomplices, to a year of the same punishment. Orders have been given to pursue the culprits who succeeded in escaping, and they will be brought before the Military Council as soon as seized. In accordance with Article 19 of the Regulations, the boatmen and boat-owners who aided and abetted have been sent before the Berber Tribunal of First Instance.

Six of the liberated slaves were, at their own request, admitted into the Egyptian army, eighteen died, twelve are still ill, the rest were taken to Khartoum : twenty-one negresses have married Egyptian soldiers.

I hasten, Sir, to send you an abstract as brief as possible of these facts ; you will acknowledge that they show the sincere desire of the Egyptian Government to accom-

plish the task they have imposed on themselves of abolishing the Slave Trade, and they also testify to the activity with which they pursue those who engage in it.

I am, &c.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

No. 36.

*Mr. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)*

My Lord,

*London, June 3, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a letter, dated the 20th April, addressed to me by Giegler Pasha, Secretary-General of the Soudan, on the subject of the expedition made by him to Fachoda, in consequence of reports which had reached Raouf Pasha that the Mudir, or Governor, of that place was engaged in the Slave Trade.

Giegler Pasha sends me a copy of his diary of the expedition, which I have also the honour to inclose, from which it appears that the guilt of the Mudir was fully proved, and that he, together with other officials implicated, having been brought before Raouf Pasha at Khartoum, were stripped of their uniforms, put in irons, and await their trial.

There is a considerable discrepancy between the estimate of the number of slaves taken in the raids in which the Mudir of Fachoda was concerned. In the communication which was transmitted by me to your Lordship in my despatch of the 24th April it is stated at 10,000. The evidence laid before Giegler Pasha puts it at 470.

It is proper to mention that Giegler Pasha's remarks concerning Gessi Pasha in the letter herewith inclosed were written, if not previous to Gessi Pasha's death, the exact date of which I do not know, at all events before the news of his death could have reached Khartoum.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No 36.

*Giegler Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

Dear Mr. Malet,

*Khartoum, April 20, 1881.*

YOU will doubtless have seen in the "Times" of the 15th March a letter written by Mr. Allen. It refers to the slave question in the Soudan, and contains assertions which are not true.

As I went myself immediately to Fachoda when M. Marno reported the state of things as existing there, I think I had some better opportunity of ascertaining the truth than the informant of Mr. Allen, who, I need not say, is Gessi Pasha. The latter has also caused to be published in other papers similar versions of this affair.

Of what really happened at Fachoda Gessi knows nothing, in fact, could not know anything. What he stated are things invented by him with the obvious object of diverting public attention from atrocities committed by himself, especially the last, which led to his being summarily dismissed from his post by the Khedive's orders.

I take the liberty of inclosing a copy of my private journal as I have written it down at the time. It contains an account of my expedition to Fachoda. It is rather voluminous, but, considering the importance of the subject, I think that you will find time to glance over it.

It may, moreover, be possible that the Foreign Office will again remonstrate with the Egyptian Government on the subject, in which event you would, perhaps, wish to be in possession of the actual facts.

Bad as I found matters at Fachoda, as you will see from my journal, it will be for you to judge whether the present Soudan Government knows how to deal with those guilty persons, whatever their rank or station may be, on whom it can lay hands; but what are the thanks or recognition it gets for it?

I have already once before, I trust, disproved to you the reckless charges made against the Soudan Government by this same Mr. Allen, so I hope I shall also this time, by letting you know the simple facts, show to you how little reliance can be placed in

what the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society deems it proper to place before the public.

I have, since a number of years, seen of what the labours of this Society consist with respect to this country. Nearly everything they publish is contrary to the truth; their informants are either people who work for objects which have nothing to do with the cause they pretend to advance, or they are dismissed and disgraced Government officials, who, in their impotent struggle against the just fate which has overtaken them, think they can mend their scattered reputation by becoming mock apostles of humanity, which they have themselves innumera- bly outraged.

It is as well that I should let you know something of the catastrophe that happened in the Bahr-el-Gazal. It has as yet, as far as I have seen, scarcely been commented upon in the papers as it deserves. It has led to the more immediate dismissal of Gessi Pasha, and you will see from the accounts of it that it will bear out what I have already observed.

Soon after Raouf Pasha came here he separated the Bahr-el-Gezal and equatorial provinces. The former remained with Gessi and the latter were given to Emin Bey, as it was before Gessi was made a Pasha. Gessi being discontented with this arrangement wanted to come down to see Raouf Pasha. He left the Mishra-el-Reah, which is the landing-place in the Bahr-el-Gezal, on the 25th September last year, with the steamer "Sofia," some Government boats, and a boat belonging to a merchant called Genani.

There were soldiers on board with their wives and children; all counted 355 souls; of these 276 perished of hunger on their way down, the women and children alone amounting to 146 souls.

Before they left the Mishra-el-Rach, the captain of the steamer and the officers warned Gessi that there might be difficulties in the Bahr-el-Gazel, and it would be well if a sufficient quantity of provisions were taken to face any emergency. Gessi not only refused but took, at first, the soldiers' own provisions, that were not given them by the Government, away from them, and only after being remonstrated with he returned them part of it; then he gave them six days' provisions for coming down. Wives and children of soldiers got nothing extra, so that, even under the most favourable conditions, many must have died on their way down unless they would have been relieved by others better provided with food. Yet there was plenty of durrah (the grain of the country) near the Mishra, and all the people say that hundreds of ardebs might have been collected in two days.

Gessi, in such a state of things, forced the steamers and boats to leave the Mishra.

When they, after some time, saw that it was almost impossible to pass down the river, they all wanted him to return again to the Mishra; but he declined, and pushed on until he got so entangled in the vegetable obstructions in the river that he could move neither forward nor backwards. Then he wanted to return, but such was no longer possible. Then they worked on as long as they had mood and strength enough to do so. When food got scarce the captains of steamers and boats, Genani Bey, Hassan Bey, Ibrahim, Gattas, &c. (people who were with Gessi) considered what was to be done.

Naturally the first thing to be done was to procure food from the Meer negroes. A razzia was proposed to get some cattle and durrah. They had something like sixty Remingtons, besides other guns belonging to different people, and a razzia must have succeeded. Gessi absolutely refused to have it done. He says the Meers were more than 10,000 strong, and he would have been overpowered by them, an assertion all the others deny. But when one has the choice between starving to death and making a razzia with some risk, I should think it is not very difficult to come to a decision. Gessi himself owns that only ten men went out afterwards, and brought in six goats and some durrah, of which he says he took one for himself and gave the rest to the soldiers. All the others say that he killed the goats, put the meat in his iron cases, and ate it with his servants.

Another proposition, viz., to put some days' provisions in the secret boat of the steamer, drag it over the jett and send it down to Fachoda to get help from there, was likewise refused by him.

When every day many people died the soldiers naturally became much exasperated against Gessi, who had brought them into such a condition. He then being afraid that they would kill him, fled to the boat of Genani, and left everyone to shift for himself.

Thus, of course, demoralization was complete and united execution out of the question. The people then lived on snideb, which is the seed of a kind of sunflower that grows in the river, but which is not sufficient to sustain life; gum arabic, &c.; also some of the dead children were eaten, and liver and kidneys from other dead bodies.

One should have thought that at the commencement, when Gessi saw in what a

critical position he was, that all the provisions of everyone without exception were stored up, and half or quarter daily ration given out to everyone without distinction. But nothing of the kind was done. While Gessi, with all his people, Hassan Bey, Ibrahim, Genani Bey, Satas, with all their people, came down alive, many of them well nourished and quite fat, hundreds of these poor wretches died of hunger. These are facts which no amount of argumenting will dispirtade away.

The matter has been investigated at a court-martial here, and it has been forwarded to Cairo since. The things that were said against Gessi and the evidence that was given against him by everyone, not forced, as he will doubtless make people in Cairo believe, but given willingly and voluntarily, are of such a nature that I really do not like to tell you of it.

What I write to you are simple facts open to anyone. Now those of whom it might be supposed to stick up for Gessi, not one has to say a word in his favour. I brought all the leading people who have survived to my divan before Raouf Pasha's return from Galabet, and tried to get anything out which might be given the most favourable construction in Gessi's favour; but all is dark on that side.

You may have heard already that Mr. Lupton has since been appointed as Governor of the Bahr el Gezal provinces. The Government have made a good choice, and I feel sure, from what I know of Mr. Lupton, that he will do more credit to his new position than his predecessor.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) C. GIEGLER.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 36.

*Extract from Giegler Pasha's Private Journal.*

*February 3, 1881.*—Marno having privately reported to me the unsatisfactory state of affairs with respect to slave matters, I am leaving Khartoum for Fachoda to see what is up. I am authorized by Raouf Pasha to do what I think fit. I take with me Achmed Eff., the Maun, and Machmud Eff., the writer; the Kanmesses Ismail, Hussein, Mohammed, and Kasim Agas, an officer, and fifteen soldiers. We leave Khartoum at 11 A.M. and are going on till 9 P.M., when we stop for the night.

*February 4.*—We start early and reach the wood station near Coma in the afternoon, where some people are employed to cut wood for the Arsenal. From these I hear that only a few days ago slaves came down from Fachoda and left Coma by land.

*February 5.*—At 3 A.M. I sent Achmed and Machmud Eff, some of the Kanmesses, the officer, and some soldiers by land to Coma to inquire into the matter. They are, instructed to pretend to buy provisions in the market, so as not to cause suspicion. When we had enough wood on board I left the wood station in the afternoon and reached Coma at 5 P.M.

From what I hear, it appears that a man called Sheik Margan came down from Fachoda with fifteen slaves. He is said to be a relation of the Mudir of Fachoda, Seleh Bey, and carries a religious flag with him, giving himself the appearance of a travelling Fakir. A eunuch of Mohammed Agas is said to accompany him. It is said passes have been furnished by the Mudir to let the slaves pass. As they are already three days ahead it is useless to send after them. From my own people I can spare none, and were I to send people from Coma news might be brought to Fachoda and everything spoilt. The chances that they would be found are, moreover, small, as it is not known which direction the man has taken. I write, however, to the Kokendaria and send the letter by special messenger, and I hope the man will be taken either at Khartoum or Moselemieh. When my letter reached Khartoum this person was found and put in prison, where he remains.

We took a slave here whom we found in chains; he belongs to the Seraf at Coma.

It seems that one of the Sergomen at Fachoda took this slave and four others from his native country. He is a Meer, and delivered them over to Hairallah Aga Tusbashi at Fachoda, who sold them to a man called Abt-el-Gelil, who again sold them to the people here about. The slave says he knows the island where the others will be found.

It took some hours to get the chains off the feet of the slave, so strong and heavy they were. I wanted at first to put them on the feet of the Seraf, but they were broken in getting them off the slave. I gave him, however, a good whipping by way of compensation. Any further step I must postpone till I return. Two points I have to observe just now: not to do anything that causes too much suspicion, and not to lose more

time than I can help. Everybody knows but that I am going up to the Bahr el Gazal to see the spot where the accident has happened.

*February 6.*—We leave Coma early, and reach, after a few hours, the island where the slave says his companions are found. We find one who says his child is still with Hairallah Aga at Fachoda; he, too, is in chains. As the remaining two are said to be on an island a few miles down the river, we return and also take them. It is said that these two, a male and female, are still the property of the man Abt-el-Gelil, and the island is also his. Of all this I shall hear more at Fachoda. The one we took first was bought from Abt-el-Gelil for 24 dollars, he, the master himself, owning as much. Depositions were taken down and we leave again after having taken some more wood on board. The four slaves, of course, are going to Fachoda.

One of the soldiers, an Egyptian, speaks the Dinka language very fluently. What a blessing it is.

*February 7.*—Left early; went on for a few hours and then stopped for wood at an island. Stopped two boats; examined them, but everything was found right. Stopped two more boats; again all was right.

Left at noon; stopped again two boats and again all was right. On the last one was Suliman Eff., the apothecary, who is going to Khartoum. He brought me a letter from Marno. I keep Suliman for an hour, and get much news out of him. According to his statements, things must be in a bad state at Fachoda. He gave me a written statement, according to which it seems that the Mudir, Hairallah Aga, and the Manun-el-Zaptia Farrag Aga, are seriously complicated in slave matters. They arrange for expeditions to collect taxes, but they are, in reality, razzias where slaves and cattle are taken. The former are secured in a Teriba of Hairellah, some days distant from Fachoda, inland, where they are disposed of to the traders.

At all events, I have now a pretty strong case to proceed at once on my arrival at Fachoda against the persons named. Since I left Coma I stopped every boat, and shall continue to do so until I reach Fachoda.

*February 8.*—Went on all through the previous night and to-day till 5 P.M., when we reached Hellet Raka. All the soldiers are coming down and are crying out for pay, which they have not received for many a long month. Found two soldiers and a Shanish, who have been out in one of the razzias. We are taking in wood as quickly as possible, and go on all night, so as to reach Fachoda early in the morning.

*February 9.*—We reach Fachoda at 7 A.M.; the evidence I collected on my way up is of such a character that I can act at once; the slightest loss of time would spoil everything. The money, I am certain, which the Mudir and others are said to possess would be lost if I delay things, not to speak of slaves who would be hidden away. We try to get into the channel near the town, but get aground while doing so. While all the people on board are working hard to get the steamer afloat again, M. Marno and Favagh, the Mamour of Zaptich, come on board. They have no idea that I am here, though the flag at the bow is up. They think Musso Bey, the new Wekil for the Bahr-el-Ghazelle is on board.

Soon afterwards the Mudir is coming to visit Musso Bey. Favag Agha is collecting some people to help in getting the steamer off. He is coming back, and I am talking with the Mudir about common-place things. Marno has to go on the upper deck. Now is the time. Everyone is ready. All have their instructions. I am telling the Mudir to follow me. He is put into a room prepared for him. Favag is put among the wood. All is the work of half a-minute.

The steamer is still aground, so I am going with the Kanmesses and soldiers in the boat.

When we get near the Mudirich and the Mudir is not seen in the boat, the soldiers are turning out in command of the Bimbashi. They are drawing up for Teshrifa, which is completed when we land. I am going in the divan and call the Bimbashi. I order him to put Hairallah Agha and the man Abt-el-Gelil in prison and to seize their houses and the houses of the Mudir and Favag. Abt-el-Gelil got wind and escaped, but the Taragmas are after him.

Everything goes on as well as I could wish it; no one had the remotest idea of what would happen five minutes before, only Favag had his misgivings when he saw Mussa Bey was not on board. When he collected the men, he sent at once a writer of the Zaptich to his house to give warning. Therefore at first nothing was found in his place, but soon money was discovered among the durrah and the dough pots, and other places where it was hidden in the hurry. In the Mudir house two heavy cases are found, one, it is said, eight men cannot lift.



Though, from what I hear, many slaves must have been taken in the razzias, I do not think any will be found here at present.

It appears that all those who wanted slaves have paid the money here and then went out with the soldiers on the razzias, took their slaves and went towards the Blue Nile.

Of the cows taken a few are put on the Government's accounts and the rest is divided amongst outsiders. I am sending a boat with thirty soldiers on the eastern bank, to see if some of Hairallah's slaves can still be discovered; but I doubt it; no other boat is allowed to cross.

In the afternoon the work of sealing up the property of the imprisoned people is finished. The closed boxes are left intact for the present. The boat returns from the eastern banks, but, as I expected, only a few slaves were found. A woman is among them who was seized, with her whole family, in one of the razzias, only a child being left her.

Kaïkoum\* is out on an expedition to fetch durrah; he has fifty Sheghias with him, whom the Mudir has given him, though they were dismissed by the order of the Governor-General. It is said the Mudir has written about this to Khartoum. Kaïkoum has left Fachoda only six or seven days. I have not made up my mind whether I shall call him back or meet him somewhere with the steamer, as I shall have to go up to Sobat station, as everything must there be in a bad condition. Whatever happens, I shall not take any proceedings against him. If he has done anything bad he did it only, I am certain, through the influence of higher people here.

There are no razzias out at present, and the proceeds from former razzias are, I believe, all disposed of, so that I do not think we shall discover many slaves; but short of this, the evidence against the Mudir and others will be of such a nature that I do not know what will become of them. Everyone says that Favrag is the worst. It seems that he had the Mudir quite in his hands, and made him do all these things. In the afternoon I have the Mudir put into prison at the fortress, in a decent room generally used by the Bimbashi. I do not wish to make his lot a harder one than is absolutely necessary. Also Favrag is put in prison at the fortress. I also gave special instructions to treat all the females in the seized houses properly, and leave them their own property. I can see it on the faces of everyone, especially the soldiers, how glad they are of what has happened. What ruin and misery one sees everywhere!

The Mudir and Favrag took their salary always one month in advance, I hear, to make quite sure of everything. Alas! how badly they calculated. The soldiers at the Sobat station are said not to have received any pay for eighteen months and two years; only lately they received one month's pay in sugar canes. I really do believe that no country possesses such true and faithful soldiers than the Khedive. Any other soldier, with only the tenth of the wrong done them that these poor negro soldiers have to endure, would revolt; but I shall pay every farthing of the money taken in a few days to soldiers and employés. I would never forgive myself would I leave this undone. I shall also relieve the soldiers with provisions and money at the Sobat, Helet Kaka, and Karshill.

The man Abt-el-Gelil, when he saw that there is no escape and that he might be killed by the natives, comes in and gives himself up.

I offer Marno the Mudirieh, but express at the same time my doubts to him that he would not be able to grasp with all the difficulties which he would have to encounter; but he himself does not wish to have the place; at the same time he wants to be relieved from his post and something else given him. I do not blame him. He is not in good health, and the place is too bad and unhealthy to live long in it.

If Lupton gets the Bahr-el-Ghazelle, Marno might be his Wekeel or Emin Bey's; Berghoff might take his place at Fachoda.

The Shakyas out of employment are crying out for pay; if enough money is here I shall give them fifteen days or one month, and I shall take them all with me to Khartoum. They are only doing mischief here.

*February 10.*—I am going to the magazines; there is ivory, ostrich feathers, and some other things that I shall take with me to Khartoum.

Fifty-four slaves are found in the house of the Mudir and about 11,000 dollars; eighteen slaves at Favrag's and 1,000 dollars.

The work of taking up the property of the imprisoned people is going on.

*February 11.*—I am sending for Kaïkoum Bey and the Shakyas, and they may be

\* Kaïkoum is the son of the last independent King of the Shillook negroes, and he is the recognized Chief of his tribe, for whom he is responsible.

here to-morrow. His Wekeel sends me two sheep. As he feels hurt by my refusal, I accept them, but take him and his people on board to assist in eating them. Some Dinka Sheeiks are also coming. They brought a few tusks of ivory. They are properly dressed and are good-looking fellows.

I hope by to-morrow to be able to commence with the investigation about the slave business. A curious paper has been found in the possession of Favrag. It is a letter from the Commander at Kanashil, the station between Fachoda and Koka, in which he says: "I hear that you are angry with me for examining the boats that are going down. I am doing nothing of the sort, but let them all pass unmolested."

I am going to the house of Saleh Bey, to assure his wives that they need not be afraid of anything; also that everything has been left them, which is their property.

There are also plenty of provisions of every kind, and some of the older servants. I am also sending to the Mudir to let him know that all his family will be well cared for, and will go with him to Khartoum. He is very grateful for it. I do not wish to create more misery than is necessary to do my duty.

I took a walk round the Tokool town; the dirt and filth is indescribable. Marno has to make a map of the town. The market-place must be removed, and most of the tents in the different settlements must be rebuilt and proper space given them. The Zeviba must be enlarged northwards, and the place thoroughly cleansed. It is an unhealthy place at all times, but in its present state it is a hell. The arrangement I intend to make must be finished in one and a-half or two months. I shall make Marno, jointly with the Bimbashi, responsible that it is carried out in that time, to make sure that on my leaving the place the matter is not put aside. The old Mudir himself, I believe, has no idea of what the place is. The people say he never went anywhere but from his house to the divan and *vice-versâ*. The work, if I can help it, shall be done without a piastre expense to the Government. It is done for the benefit of everyone, so everyone shall be obliged to contribute in labour to it. In its present condition it is not a fit place for human beings to live in.

*February 12.*—The Bimbashi, Hassan Effendi, is appointed Mamour Idara. Marno is not the man to grasp with the difficulties of the place; besides, he does not wish to have it.

The evidence of the soldiers who have been out in the razzia have been taken. Two razzias have been lately undertaken. In the one 300 slaves, and in the other 170 slaves have been taken; this makes 470 in total. Gessi talks in Khartoum about many thousands of slaves and other absurdities of which I can see nothing here, neither has anybody here ever heard of them. None of the slaves taken were brought to Fachoda, or even near it; they were, after having been secured, brought to Hairallah's Zeviba in the eastern side, three days' distance inland, and then disposed of underhand. The officers who were in command on those razzias are dead, with the exception of the Melazen at Kaushul, whom I shall take with me at Khartoum. Two seneds have been found in Hairallah's house, the one from a person at Musselemiah for 48 dollars, and the other from a man here for 234 dollars. If this means anything it is that these people have received slaves for the money for which they gave seneds. I think it will be difficult to prove anything, but I shall try and bring it home to the person who is here; the one at Musselemiah may be taken up afterwards.

*February 13.*—The Commandant of the "Hotteria" named some people at Sheudi, Musselemiah, &c., who are supposed to have received slaves from Farag. This man is, I am sure, the worst of the lot. He, it seems, made the Mudir his dupe, but I am afraid we shall have great difficulties to get sufficient evidence to commit him. The Commandant of the "Hotteria" is afraid to give his evidence in writing as he cannot prove anything, but I think at the Sobat or Kanshul we shall find something against him.

*February 14.*—Two slaves were found in the house of a suspected person; they were in a bad condition, and had to go to the hospital.

By mistake the house of the Bashkateb has been entered. Four slaves were found. They refused to remain with their master, and will, therefore, be taken to the Gehadia as we cannot discover their homes.

*February 15.*—All the slaves taken at Saleh Bey's, Farrag's, and Hairallah's were sorted. Those from Darfour, who are married and have children, are liberated with their families; those fit for military service, if they wish to enter it, are taken for it, each choosing a wife among the women; those whose homes can be discovered are sent back to their country. The slaves still in the house of Saleh Bey and others are liberated, but will remain there for the present. Children slaves will be taken to Khartoum, for workshops and schools as their homes are unknown.

What troublesome work it was all; but I think it has been arranged to the satisfaction of all.

The day after to-morrow I shall go to the Sobat; two merchants here will be allowed to take some goods there under the condition that they will sell at Fachoda prices. All soldiers are paid up to October 1880. The Khoterias get two months' pay, and the discharged Shakyas one month. The women of the soldiers have been deprived of their such pay of 5 piastres per month to make economy, and the Mamour of the Abadiehs get nothing at all for the same reason, though the Abadiehs brings in some profit to the Government. This is not right. I shall give them both their proper pay from the 1st January, 1881. Kaïkoom arrives; he brings durrah with him. There are now nearly 6,000 ardebs in the Schoona.

The Government owes much to Kaïkoom. I think he is honest in his dealings with the Government, and keeps his Shillooks in proper order; I can see that he is glad of what has occurred here.

Such a man ought to be found for the Dinkas. The so-called Dinka Sheikhs are a sad rabble, and lend a willing hand to everything bad that is done; how else could these razzias have taken place?

Kaïkoom is a bright young fellow. All he says in his simple way is to the point. He said: "All my people know very well that the Efendina and the Khokumdar Raouf Pasha do not want slaves, or want my people badly treated. It is the such officials that are doing all the bad things for their own personal benefit. I am the King of the Shillooks, and what happens to the Dinkas does not concern me. Had a Shillook been taken I would at once have gone to Khartoum and reported it."

Were I to act on my own inclination, I would take all these Dinka Sheikhs and Taragmans with me at Khartoum, and not allow them to return again to Fachoda. Everything in this wretched place that smells after Kurdy and the Danaglas (Zeribet nassr) might be radically abolished. Fachoda ought to be a separate Mudirieh, Kawa added to Khartoum.

On the east side a similar settlement to Fachoda ought to be established to govern the Dinkas. Even the term "Mudirieh" ought to be done away with. This is simply a convict settlement and a military station, that is on the road to our productive Central African provinces. As such it ought to be considered, and if the natives give sufficient in kind to support the establishment nothing more should be expected, at least for some time; and if this were done properly nothing in the world could be easier. Kaïkoom with his own people and fifty soldiers do more for this Mudirieh than all the Government officials, soldiers included. But as the Kokundar is soon coming here he will see to all this.

*February 16.*—We have nearly finished our work at Fachoda, and shall leave to-morrow for the Sobat. There are two Shillook Sheikhs in prison here for not paying their taxes. Kaïkoom says that nothing will bring an obstinate Shillook better to reason than putting him a little while in prison, so I think I shall not interfere. Kaïkoom added that the time he has himself been in prison at former years has done him an immense amount of good.

*February 17.*—We leave for the Sobat station at 8 A.M. Kaïkoom and the Dinka Sheikhs are going with me. After two hours we reach a place from whence we start on foot on a small excursion to the village of Kaïkoom Bey. How neat and clean everything is there in comparison with that filthy hole of Fachoda. Kaïkoom provides me with excellent dinner. He has a cook from Stamboul who would do honour to any entertainment at Khartoum. Afterwards the Shillook give a great fantasia, showing their war-dances, and at 4 P.M. we reach the steamer again, and arrive at the Sobat station at 11 P.M.

*February 18.*—The evidence of the soldiers who have been out in razzia is taken. I am glad that nothing is found against the officers at the station. I am going up to the wood station, which is about two hours' distance up the River Sobat.

The Sobat station has lately been burnt down, but it is in a fair way of being reconstructed again. The Shoona, and the place for the gun are built of Nile bricks. Something might be done of this station. Air and water are as good as in Khartoum; wood is near, and red bricks may be done cheaply; but with the present garrison it is hopeless to expect something. The soldiers are now there seven years, ever since the station was opened, and are so discontented that I had some difficulty to quiet them. As soon as I arrive at Fachoda new soldiers must be dispatched from there; in fact the whole garrison at Sobat changed. We leave Sobat at 5 P.M., and arrive again at Fachoda at midnight.

*February 19.*—The more I think of it the more I am convinced that it would be well if all traders were expelled from Fachoda. There is not a single one here who has not come up to buy slaves. They come here with a sackful of onions, dates, &c., things which cannot bring them any profit. If one goes through the market one sees the “merchants” with a few small heaps of onions, a little pepper and salt, &c., on a straw mat, everything might be bought at Khartoom for a dollar, and on those they pretend to live. A single slave taken down brings them ten times more. Fachoda ought to be included in the territory where the Government now prohibits merchants to go. No one ought to be allowed to go beyond Duem, which is the port for the exportation of the White Nile gum, and it ought to be included in the Khartoum Mudirieh. All trade in negro territory should be monopolized by the Government, at least for twenty years. All the soldiers should be negroes with Egyptian officers and non-commissioned officers. A negro officer will always be overbearing in his dealings with negroes. The Mudir here, Farag and Hairallah, and all the officers concerned, are all blacks. The Egyptian officers kept themselves aloof from their bad doings. I once heard an Egyptian proverb, which says “that the negro when good fortune befalls him becomes cruel, and when in adversity he sneaks.” I believe this is quite true.

Abdallah, the Sheikh of the Shillook Taragmas, gave his evidence in writing. It is most important, as it shows how the slaves taken in the razzia have been disposed of. It seems that the slaves were first taken to Khor Adar, which is three days' distance from here, east; the Hairallah informed the Mudir of it, who in his turn arranged the matter with Farag. Farag then gave the news to the Gellabat, and when they had paid the money they were taken at night across the river, and went to Kor Adar, took the slaves, and went towards Senar.

The names of the Gellabats are as follows:—

Ibrahim Kulter, Dougolawi.

Mohamed Wed Beshir, Dougolawi.

Wed Beker, Dougolawi, from Gerivet Kawa.

Mohamed Khair, Shaky, from Khartoum.

Abdallah says there are others, but he does not know their names.

I hope we shall catch Wed Beker at Kawa.

*February 20.*—One of the slave-girls taken at Hairallah's was claimed by her father and mother, and was returned to them. I hope we shall have completed our work to-day, and leave for Khartoum to-morrow.

*February 21.*—A Teshrifa was held early. All the soldiers, officers, and merchants had to attend. A paper was read about the events that took place. I hope they will not be effaced from the mind of the people and officials at Fachoda for some time.

At 8 A.M. we leave Fachoda.

Saleh Bey left with his harem in his boat yesterday afternoon quietly. I wanted to spare him the pain of witnessing the bustle that must take place when I leave. We take his boat in tow after we reach it, and reach Kelet Kaka at 4 P.M. It is now a fortified place, the walls being built with Nile bricks to make it safe against the attacks of the Shillooks. But the best fortification against them is “to govern them well and just.” Under monsters like Kurdy and Yussuf Bey, who would have exterminated the Shillooks, they were quite right to stake everything for their very existence.

The aspirant, Mursal Agha, who was out in one of the razzias, is going with me to Khartoum. I took an officer from Fachoda with me, with money to pay the soldiers here at Kanshal and Kawa, up to October last year, so that when I have left Kawa all the soldiers of the Mudirieh of Fachoda have at least got something.

At midnight we start again for Kanshul.

*February 22.*—Reached Kanshul at 4 P.M. It is a miserable village with some Dinkas and Bagaras living in it. We brought a new Melazim with us from Fachoda, to relieve Hassab Allah Agha, the Melazim, who was out in the razzias, and who has to go to Khartoum with us.

*February 23.*—Leave Kanshul early, and reach Kawa at 7 P.M.

*February 24.*—The Melazim Mersal Agha and Hassab Allah Agha gave their evidence in writing.

The case is now complete, and any Medjliss might finish it in a few days, and may God have mercy upon all concerned in it.

#### Conclusions.

On my reaching Khartoum again, Raouf Pasha had Salih Bey and the other officers brought to his divan. He had immediately torn off their uniforms, which they have

disgraced. They are now in irons and confined to the barracks, with other people who have been arrested in connection with this affair.

The matter, when concluded here, will go to the Ministry of War, and it will doubtless be open to you to ascertain the result.

C. G.

*Khartoum, April 20, 1881.*

No. 37.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 7, 1881.*

WITH reference to the correspondence which took place before you quitted Egypt on leave of absence, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the accompanying letter and its inclosures from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, commenting upon your criticisms on Herr Buchta's Report on Slave Trade in the Soudan, and recommending the appointment of British Consuls in that district.

Lord Granville would wish to learn your views on the matters alluded to in these papers, the return of which is requested.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 37.

*Mr. Allen to Earl Granville.*

*British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 55, New Broad Street,  
London, E.C., May 18, 1881.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 9th instant, containing Mr. Malet's comments upon my letter to your Lordship of the 3rd March last respecting Herr Buchta's Report upon the Slave Trade in the Soudan.

I am directed by the Committee of this Society to thank your Lordship for the trouble taken in forwarding copies of the correspondence to Egypt, and to answer, as shortly as possible, the strictures made upon the manner in which Herr Buchta's Report has been given to the public.

The original Report, forwarded to this Society by Dr. Schweinfurth, was published in the "Anti-Slavery Reporter" for November 1880, at which time Herr Buchta's letters to Giegler Pasha, and to this Society, were not written.

My attention was first called to the inconsistencies in Herr Buchta's Report by a letter from Egypt published in the "Times" of the 1st February, 1881. I immediately wrote to the editor of the "Times," quoting that portion of Herr Buchta's recently-received letter to me which related to the sealing of the passage-tickets by Raouf Pasha. In that letter I also stated as follows (*vide* "Times," 5th February):—

"I cannot trouble you with the whole of this letter; but Herr Buchta, after stating that it was by no means his purpose to hold Raouf Pasha responsible for all the facts contained in his Report, goes on to say," &c.

From Mr. Malet's observations it would appear that he has not read my letter in the "Times," nor its republication in the "Anti-Slavery Reporter," February 1881, p. 22, copy of which was posted, as usual, to him at Cairo, and is inclosed herewith.

The Committee would therefore submit that the Society has acted with perfect impartiality in this matter, and is not open to the charge made by Mr. Malet of having withheld the portion of the letter above quoted.

I am further directed to state that this Society does not agree with Mr. Malet in his opinion that the signature of the passage-tickets for negro children carried away from Khartoum by Mahomedan Hadjis affords any proof of "careful supervision exercised by Raouf Pasha over persons descending the Nile." On the contrary, they consider it bears quite a different construction, as there could be no doubt that these children were slaves.

Neither can the Committee agree with Mr. Malet that the dismissal of the Governor of Fashoda by Raouf Pasha affords any satisfactory evidence that the Governor-General of the Soudan or the Egyptian Government are in earnest in putting down the Slave Trade throughout the dominions of the Khedive. When public opinion has been

brought to bear upon any notorious transaction, it has always been found easy to sacrifice some local official in order to satisfy the half-awakened conscience of the civilized world. Mr. Malet has expressed the opinion, in which your Lordship has concurred, that the action taken by this Society "is to be regretted as diminishing the authority of, and disheartening functionaries who are endeavouring to execute the orders of their Government;" and the Society is at the same time accused of partiality in the publication of its reports.

The Committee desire me to state that they consider the rebuke intended to be conveyed in this sentence as entirely inapplicable, as they invariably publish all the information they receive respecting the Slave Trade in Egypt and the Soudan, with the strictest impartiality and as fully as can be done without compromising the personal safety of their correspondents.

They desire me to express their regret that Mr. Malet should transmit to your Lordship the bare denial of an Egyptian Minister as a reply in full to all the statements which this Society has received from its correspondents in Khartoum, Cairo, and Alexandria, and that such denial should be taken as final.

In my letter of the 12th March I informed your Lordship that in January of this year a razzia had been made by the troops, both regular and irregular, and that 10,000 slaves had been massed at Fashoda, many cattle had also been driven off, and a whole province had been desolated.

This information was not a report transmitted by one person only. This Society received notice of it from several correspondents, amongst whom were the late lamented Gessi Pasha and a European Consul in Khartoum.

It was also confirmed by the Egyptian correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette," a copy of whose letter as published in the "Pall Mall Gazette" I have the honour to inclose.

The whole province having been ravaged and the cattle driven away, whilst the children were scarred with recent wounds, the Committee would respectfully submit that Mr. Malet should require something further from the Egyptian Government than the brief statement that "the slaves found at the depôts have been liberated."

How many were liberated, and how many poor creatures were previously forwarded, perhaps under Raouf Pasha's seal, down the Nile? What steps were taken to provide for the sustenance of those liberated, whose homes had been destroyed, and whose herds had been stolen? All these particulars the Committee feel should be demanded of the Egyptian Government.

I would also refer your Lordship to that portion of my letter of the 12th March which contains a description of the manner in which a document was sent by Raouf Pasha to the Government at Cairo and to the Representatives of foreign Governments, denying the existence of the Slave Trade, which document was attested by the signatures of residents in Khartoum fraudulently obtained. To this statement, which was made to this Society by a foreign official, no answer has been given.

The Committee desire me to state that they cannot concur in the views expressed by Mr. Malet as to there being any genuine wish on the part of Raouf Pasha to put down the Slave Trade. The accounts which they receive from time to time, borne out as they are by the previous conduct of this man, entirely preclude any possibility of such belief.

I cannot trouble your Lordship with a multiplicity of extracts, but would beg to draw attention to the following quotation from the book just published, "Colonel Gordon in Central Africa," p. 390, where the character of Raouf Pasha is thus portrayed:—

"Gessi Pasha, in a letter dated Khartoum, 8th February, 1881, informs Colonel Gordon that he has found his position intolerable, and that he has retired from the Bahr-Gazelle. He has been ousted from his post by the acts of Raouf Pasha, Governor-General of the Soudan, the man who had formerly played the part of a tyrant at Harrar."

Since Gessi Pasha wrote that letter he has unfortunately succumbed to the hardships he experienced in the Bahr-Gazelle. Count Louis Penazzi, who was present at his death, thus writes respecting him in the obituary notice published in the "Times" on the 16th instant:—

"With poor Gessi disappears all the philanthropic work initiated by Colonel Gordon in the Soudan. He was the only obstacle to the Slave Trade and to the return to ancient abuses. This obstacle is now gone, and Raouf Pasha and all his prowling Arabs will have a fine time, ruining the country. Alas, for the poor slaves!"

In the face of such information as the above, and much of a similar nature, your Lordship will scarcely be surprised that the Committee of this Society are not prepared

to accept Mr. Malet's somewhat curt disposal of the serious statements which from time to time they feel called upon to submit to your Lordship's notice.

In conclusion, the Committee beg me respectfully to call your Lordship's earnest attention to the proposal made by the deputation from this Society in June last, that one or more English Consuls should be appointed in the Soudan, with head-quarters at Khartoum, and at a port on the Red Sea, which proposal has been cordially supported by the "Times," the "Globe," and by some portions of the Egyptian press.

Until some such steps are taken, it is useless to look for any cessation in the raids that are now constantly made upon the outlying provinces of Egypt and the Soudan for the purpose of supplying the demand for slaves that still exists.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 37.

*Extract from the "Times" of May 16, 1881.*

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Gessi Pasha, the tried friend and coadjutor of Colonel Gordon in the Soudan, has fallen a sacrifice to his zeal in the cause of humanity. He died on the evening of the 30th April, in the French hospital at Suez, after protracted sufferings caused by the terrible privations endured in the months of November and December last, when he was shut in by an impassable barrier of weed in the Bahr-Gazelle River, Upper Egypt, as already recorded in the letter of your Alexandria correspondent, which appeared in the 'Times' of the 10th March last. It will be remembered that under his command a small army of black Soudan soldiers hunted down the slave-dealers of that district, and rooted out the Slave Trade for a time. But the experiences of his return northwards must have been even more terrible to him than those of his long harassing campaign against the slavers and their armed bands. He started in a steamer towing a flotilla of rafts and boats, with a caravan of some 500 people, soldiers and others, last September. They had food enough for the ordinary journey; but the expedition was completely blocked by the 'sudd,' the vegetable growth of the Nile, which in extreme tropical latitudes converts the river into a vast impenetrable marsh, and stops all traffic as completely as the ice does in a northern river. After losing more than 400 of his followers from hunger, and being himself reduced to a skeleton, the remainder of his men, who had been driven to feed upon the corpses of their companions, were rescued and brought to Khartoum. Gessi's reception by Raouf Pasha, the successor of Colonel Gordon, was by no means a generous one, and Gessi was on his way to Cairo to lay his case before the Khedive when death overtook him at Suez. The Italian Count Penazzi and another Italian officer were assiduous in their attention to the hunger- and fever-stricken soldier, but no skill could restore the strength that had been so severely tried in the impenetrable weeds of the Upper Nile. He has left a wife and family dependent for their support upon the generosity of the Egyptian Government, which certainly owes much to Gessi Pasha. In him the natives of the Soudan have lost their staunchest friend, and the Khedive a faithful servant. One who was with Gessi when he died, and who knows the country well, thus writes of him: 'With poor Gessi disappears all the philanthropic work initiated by Colonel Gordon in the Soudan. He was the only obstacle to the Slave Trade and to the return to ancient abuses. This obstacle is now gone, and Raouf Pasha and all his prowling Arabs will have a fine time, ruining the country. Alas, for the poor slaves!'"

No. 38.

*Mr. Cookson to Earl Granville.—(Received June 15.)*

My Lord,

*Alexandria, June 3, 1881.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th ultimo, inclosing copy of a letter from Don Léon Henriot on the Slave Trade in Kordofan, I have the honour to forward herewith to your Lordship a copy of the answer of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the communication I made to his Excellency on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

## Inclosure in No. 38.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Cookson.*

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 31 Mai, 1881.

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de la dépêche que vous avez bien voulu m'écrire à la date du 5 Mai courant, pour m'adresser une nouvelle lettre du Sieur Léon Henriot, relative à des actes de brigandage commis par des bandes de nomades sur les confins de la Province de Kordofan.

Cette lettre, M. le Gérant, a été, comme la précédente, transmise au Ministère de l'Intérieur, et son Excellence Riaz Pacha m'informe qu'à la réception de la première de ces lettres il avait donné au Gouverneur-Général du Soudan des instructions formelles, pour obtenir des renseignements précis au sujet des faits ainsi allégués, et qu'à la suite de la seconde communication du Sieur Henriot il a écrit de nouveau à ce fonctionnaire tout en confirmant les ordres précédents.

J'aurai l'honneur, M. le Gérant, de vous commniquer la réponse qui en est attendue, dès qu'elle aura été portée à ma connaissance, et je saisis, &c.

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

(Translation.)

M. le Gérant

Cairo, May 31, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch you were good enough to send me on the 5th instant, inclosing another letter from M. Léon Henriot on the subject of acts of brigandage committed by bands of nomads on the borders of the Province of Kordofan.

The letter has, like the last, been sent to the Ministry of the Interior, and His Excellency Riaz Pasha informs me that on receipt of the first of these letters he gave the Governor-General of the Soudan formal instructions to obtain accurate information as to the facts alleged, and that on receipt of the second communication from M. Henriot he wrote again to that officer, repeating his former orders.

I shall have the honour to communicate to you the answer which is expected as soon as I receive it.

I am, &c.  
The Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

## No. 39.

*Mr. Cookson to Earl Granville.—(Received July 5.)*

My Lord,

Alexandria, June 28, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in consequences of abuses which have been found to attend the practice of putting emancipated slaves under the police authorities, before which charges of robbery and other offences were often brought by their masters, and so their emancipation avoided, a separate "office for the emancipation of slaves" has recently been established. At its head has been placed Samy Pasha, who is well known and much respected for his enlightened and honourable character, and in whose impartial discharge of his duties I think every confidence may be placed.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

## No. 40.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Cookson.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 12, 1881.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to instruct you to keep his Lordship informed of the manner in which the new office for the emancipation of slaves fulfils the objects for which it was created.

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



*Mr. Cookson to Earl Granville.—(Received July 19.)*

(Extract.)

*Alexandria, July 8, 1881.*

I HAD yesterday an opportunity of carrying out the instructions in your Lordship's despatch of the 10th May last, to recommend to the Khedive measures for the suppression of the trade in eunuchs by punishing severely those engaged in it, and imposing a heavy tax on persons employing them as slaves or servants.

His Highness told me that personally he strongly disapproved of the cruel practice of which these unfortunate creatures are the victims, and that he did all in his power to discourage it. But he went on to say that to prohibit their employment would be a shock to the social prejudices of the Egyptians far greater than that which would be caused by the total abolition of slavery. His Highness assured me that the number of eunuchs was diminishing fast, and that their employment was even more than formerly confined to the harems of the rich. A tax, therefore, on them could not have much effect in diminishing the demand for what was only an expensive luxury. At the same time His Highness declared his intention of having the law which forbids the making of eunuchs carried out with the greatest severity; and promised that fresh instructions should be sent on the subject to the Governor of the Soudan, from which province they are almost all imported.

No. 42.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Cookson.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 27, 1881.*

I HAVE to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with satisfaction, from the language held to you by the Khedive, as reported in your despatch of the 8th instant, the views entertained by His Highness as to the necessity for the abolition of the traffic in eunuchs.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 43.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received October 10.)*

(Extract.)

*Cairo, September 30, 1881.*

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 12th July, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Borg on the manner in which the new office at Cairo for the emancipation of slaves fulfils the objects for which it was created.

Inclosure in No. 43.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Cookson.*

Sir,

*Cairo, July 30, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your despatch of the 20th instant, instructing me to keep you informed of the manner in which the new office for the emancipation of slaves fulfils the objects for which it was created.

The instructions addressed to Samy Pasha by the Minister of the Interior, under whose immediate control the new office is placed, are to the effect that manumission certificates should be granted, and the applicants immediately set at liberty, without inquiry into any complaints that might be made against them. Since that office began work on the 1st June last, those instructions have been faithfully carried out, and during that month the following number have been manumitted :—

	Eunuchs.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nubians .. .. .	2	44	51	97
Abyssinians .. .. .	..	2	3	5
Circassians .. .. .	..	..	2	2
Grand totals .. .. .	2	46	56	104

Notwithstanding these results, the measure does not, to my mind, recommend itself to be permanently adopted; because, besides the great difficulty it creates in tracing at any time manumitted slaves, it enables them—and especially the females—to turn their newly-acquired freedom to immoral purposes; and the results of the past month, which could be regarded as a test, prove sufficiently the main object for which applications for manumission are made. Samy Pasha has assured me—and I have no reason to doubt his veracity or the sentiments that animate him in this respect—that the fifty-four negro and Abyssinian females manumitted one and all refused to go into domestic service, although respectable persons had offered them very fair terms; some of those females protested that they had friends ready to receive them, and that they would marry, while others indignantly declined the offers of service and maintained absolute silence as to their intentions.

My own experience, acquired during a lengthy residence at Cairo, and a sufficiently good knowledge of the peculiar tendencies of the negro race, have enabled me to place on record in former Reports that, in default of a salutary check upon the use that manumitted females would make of their freedom, we would have a rapid increase in immorality. The measure under consideration, which, contrary to the stipulations in the Convention, relieves the Egyptian Government from their obligation to provide for the maintenance of manumitted slaves, forbids the exercise of any check over manumitted slaves, and one of the principal effects is an increase in the number of females leading an immoral life.

Because of that effect it has not found favour, and is becoming every day more unpopular in the eyes of natives. Whether in view of the reflection that the course, if persisted in, must necessarily cast upon our name and upon the sentiments by which we are actuated, or in view of the positive evil that would be wrought in the country, I again beg to recommend to your serious and earnest consideration the establishment, suggested by me some time since, of a home for manumitted slaves.

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

No. 44.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received November 7.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, October 27, 1881.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 21st February and 7th March last, relating to the Slave Trade in the far districts of the Upper Nile reported by a Roman Catholic missionary, named Don Léon Henriot, I have the honour to inclose herewith an extract from a private letter addressed to me by Giegler Pasha, Secretary-General to the Governor of the Soudan, from which it appears that, in consequence of the missionary's statements, he was sent to the districts in question.

He gives some account of the difficulties which the Egyptian authorities have to encounter in controlling the action of the local tribes, and he reports the steps that he has taken to meet the orders received from Riaz Pasha to stop the Slave Trade at Gebel Nuba effectually as soon as possible.

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

Inclosure in No. 44.

*Giegler Pasha to Sir E. Malet.*

(Extract.)

Obeid, Kordofan, August 29, 1881.

FROM official correspondence from Cairo I can see that Riaz Pasha is very anxious to have the slave affair at Gebel Nuba effectually settled as soon as it possibly can be done.

Though I have, since I am here, furnished sufficient information to the Government at Khartoum in the matter at issue, it may be that up to this time it has not reached you. Our official machinery wants a little greasing.

It may, therefore, perhaps be welcome to you to hear directly what I have been able to do in the matter.

It is as well that I should make a few remarks respecting the relations that exist between the Egyptian Government and the ritual [?], where the Roman Catholic Mission have their station; you may then, perhaps, better be able to appreciate the difficulties the Government has to deal with in all slave questions that may from time to time turn up in the Kordofan Mouderiya.

Gebel Nuba, or Dar Nuba, is situated about six days from here, in a south-westerly direction. The natives, who are negroes, simply pay a yearly tribute to this Mouderiya, and, as long as they pay it regularly, they are not further interfered with by the Government. But this is exactly the same relations that exist between the Government and the Arab nomad tribes of this Mouderiya, of whom the Bagara are the worst, who make the razzia on the natives of Nuba.

This arrangement is, under existing circumstances, the best. To change it, to transplant the whole Government machinery to the mountainous districts of Nuba and Gebel Tekele, and to the boundless steppes of the Bagara, Hamer, and other Arab tribes, would be as absurd as it is impossible. To control and administrate such tracts of country effectually, as it is done with the Moudiryas in the Egyptian Soudan proper, and which had a comparatively well organized Government system even before the Turkish occupation, would require an amount of expenditure of force and treasure that would be in no proportion whatever to the income they would bring, as they possess no natural resources that might be developed. It is, therefore, obvious that a change of the relations that exist between the Government and these tribes cannot be entertained. And it is best that it is so, for the good of both parties.

That under such conditions it is not always an easy matter for the Government to deal effectually with slave questions is, I think, not difficult to see. And when in this respect perhaps not everything looks as we would wish it ourselves, then it is rather owing to the condition under which this Mouderiya only can be governed than to the want of good-will and earnestness on the part of the Soudan Government.

Bishop Cambari himself is very angry, and he wrote me a letter to this effect, that one of his missionaries should have caused such publications, which he must have known contained much that was not true.

But I must say that, in this instance, it was quite right that a little noise was made. I only regret that, as usual, so this time, the matter was exaggerated. It seems quite impossible for those who write on the slave question to stick to simple facts.

That much, however, that is true in the matter was quite enough for me to take some strong measures. Some individuals have already been imprisoned, and in a few days most of the Bagara Sheikhs whom I have ordered here will arrive, when I shall make it hot for some of them before I have finished with them. It is rather a surprise to me that they are coming at all, as I have engaged myself to nothing when calling them. On former occasions they never came without pardon having been promised beforehand. The man Shirra, however, refused to come on the ground of illness, but he will soon be hunted down, I trust.

In the meantime, I gave directions to the Inspector who has been appointed at Gebel Nuba to form a chain of stations, with small garrisons, two to three days' distance from each other, so that this mountainous district can in future be better controlled than it was possible hitherto; and so I trust that when all this reaches you, that the Foreign Office will be content.

No. 45.

*Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received November 28.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, November 16, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note addressed to me by Moustapha Pasha Fehmy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, reporting the seizure of several dealers in slaves, and the sentences inflicted.

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

Inclosure in No. 45.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Sir E. Malet.*

M. le Ministre,

Caire, le 15 Novembre, 1881.

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance quelques nouvelles décisions du Conseil Militaire appelé à statuer dans des affaires relatives à la suppression de la Traite.

Au mois de Janvier 1880 plusieurs individus convaincus de s'être livrés à ce Trafic furent condamnés à une année de travaux forcés, et envoyés à Fazoglou, où ils devaient, en outre, demeurer exilés après l'expiration de leur peine. Un des coupables, Mahmoud Omar, frère de l'un des condamnés, était en fuite; mais des recherches ne cessèrent pas d'être faites pour s'emparer de sa personne. Ces recherches ont enfin amené la capture du dit Mahmoud Omar, qui, malgré ses dénégations, a été reconnu coupable de complicité avec les individus arrêtés en 1880 et condamné à sept mois de travaux forcés à la Moudirieh de Galioubieh, où il subit actuellement sa peine. À sa sortie de prison, Mahmoud sera l'objet d'une surveillance particulière.

Un nommé Ahmed Aga Ali, convaincu d'avoir amené deux négresses de Mansourah à Damiette pour les y vendre, a été condamné à cinq mois de prison. Les négresses ont reçu des lettres d'affranchissement et ont été placées dans d'honorables maisons.

Un fait plus important a donné lieu à une répression sévère de la part du Conseil. Sur les ordres du Moudir de Taka, le chef de bataillon cantonné dans cette province poursuivit et parvint à atteindre treize Djellabs qui conduisaient un convoi de 140 esclaves. Malgré leur résistance, sept de ces traitants furent arrêtés; les six autres réussirent à prendre la fuite; mais deux d'entre eux ne tardèrent pas à tomber entre les mains des soldats. Les quatre derniers sont activement recherchés.

Quant aux Djellabs arrêtés, ils passèrent en jugement et furent condamnés à trois ans de travaux forcés et à la chaîne, à la Moudirieh de Taka.

En vous signalant, M. le Ministre, ces faits et ces condamnations, qui témoignent de la persévérance avec laquelle le Gouvernement de Son Altesse continue à poursuivre ceux qui se livrent à la Traite, je saisis, &c.

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

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, November 15, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to inform you of some more sentences of the Military Court appointed to decide cases connected with the suppression of the Slave Trade.

In January 1880, several individuals were convicted of being engaged in the trade, and being sentenced to one year's hard labour, were sent to Fazoglou, where, besides this, were ordered to remain in exile at the expiration of their term. One of the culprits, Mahmoud Omar, brother of one of those sentenced, had fled, but efforts were still made to capture him, and were at length successful, and the said Mahmoud Omar was, in spite of his denial, convicted of being an accomplice of the individuals arrested in 1880, and was condemned to seven months' hard labour in the Moudirieh of Galioubieh, where he is at present working out his sentence. On leaving prison he will be placed under special supervision.

A person of the name of Ahmed Aga Ali, convicted of taking two Mansourah negresses to Damietta for the purpose of selling them, was sentenced to five months' imprisonment. The negresses were given certificates of enfranchisement, and were put into respectable houses.

A more important case called for severer measures of repression on the part of the Council. In obedience to the orders of the Mudir of Taka, the chef de bataillon quartered in that province pursued and succeeded in coming up with thirteen Djellabs who were in charge of a convoy of 140 slaves. In spite of their resistance seven of these slave-dealers were captured: the six others succeeded in escaping, but two of them fell into our soldiers' hands shortly after. A strict search was made for the remaining four.

With regard to the Djellabs who were arrested, they were brought to trial and sentenced to three years' hard labour in chains in the Moudirieh of Taka.

In communicating to you these facts and sentences, which show the perseverance with which His Highness' Government continue to pursue those who engage in the Slave Trade, I take, &c.

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

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 5, 1881.*

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch, with its inclosure, dated the 16th ultimo, reporting the arrest and punishment of slave-dealers in Egypt; and I have to request that you will express to the Egyptian Government the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received the intelligence in question.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

EGYPT. (*Admiralty Reports.*)*The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Lister.—(Received January 10.)*

Sir,

*Admiralty, January 8, 1881.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that a letter has been received from Lieutenant Pollard, of Her Majesty's ship "Zephyr," dated at Souakin, the 12th December last, in which he states:—

"There is nothing occurring at this port, but I am informed that the traffic in slaves is very brisk on the coast to the northward and southward, but, on account of the excellent information rendered by their spies, care is taken that no or very few dhows sail when one of Her Majesty's ships or boats is in the vicinity."

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

*Commander Berners to Commander Byles.*

Sir,

*"Philomel," at Jeddah, March 4, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, the proceedings of Her Majesty's ship under my command since the 2nd February, the date of last report.

2. I left this port on the 11th ultimo, having been detained for some days by strong southerly winds.

3. Having received information that several boats had left Jeddah for the opposite coast for the purpose of bringing slaves back, I proceeded over to Meesa Sheikh Baried, and from thence to Souakin.

4. Having dispatched my boats cruising inside the reefs to the southward, I left Souakin on the morning of the 16th, and, about eleven miles to the southward, I came across two boats at anchor off Likah Hindi. On examining them, I considered that they were evidently waiting for slaves, and fitted for their reception, having large quantities of water and rice, &c., on board, so I took them in tow, and handed them over to the Governor-General of Souakin, Ali Riza Pasha. I inclose circumstantial letter relative to these boats.

5. Leaving Souakin the next day (17th), I picked up my boats off Ras Makdam.

6. They had detained one boat, with six boys on board, presumably slaves; but as, on investigation, I found that the boys, although slaves, had been brought from Jeddah, where they had been taken and sold last year, and, consequently, I could not legally touch the vessel, the boys being now domestic slaves, and engaged in pearl-diving.

7. One boy, however, about 8 years old, refused to go back, as he said his master ill-treated him, so I kept him on board.

8. From Ras Makdam I proceeded across to Loheyah, on the Arabian coast, where I arrived on the 22nd, and from there came up the Inner Channel, calling at the different ports of Ghizam and Kunfidah, arriving at this port yesterday, the 3rd instant.

9. Loheyah is a small, dilapidated town, containing about 2,000 inhabitants. There is a Turkish Governor, with about 120 soldiers. There is a good deal of trade—coffee, skins, and grain—with Hodeidah, Aden, and Jeddah. There are about twenty-five Indian British subjects, but no Europeans. The Slave Trade appears to be carried on to a fairly large extent, without any interference.

10. Ghizam is even worse than Loheyah, and the trade is small, principally pearl-shell fishing, on the Furizan group. I could get no information as to the Slave Trade, but I do not think there would be much, as there is no large market for them within reasonable distance, and the southern ports are more convenient.

11. Kunfidah appears more prosperous than the other places, and supplies of cattle, sheep, &c., are plentiful; there is good water, and a large quantity of "dhuvia" (grain) is grown in the vicinity.

12. Lith is a wretched village of grass huts, without much trade. It is said that a good number of slaves are landed here for Mecca.

13. The inner channel, on the Arabian side, as may be seen from the charts, is full of reefs and patches, and the navigation is extremely difficult, especially in the northern part; but little dependence can be placed on the soundings or bearings as given on the chart, and the eye is the only guide; consequently, the passage is tedious, as the ship can only be navigated when the sun is well up, and 50 to 60 miles per day is about the average.

14. No vessel-of-war, from what I can hear, has ever been along the coast for many years, in fact, since the East India Company's surveying vessels; the Australian Lloyd's come up once in three months, but they have Arab pilots.

15. All is quiet in Jeddah. The French war steamer "Bisson" is in port, and leaves for Aden to-morrow.

16. The health of the crew is very satisfactory.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. R. BERNERS.

No. 49.

*Commander Berners to Commander Byles.*

Sir,

"*Philomel*," at Jeddah, March 4, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Commander-in-chief, the circumstances relative to detention of two boats detained by Her Majesty's ship under my command on the 16th ultimo, 11 miles to the southward of Souakin.

2. These two boats were observed at anchor under the lee of a small island about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the coast near Mersa Likah Hindi. On boarding them I found that they were evidently fitted for carrying slaves, each of them having two large hogsheads of water and two bags of rice and dhurra.

3. They stated that they had come from Jeddah for fishing purposes, but they had only four small lines, with a crew of seven men in each boat; their papers also appeared inaccurate, so I determined to take them back to Souakin, where I handed them over to his Excellency Ali Riza Pasha, the Governor-General of the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea.

4. The next morning a preliminary investigation was held by his Excellency in my presence, and he informed me that he would make further inquiries from Jeddah regarding their papers, which were evidently inaccurate, one being dated two years back, whereas they ought to be signed every year, and the second having papers two years old, whereas the nakodah stated that the boat had only been launched eight months.

5. These boats are presumably Turkish, but as they flew no colours and their papers were not in order, I considered myself justified in detaining them, and handing them over to the Egyptian authorities.

6. Since my return to this place, I am informed that these were two out of five boats that had left this port for the purpose of slaving.

7. I am not aware whether the Egyptian authorities have condemned the boats or not.

8. His Excellency the Governor-General informed me that it was almost impossible for slaves to be shipped, but from my own observations, and from intelligence received on both coasts of the Red Sea, I do not think that his statements can be correct.

9. I have informed Mr. Malet, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Cairo, of the fact of my having detained the boats.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. R. BERNERS.

Forwarded.  
(Signed) MATHER BYLES, *Commander and Senior Officer,*  
*Aden and Red Sea Division.*

No. 50.

*Captain Foot to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"Ruby," at Aden, September 28, 1881.*

I TAKE the present opportunity to briefly report proceedings up to the present date.

1. The "Ruby" left Zanzibar on the 8th instant, and, having run a trial trip, anchored off Kokotoni for the night, as reported in my letter of the 9th instant.

2. The ship weighed under sail on the 9th, and stood along the coast under easy sail until arriving off Lamoo on the 11th, when steam was raised for the purpose of making the anchorage in Manda Bay; but a very strong monsoon was blowing, with a heavy sea, and the "marks," owing to the "monsoon haze," being indistinct, and the soundings shoaling, I hauled out to sea and put the ship under easy sail, reaching Brava on the 13th September, and steamed into the roadstead; there was a heavy swell rolling in, and landing in ships' boats was impracticable, the whaler being unable to do so.

I was, however, enabled to communicate by means of two native-built boats; found all quiet, and that no dhows had been at Brava this monsoon.

3. After leaving Brava I sailed up the coast to Ras Hafun, where I had intended anchoring, but inside the Head it was blowing hard in the squalls, and considering that the holding-ground was bad, I decided to go on to Cape Guardafui. I did so, sending boats away to cruize, and with the result reported in the various inclosures, which I have also reported to Brigadier-General Loch, and which induced me to come here to liberate the slaves.

Major Hunter, Consul for Somali Land, has informed me he will take an early opportunity of looking into the state of affairs on that part of the coast.

I am coaling ship, and intend, if possible, to sail this evening for Bombay, possibly calling off Ras Madraha, on the Arabian coast, to intercept any dhows bound to Ras-al-Had and the Persian Gulf.

I do not think the defects in the screw have increased, and the general health of the ship's company has been very good.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. E. FOOT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 50.

*Receipt.*

RECEIVED from Captain Foot, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," Assane, Abdalla, Faidah, Hamesi, and Nubruki, fugitive slaves, who took refuge in the boats when the vessel was cruising near Ras Alûla.

(Signed) FRED. HUNTER, *Assistant-Resident.*  
*Aden, September 28, 1881.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 50.

*Statement of a Female Slave named Faida, age about 17.*

SHE was born in Nyassa, seized with her mother when a child and sent to Kilwa, there sold and taken in a Swahili dhow to Unguja, in Zanzibar; she was sold to an Arab

named Hamedi, and from thence she was brought in his dhow to Mahara, to Sheher, and finally to Ras Alluleh.

In consequence of bad treatment at that place she took refuge in a boat bearing the British flag.

Attested:

(Signed) C. E. FOOT, *Captain, H.M.S. "Ruby."*  
Cape Guardafui, September 25, 1881.

Inclosure 3 in No. 50.

*Statement of a Slave named Abdulla, Tribe Nyassa.*

I WAS stolen with my mother and brought down to Bagamoyo, there sold to one of the Sultan's soldiers, and taken to Zanzibar. I was then sold to the Arab captain of a dhow, who shipped me as a sailor. The captain of the dhow sold me to a Somali named Yusseef, at Ras Alluleh. My bad treatment here caused me to run away to a boat bearing the British flag.

Attested:

(Signed) C. E. FOOT, *Captain, H.M.S. "Ruby."*  
Cape Guardafui, September 25, 1881.

Inclosure 4 in No. 50.

*Statement of a Slave named Assane, Tribe Makua.*

I WAS shipped in a dhow near Mozambique for Madagascar with other slaves. We were chased by a man-of-war boat, but escaped and went to Ras-al-Had, where we watered, and as there were men-of-war at Muscat, the dhow came on to Ras Alluleh, where I was sold.

In consequence of the bad treatment I received from my master, I took the protection of a boat belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Ruby."

Attested:

(Signed) C. E. FOOT, *Captain, H.M.S. "Ruby."*  
Cape Guardafui, September 25, 1881.

Inclosure 5 in No. 50.

*Statement of a Slave named Marbrooky, Tribe Mwera.*

I WAS marched up, when a boy, from Kilwa to Lamoo, from thence I was shipped in a dhow bound for Arabia. The dhow was captured by a man-of-war off Ras Afoon, and I was taken to Bombay. I there met my brother Sorabic, and was employed as a servant to Dr. Diminick. I left him and shipped in a Hindoo dhow, named "Abadarri," for Kurrachee and Zanzibar. At the latter place I entered as a sailor in a dhow bound for Ras Alluleh, owned by a Somali named Nassara, who there sold me to Ali, a Somali, who tore up my manumission-paper. In consequence of my bad treatment I was induced to escape to a man-of-war boat.

Attested:

(Signed) C. E. FOOT, *Captain, H.M.S. "Ruby."*  
Cape Guardafui September 25, 1881.

Inclosure 6 in No. 50.

*Statement of a Slave named Hamesi, Tribe Yao.*

I WAS shipped in a dhow, about two years ago, from Kilwa to Lamoo, was there stolen by an Arab captain of a dhow, named Hassan. The dhow sailed for Muscat, and, on arrival there, I was hidden until sold to the captain of a Somali dhow, named Nooroo,



and taken to Ras Alluleh. I was so badly treated there that I ran away to a boat bearing the British flag.

Attested:  
(Signed) C. E. FOOT, *Captain, H.M.S. "Ruby."*  
*Cape Guardafui, September 25, 1881.*

Inclosure 7 in No. 50.

*Lieutenant Bremer to Captain Foot.*

Sir,

*"Ruby," off Cape Guardafui, September 25, 1881.*

DURING my cruize for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in compliance with the Admiralty Instructions for officers on detached boat service (Article 47), I have the honour to report that I was lying off Ras Alluleh, in the first cutter, at 6.30 A.M., when a slave-woman, named Faïda, waded off to the boat, and stated she had been badly treated by her master Suffula, and, upon inquiry, I found her statement to be correct. At the time she was bleeding from a wound in her right ankle, stated to have been caused by her master striking her with a heavy stick. I therefore deemed it my duty to take her under the protection of the British flag.

A few hours after three Somalis came down to the beach abreast of the boat, which I hauled in to allow them to speak. They demanded the woman. I told the woman she could go if she liked, and informed them the woman came off and claimed protection of her own free will, and was at liberty to leave of her own free will, and that they might say anything they liked to induce her to return. They spoke to her, winding up with threatening gestures. Her answer was she would not leave the boat on any account; that I might murder her on the beach, as she preferred being killed by Englishmen to returning to her master.

I may further state that a "jock-stick" was brought down. Upon my asking its use, it was illustrated by placing it against the neck of the nearest man, thus defining its use as a means of securing slaves.

In conclusion, I might further observe that no demand was made for this slave's release on the plea that she had committed a breach of the law of the country, although she was within the territorial jurisdiction of the Egyptian Government.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GORDON BREMER.

Inclosure 8 in No. 50.

*Lieutenant Stokes to Captain Foot.*

Sir,

*"Ruby," at Cape Guardafui, September 25, 1881.*

IN the evening of the 21st instant a slave calling himself Hamesi swam off to the pinnace at 11.15 P.M., which was anchored about half-a-mile off the entrance of a creek to the eastward of the town of Alloaleh. He said he was a slave, and had been badly treated by the captain of a dhow, to whom he had been sold. Under the circumstances I took him in.

On the morning of the 24th I sent Mr. Madden, Midshipman, on shore, to get water for the boats. On seeing the Chief he said that our boats had taken one of their women away, who was not a slave, but a married woman, and that was the reason his men had refused to show them where the water was on the boat landing; but on being asked by Mr. Madden if he was under the Khedive of Egypt, he said yes; and after that the Chief sent his men to show us where to get the water, and offered to sell us any supplies we might want.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) OLIVER ADRIAN STOKES.

Inclosure 9 in No. 50.

*Sub-Lieutenant Burder to Captain Foot.*

Sir, “*Ruby*,” at Sea, September 27, 1881.  
IN accordance with your Memorandum dated the 25th September, I beg to submit the following statement concerning the three fugitive slaves named in the margin.\* On the morning of Friday, the 23rd September, about 1:30 A.M., whilst anchored in a lagoon, in company with Lieutenant Bremer, in the vicinity of the Somali town Rás Alluleh, and inside Egyptian territorial waters, the above-mentioned slaves waded off to my boat, and claimed protection as fugitive slaves. I received them into my boat, reporting the matter to Lieutenant Bremer.

From information received from these slaves, we got under weigh and pulled round to the town of Rás Alluleh, in search of a small dhow, on board which it was reported there were seven slaves. On arriving off the town we found that the dhow had gone to sea. We then anchored at about 3:30 A.M. The next morning, about 7 A.M., an Arab came off and claimed these men as his slaves, not as having broken any laws of the country, but simply as slaves. I refused him, in accordance with the Slave Instructions. We then made the best of our way back to the ship.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN N. S. BURDER.

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\* Abdulla, Marbrooky, and Assane.

## PORTUGAL.

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No. 51.

*Mr. Morier to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, April 25, 1881.*

THE first act of the new Cabinet in connection with colonial matters has been to recall Senhor Sarmento, the Governor-General of Mozambique, in disgrace. The crime of Senhor Sarmento consists in having not only admitted that there was Slave Trade from the Mozambique coast, but in having done good work in putting it down. He has fallen a victim to the intrigues of Senhor Machado and the Geographical Society of Lisbon, whose object has been to make out that the Mozambique Slave Trade is a mere hallucination of Her Majesty's Consuls.

Visconde de Paço d'Arcos, Captain in the navy, who was formerly Governor of Macao, has been appointed in Senhor Sarmento's stead.

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

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No. 52.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 17, 1881.*

HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration your despatch dated the 25th ultimo, reporting the recall of Senhor Sarmento, the Governor-General of Mozambique.

I have to request that you will express to the Portuguese Government the regret with which that of Her Majesty have received the above intelligence, having regard to the high appreciation which the latter entertain of that officer's services.

You will add, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, our expression of hope that his successor will be instructed to be equally active in his co-operation with Her Majesty's Consular and Naval Officers in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 53.

*Mr. Saurin to Earl Granville.—(Received June 15.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, June 6, 1881.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 17th ultimo, addressed to Mr. Morier, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of the note which I addressed to Senhor A. Ribeiro, expressing the regret with which Her Majesty's Government had received the news of Senhor Sarmento's recall, and their hope that the new Governor-General of Mozambique would be instructed to be equally active in his endeavours to suppress the Slave Trade.

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

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Inclosure in No. 53.

*Mr. Saurin to Senhor Ribeiro.*

M. le Ministre,

*Lisbon, May 31, 1881.*

HER Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has instructed me to express their regret with which Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the high appreciation which they entertain of Senhor Sarmento's services, have received the intelligence of that officer's recall from his post as Governor-General of Mozambique. At the same time they would express the hope that instructions will be sent to that gentleman's successor to be equally active in his co-operation with Her Majesty's Consular and Naval Officers in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

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

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Mozambique*.

No. 54.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received January 5, 1881.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, November 26, 1880.*

I REGRET to have to report an attempt to run slaves from a point a little south of the Umfussi River, attended by a disaster in which nearly 200 slaves and others have lost their lives. It appears that on or about the 20th of last month a dhow containing about 180 slaves, the property of six Arabs and about twelve Johanna men, who accompanied them, left one of the creeks of the Kivolani-Umfussi lagoon, and springing a leak on the bar, where she struck, a short time after foundered, carrying with her, helplessly packed below the deck, the whole of her living freight, with the solitary exception of one able-bodied slave, who escaped with three of the Arabs and twelve or fifteen of the Johanna men and crew.

The news first reached my ears just after the departure of the last mail, and calling on the Governor-General a few days after, I heard of it also from him, the account received by his Excellency differing but slightly from mine. Three of the crew who escaped from the dhow had been brought before his Excellency, and had reported that all the Arabs and Johanna men, owners of the slaves, were drowned; but I am disposed to think my account is the more correct, and that their object in reporting all as dead was to prevent any steps being taken for the apprehension of the survivors. A vague and confused account is also inserted in the local paper, in which the slaves are assumed to be the same that were known to be baracooned in that locality, about the time of the capture of Macusse.

The fact that the attempt to run the dhow was made from a point, Barawa, and not from the old slave-dealing centre Umfussi, is, to a certain extent, a proof that the influence of the native Sheikh placed in authority there by Captain Braga in July last, is yet of some value in preventing shipments from thence, but it also proves that the slave-dealing instincts of the community in that district are by no means crushed, when, by a little circumlocution, the dealers can effect such a shipment, and shows also that a more thorough control and closer vigilance is required than is at present established.

Some time ago I reported that it was the wish of the Governor-General to form a fiscal post in the Kivolani-Umfussi district, and to place there a small military force in command of a Portuguese officer; and again his Excellency has mentioned to me his intention to do this. Until it is done, we cannot expect a sufficient control to be kept, by a native Chief, over a district which has been a hotbed of slavery for many years past, and the longer this step is delayed the weaker will become the beneficial effect of the energetic action taken last June.

During his stay at Mozambique I was informed by the French Commodore that he had recommended that greater care be taken in the issue of French papers to dhows in these waters. A case came before me last August which will, I think, show that this recommendation is not unnecessary. A dhow from Mayotté was wrecked upon this coast, and some of the crew came to me and complained that the owner, a Banian trader and British subject, had thrown them on shore at Mozambique, and that they had no means of returning to their homes at Mayotté. Sending for the owner, who declared himself to be a British subject, I asked for his papers, and found, to my surprise, they were French, and that he had been sailing for several years under French colours. He also stated, and the papers verified this, that he was the sole owner of the dhow. Asking him how it was that he, a British subject and sole owner of the vessel, was sailing it under French colours, he replied that he had lived nearly ten years at Mayotté, and that it was more convenient for him to have French papers. It appeared to me to be a clear case in which the French flag was being wrongfully used, whether for the purpose of taking advantage of some differential duty in those French Colonies, or of avoiding inspection by our cruisers, it was impossible to say. But as the papers had been inspected and passed by the French Vice-Consul, M. Lombard, and the crew were French subjects, I sent the complainants to him, at the same time writing and informing him of what I had discovered in connection with the case, receiving from him a reply, that he should communicate it to the authorities by whom the papers were issued.

During the visit of the French Commodore this case was brought before him, and I have no doubt others also, as he appeared convinced that, under existing regulations, the French flag in those waters was liable to abuse. Unofficially he informed me that he should recommend the whole of the papers now issued by the French Colonial authorities in those waters, amounting to about sixty in number, to be gradually withdrawn, and that a fresh issue, under the strictest investigation into the proper nationality and characters of the owners of the vessels, should be made. If this, my Lord, be carried out, there is no doubt another important obstacle will be thrown in the way of the slave-dealers, who, we have had good reason to suspect, have in several instances made use of the French flag, as being less liable to search, to carry on their contraband traffic.

On the 14th or 15th instant I visited, with Captain Foot, of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," the villages of Mishalia, Upuku, and Kivolani, on the shores of Mokambo Bay. The two last, it will be remembered, were those that were bombarded by the Portuguese force in July last. Upuku we found to be still in ruins, but the inhabitants of Kivolani had returned and were rebuilding their village. Mishalia, on the northern side, is a thriving village, chiefly because the residence of ten or twelve Hindoo traders, who collect produce from the opposite and inner shores of the bay. The promontory of Sancoul, on which it is situated, being low and sandy, there is little or no cultivation carried on about it. But the southern side of the bay is extremely beautiful, and Kivolani itself is elevated and well adapted for settlement by Europeans, whilst the country a little distance to the southward is low and well watered, and especially suited to the growth of rice, which is cultivated there in considerable quantity. On the high ground around Kivolani there is a good deal of cultivation, chiefly of cassava root, which forms an important part of the food supply of the native population of Mozambique. Sleeping on the night of the 14th on the beach off Upuku, we returned at midday of the 15th to Mozambique.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 54.

*Notice of Disaster to Slave Dhow published in the "Africa Oriental" of November 11, 1880.*

(Translation.)

WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We hear that from the Umfussi two dhows have been wrecked laden with slaves; the dhows have foundered, and the poor negroes, numbering it is said nearly 200, have all been drowned. There seems every probability that these two dhows contained the slaves that Senhor Braga had told his Excellency the Governor-General he hoped to capture, and that his Excellency had reported at Lisbnn he was in hopes of releasing.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 54.

*Extract from the "Natal Government Gazette" of February 10, 1880.*

*Government Notice No. 53, 1880.*

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the following "Portaria" and letter from Her Majesty's Consul, Mozambique, dated the 12th January, 1879, be published for general information.

By his Excellency's Command,  
(Signed) C. B. H. MITCHELL, *Colonial Secretary*.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Natal, February 7, 1880.*

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Mozambique,  
January 12, 1880.*

Sir,  
I have the honour to inclose, for the information of your Excellency, copy in translation of "Portaria" lately issued by the Governor-General of this province, prohibiting native emigration from Inhambane, or any other of the Portuguese ports save that of Delagoa Bay.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL, *Her Majesty's Consul*.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal,  
Pietermaritzburg.

*Portaria No. 242, in the "Boletim Official" of December 15, 1879.*

1. Having been informed by the Governor of Inhambane that he had granted passports to 200 natives who had emigrated to Natal, refusing them to others, as they were Sepoys ("Cypaios") of the Crown lands ;

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 by themselves their rights and privileges as free citizens ;

3. Considering also that, although our laws have extinguished the status of slavery, they do not acknowledge in the individuals referred to by the Law of the 29th April, 1875, the necessary capacity to enter immediately into the full enjoyment of all those rights that appertain to a state of liberty, for which reason was established first a period of tutelage, and, after that was terminated, an especial protection of the Government ;

4. Considering also that emigration to foreign possessions is not freely admitted in our Ultramarine 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 position as free citizens ("Portaria," the 10th December, 1877, and opinion annexed by the Attorney-General for the Crown) ;

5. Considering also the circumstances that surround this emigration, and also certain circumstances that took place when before it was permitted from this 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 ocultos"), taking the character of a truthful engagement ("o caracter de um verdadeiro engajamento") without guarantees to those 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 the district of Lorenzo Marques,

subject to the provisions of the "Portaria" of the 2nd August, 1878, until the decision of the Home Government permitting or prohibiting such emigration can be obtained.

9. To the authorities, and all whom it may concern, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

FRANCISCA MARIA DA CUNHA,  
Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique.

December 12, 1879.

No. 55.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received January 5, 1881.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, December 5, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter Captain Foot, of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," has sent me, describing the loss of one of his boats off Mayinterano, and the subsequent action taken by him with respect to the behaviour of the Sakalavas on that occasion.

About a week ago, I regret to say, I obtained evidence of another small shipment of slaves, between forty and fifty in number, from the Kivolani-Umfussi. On the same day I called on the "Commandante" of the Naval Station, Captain Mattos, and, giving him the information I had received, urged that some action be taken to prevent a revival of the Slave Trade in that district. The next day I called on the Governor-General, and gave him my reasons for suspecting a renewal of the Slave Trade in that quarter, pointing out also that, since his Excellency's energetic action last July, no visit of any Portuguese naval or military force has been made to that locality, and that there was a considerable danger of the beneficial effects of that action being lost. His Excellency acknowledged that the information received by him confirmed the impression that an attempt was being made to revive the Slave Trade from thence. He also expressed his regret that the military post projected by him had not been yet established on the Umfussi, but stated that he was pushing on the preparations for the erection of a small barrack, and that he hoped the first party would leave Mozambique very shortly. Pointing out to his Excellency that the coast in that locality, though known to be an old and favourite haunt of slave-dealers, had not been visited either by a man-of-war or her boats for five months past, from which the dealers might very naturally conclude that the authorities were either ignorant of, or indifferent to, their movements, I urged the importance of a thorough examination of this portion of the coast by a man-of-war, and asked his Excellency if, in the event of the Senior Naval Officer being able to offer the co-operation of an English ship, he would feel disposed to accept the offer. His Excellency, agreeing in the probable good effects of such action, said that, if a Portuguese man-of-war could be got ready, he was willing, upon the offer of co-operation being made, to telegraph to the Minister for Ultramarine Affairs at Lisbon, and ask for instructions in the matter. Though the Governor-General of the province has the power to permit co-operative action in Portuguese waters, I think his Excellency felt that, as the whole question of co-operation was pending settlement, it would be more satisfactory to communicate with Lisbon first.

By the Union steamer which left the day before yesterday I wrote fully to the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar, pointing out the opportunity that presented itself for checking any revival of the Slave Trade from this district, and asking if the co-operation of the "Ruby" or "Wild Swan" could be offered. I did not then expect either of these ships in before the 15th instant, but Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" arrived this morning, and Captain Foot, agreeing entirely with me in the good effects of a combined cruise and examination of that portion of the coast, has telegraphed to Zanzibar, asking permission to stay in this port, so as to be able to offer co-operation should Captain Brownrigg consent to it on receipt of my letter, which will reach him to-morrow. The British India Company's steamer is, however, leaving early in the morning, and I cannot keep this letter open any longer.

I have had reliable information of a shipment of slaves from the Lurio River, about three weeks since, in which, about a week after sailing, the dhow returned, having met with foul winds and her water supply having failed. Sixteen of the slaves are reported to have died of thirst before she regained her port. My informant left the Lurio twelve days ago, and the dhow was then expected to sail daily. The shipment was for Johanna, and the slaves were said to have been collected by one Bakhari, an agent of the Sultan's, for whose sugar plantations the slaves are stated to be.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY E. O'NEILL.

## Inclosure in No. 55.

*Captain Foot to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*"Ruby," at Mozambique, December 6, 1880.*

I HAVE to inform you that the second cutter belonging to this ship was capsized on the Myanterano Bar, west coast of Madagascar, on the 18th October, and, unfortunately, two men were drowned.

The boat was cut to pieces, and everything that washed on shore was seized and carried off by the Sakalavas, who numbered about 300.

One man on landing exhausted was robbed of his money, his pocket being cut out with a spear whilst another threatened him.

The crew were well treated at Myanterano by the Hindis, especially by one named Balu, and the Chief of the Sakalavas at that place, who stated that the tribe who committed the offence were not under him.

One rifle and pistol were recovered by Lieutenant Stokes, who was in charge of the remaining three boats, and, on his leaving, he directed the property to be collected, and promised salvage.

On the "Ruby's" arrival (28th November), but one oar and a small portion of brass work was produced, and I found that the Sakalavas had run away from the vicinity of the beach, and the Chief was not to be seen.

I did not consider it desirable to take any immediate action beyond writing to the Chief of Myanterano and the Santimilinki Sakalavas, telling them all that had been plundered must be brought to Myanterano, offering fair salvage. Also, that the man who committed the robbery, and the Headmen present when boat was destroyed, must be produced.

I have written fully to the Commander-in-chief and to Consul Pakenham, viâ Aden and Mauritius, and have ventured to suggest action being taken to stop the slave-dealing and wrecking propensities of these Sakalavas, and increase the Hova authority on the west coast of Madagascar.

I have proposed to land men from two or three ships, march inland some distance, free the Makua slaves, capture some cattle if possible, but at least let the Sakalavas see they are not so secure inland as they boast of.

The slaves of Hindis and Banians should also be freed, as on the East Coast of Africa.

I shall feel obliged if you will look out for any of the stolen property coming over in dhows to Mozambique.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. E. FOOT.

## No. 56.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 6, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd November, with its inclosures, reporting the results of your examination of the coast between Pomba Bay and Cape Delgado, and I am to state to you that his Lordship approves your proceedings, and has read your Report with much interest.

I am to add that copies of your despatch, and of its inclosures, have been communicated to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon.

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

## No. 57.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received February 2, 1881.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, December 21, 1880.*

IN continuation of my despatch of the 5th December, I have the honour to state that, on the 10th instant, I received the following telegram from the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar:—



“If Governor-General obtains consent of Portuguese Government, I will send a ship to co-operate.”

Immediately on receipt of this I wrote to his Excellency the inclosed letter. In it, it will be seen that I have asked that the permission to co-operate may be extended beyond the waters in the neighbourhood of the Kivolani-Umfussi to the coast south of Angoche, as far down as the Quizungu or Licungu Rivers, and I collected and laid before his Excellency the information in my possession of slave-dealing from thence.

On the 17th I received an official answer to my letter, explaining one of the causes of the delay. In it the Governor-General warmly accepts the offer of co-operation, and repeats very satisfactorily his determination to continue his efforts to extinguish the Slave Traffic, and asks me the earliest date that a British ship could be ready.

His Excellency's acceptance of the Senior Naval Officer's offer, and request to know, if possible, the date of the English ship's arrival, I communicated to Zanzibar in the following telegram:—

“Governor-General accepts, on his own responsibility, your offer of co-operation. Asks earliest date of English ship's arrival. Portuguese ship will be ready shortly.”

The next day I received the reply: “About the 18th proximo.”

The substance of this telegram I have communicated to the Governor-General in my answer to his official letter. It cannot but be regretted, my Lord, that it should have been out of the Senior Naval Officer's power to take advantage, with less delay, of the Governor-General's acceptance of his offer of co-operation, and I have felt bound, in my letter, to give some expression to this feeling.

Co-operation in Portuguese territorial waters has been generally and rightly admitted to be the most effective action that can be taken on this coast; it has been earnestly and persistently pressed, of late years, by Her Majesty's Government upon that of Portugal, and it almost lays us open to the charge of lukewarmness or inefficiency in the carrying out of that policy, that upon the only two occasions this year when co-operation has been offered by us, although heartily accepted, it should have, on our side, in the first case entirely broken down, and in the second have been so far prolonged that the iron may be said to have cooled, and the benefit of the blow very sensibly diminished.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 57.

*Consul O'Neill to Senhor Sarmento.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, December 10, 1880.*

IN an interview which I had the honour of having with your Excellency on the 3rd instant you stated your willingness, should the “Douro” be able to proceed to sea, and the co-operation of a British man-of-war be offered, to permit a combined cruize in Portuguese waters for the suppression of the Slave Traffic, subject to reference to the Minister for Ultramarine Affairs at Lisbon.

The immediate object of this co-operation was the suppression of the revival of the Slave Traffic in the Kivolani-Umfussi district, of which we have lately received several proofs. One of the chief of these was the attempt to run a large cargo of slaves, attended by a horrible catastrophe, from a point, according to your Excellency's information, a little south of the Umfussi. In addition to this, I have reliable intelligence of the successful shipment, about a fortnight back, of a small cargo, forty-two in number, for Bali Bay in Madagascar, from the Umfussi itself. Of a third dhow which attempted to clear from a point called Barawa, about a month since, and was wrecked on the coast close to the Umfussi, fortunately without loss of life, your Excellency has, I dare say, also heard. These are proofs sufficient to show an attempt to renew the Slave Traffic from a district in which the slave-dealers had received a heavy blow through the energetic action of your Excellency last June and July. But I sincerely wish the proofs of slave-dealing on the coast south of Mozambique ended here. The Special Commission which has just returned from the Shiré district reports two gangs of slaves being made up in the immediate neighbourhood of the Blantyre Mission, one at a village called Mitiochi, the other at one called Pamasanga. At Mitiochi “twenty-four slave-dealers, Arabs,” were assembled, and your Excellency will at once see that this means a collection of no inconsiderable size. So determined and bold were these dealers in their nefarious work that on one night, whilst the Commission were at Blantyre, two young girls were carried off from within 200 yards of the mission itself.

Inquiries made by the missionaries led to the discovery that these gangs were destined

for a place "a little north of Quilimane, called Chisanga." This, there can be little doubt, is the Quizungu of that locality, not, as some appear to think, the Kissanga of the Ibo district, to which the distance from the Blantyre, by the caravan route which passes through Makanjila's, Mataka's, Mtarika's, and Mwalia in the Medo country, is more than double.

Added to this information from the interior, we hear that there were last month three dhows, from Mayinterano on the Madagascar coast, in the Quizungu, awaiting slaves. Moreover, I hear that in the Moma River there is a collection of slaves being made for export to Madagascar. Your Excellency will remember that in August 1875 the extent of the Slave Trade from that river induced Governor-General Cunha's predecessor to permit the co-operation of Her Majesty's ship "Thetis" with the gun-boat "Senna," and I believe I am not incorrect in saying that since that date the river has not been visited by any naval force.

My object in bringing before your Excellency these various proofs of slave-dealing on the coast between Mozambique and Quilimane is to submit the expediency, if not indeed the necessity, of extending the operation of the combined cruize proposed to those points to the south of Angoche from whence we have good proof Slave Trade is being carried on.

Your Excellency is well aware that the inevitable result of leaving these isolated points unvisited by any force is to greatly increase the temptation to this illicit traffic, by leading those who are inclined to engage in it to conclude that the authorities are either ignorant of, or indifferent to, their movements. The energetic and successful policy that your Excellency has pursued in the work of Slave Trade suppression has proved your determination to use all the means in your power to stamp out this abominable traffic. I therefore confidently hope that your Excellency will see the necessity of directing a thorough examination of the coast as far south as the Quizungu or even the Licungu Rivers, and I am happy to state that, having been in telegraphic communication with the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar, I am authorized by him to offer the co-operation of a British man-of-war in this work.

As the movements of Her Majesty's ships in these waters will probably depend upon your Excellency's decision, I shall be glad to hear it at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 57.

*Senhor Sarmiento to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*Mozambique, December 17, 1880.*

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which, after proving, by the means at your disposal, the pertinacity with which the slave-dealers are working in the prosecution of their hideous traffic, rendering futile the generous efforts of both the English and Portuguese Governments to stamp it out of this province, you propose to me the co-operation of a British man-of-war, in order that a revival may be checked of a trade that is a disgrace to humanity.

Thanking you for the mention you make of the efforts I have already directed towards this object, I have great pleasure in repeating my firm determination to carry out, with all the force at my command, and by every means in my power, the work of the extirpation from this province of this abominable traffic, which nothing whatever can justify. And in doing this I do no more than fulfil a duty, in carrying out the wishes of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, by which I have been frequently directed to exercise the greatest vigilance and activity in the extinction of the Slave Traffic.

I have therefore the greater pleasure in accepting the co-operation proposed, and I am thoroughly convinced that a combined cruize on this coast, on the part of the "Douro" and a British cruizer, will further the desired object.

The "Douro" requires some slight repairs, but will be shortly ready to sail, and I therefore must ask you to let me know, as soon as you are able, the date of the expected arrival of the British cruizer that is to co-operate with her, as, if there is to be a long delay, I should like to employ her upon some other service in the meantime.

God guard, &c.

(Signed) AUGUST. C. R. SARMENTO,  
*Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 57.

*Consul O'Neill to Senhor Sarmento.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, December 20, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 17th instant, accepting the offer, made by the Senior Naval Officer of Her Majesty's ships in these waters, of the co-operation of a British man-of-war for the purpose of combined action in Portuguese territorial waters south of Mozambique.

Since the receipt of your Excellency's letter, I have been in telegraphic communication with Zanzibar, and it is with deep regret I have to inform you that, owing to exceptional circumstances, it is out of the Senior Naval Officer's power to have a vessel ready before the middle of next month for this purpose.

I cannot refrain from warmly thanking your Excellency for the readiness with which you have accepted this offer, and for the resolution expressed in your letter to continue the efforts you have already made to suppress the Slave Trade that still unhappily exists on the coast of this province—efforts that will be very grateful to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and I trust I may be permitted to express a hope will meet with due recognition from that of His Most Faithful Majesty.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 58.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received February 2, 1881.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, December 31, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to forward the following remarks upon the condition and extent of the Slave Trade in the Province of Mozambique, and the work of its suppression during the past year.

In reviewing the efforts made by both British and Portuguese in the year 1880 in the suppression of the Mozambique export Slave Trade, perhaps the fact most noticeable is that, as far as direct results go, nearly all that has been effected has been done by the Portuguese authorities, whereas, upon the side of the British forces, but one capture is to be recorded. With the exceptionally favourable conditions under which the Portuguese authorities work, this should be the invariable rule, but it has hitherto been the exception, and is the more noticeable therefrom. The disadvantages against which the British force has to contend are almost too patent to need pointing out. Locked out from the coast of supply, with little or no means of information at their command, they are condemned to cruise, either at random over a sea area of more than 500 miles square, in the hope of dropping perchance upon a dhow—in such a waste of waters a veritable “needle in a bundle of hay”—or to endeavour to cover a line of over 1,000 miles in length, stretching from Cape Delgado, round by the Comoro Isles and the coast of Madagascar, to Cape St. Vincent. To attempt this, generally one, sometimes two, ships have been employed—that is to say, these vessels have had to endeavour to carry out a work which may, perhaps, be more familiarly represented by an effort on the part of two vessels to blockade, for the prevention of a contraband traffic, a portion of the coast of Great Britain extending from Land's End, round by the southern and eastern coasts, to the Orkneys, and even to the Shetland Isles. Generally, three British vessels have been employed upon the Zanzibar and Mozambique Station for the suppression of the Slave Trade this year, but it has been found impracticable to keep more than two, and sometimes one, upon this, the southern or Mozambique division. In January last the grounding of one of these vessels, Her Majesty's ship “Dragon,” compelled her absence for nearly four months from these waters; and, in June last, the recommissioning of the “Ruby” at Bombay called her away for a couple of months. A second accident to Her Majesty's ship “Dragon,” in October last, took her to Zanzibar, and she has remained in that neighbourhood since. Upon several occasions it has been necessary to order one of these ships to the Seychelles, to give leave to their crews, and in each of these an absence of not less than a month has been entailed. Again, other work than Slave Trade suppression has required their presence at places outside the field of slave-dealing, as will be seen from the stay of Her Majesty's ship “Dragon” at Tamatave in May and June last, and the recent visit of Her Majesty's ship “Ruby” to Tullea and Tamatave relative to outrages upon British property at the former spot. At this moment there is but one ship, the “Wild Swan,” in these waters, and she is covering the

**Comoro Islands.** The coast of Madagascar, from the beginning of this month, has been entirely unguarded; and as the "Ruby" left this port on the 14th instant for Zanzibar, for repairs, which will probably keep her there over a month, and the "Wild Swan" has received orders to be at Zanzibar on the 4th proximo, *en route* for Bombay, it will probably remain so for some time longer.

I have entered into these particulars in order to point out some of the difficulties which prevent anything like a regular surveillance being kept up by Her Majesty's naval force in these waters, and to show how impossible it is, therefore, to base any calculation of Slave Trade upon the comparative ill or good success of our cruisers. The single capture which I have mentioned as made by them was effected by the "Wild Swan," at Bali Bay, in Madagascar, and though only a few slaves were on board at the time, she was said to have landed nearly 200, a couple of months previously, upon the coast of Madagascar, and was condemned by Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar.

The following has been effected by the Portuguese Colonial authorities in the suppression of the Slave Trade during the past year:—

In March last a dhow was seized in the Magarumo River, condemned for slave-trading, and destroyed by order of the Court. In the same month, the present Governor-General having taken possession of office, a new activity, in which his Excellency was well seconded by the late "Commandante das Terras Firmes," Captain Braga, was infused into this work, and the first of a series of captures of slave-dealers was made at Chicoma, on the Bay of Conducia; in the seizure of one Ibrahimu, who had collected nearly 100 slaves for export at that place. In April followed the capture of two others—Abdullah-bin-Alan and Abdullah-bin-Sha—with nine slaves *en route* to the Umfussi for shipment. Shortly after another petty Chief, the Sheikh of San Lorenzo, was seized for selling slave children, four of whom were found in his house and released. Information having been received in May of the presence of dhows in the Umfussi, shipping slaves, attempts were made to prevent their clearance, first by one of the Zambesi gun-boats, and afterwards by the "Douro," both of which unfortunately failed on account of the heavy weather, which prevented the bar being crossed. At the end of June the capture of a powerful native Chief called Macusse, one of the main supporters of the Slave Trade in the district of the Kivolani-Umfussi, and the subsequent bombardment of two villages in Mokambo Bay, in prompt repression of an attempt to make reprisals and effect his rescue, struck a severe blow at the Slave Trade of that locality. Lastly, the establishment of a small military station at the Umfussi, works for which have only two weeks back been commenced, and the acceptance by the Governor-General of the aid of a British cruizer for a combined cruize in Portuguese territorial waters south of Mozambique, add to the proofs I am happy to be able to give of an increase of activity on the part of the Portuguese authorities in this work.

Little has been effected by the Portuguese "Estação Naval," or naval Imperial force, owing to the crippled condition of their ships. Their flagship, the "Rainha de Portugal," has been a prisoner in Mozambique Harbour for nearly nine months, on account of the rotten state of her masts; and the state of the "Douro's" boilers have not permitted her to do much work upon the coast. What little has been done by sea has been consequently performed by the smaller vessels in the hands of the Colonial authorities.

Having briefly sketched the work done during the past year by both British and Portuguese authorities to check the Mozambique export Slave Trade, I proceed to the evidence we have received of the extent of that trade.

1. In the first three days of January, reliable intelligence was gained by Mr. Vice-Consul Nunes of the shipment of a large cargo of slaves from the Quizungu.
2. The capture of the slave dhow in the Magarumo River.
3. The slave-dealer Ibrahimu, captured at Chicoma in March last, confessed to having run a cargo from the same port in January.
4. The failure in the attempts of the Zambesi gun-boat and the "Douro," in May last, to enter the Umfussi or blockade the bar, was followed by the clearance of the two dhows then in the river.
5. The shipments of the slaves known to have been collected for export at Ushanga and at the Luria River, from March to May, which could have been effected in not less than two dhows.
6. The unsuccessful attempts of two and the successful clearance of one dhow from the Kivolani-Umfussi district in October and November.
7. The intelligence received of the presence, in November, of three dhows in the Quizungu awaiting slaves, in connection with the slave collections being made, in October last, about the Blantyre, and at the Moma River.

8. The capture of the dhow by the "Wild Swan" on the coast of Madagascar.

9. The clearance of the dhow from the Lurio, at the end of November or beginning of December, which, on her first attempt, lost sixteen slaves from thirst.

This gives us a sum total of fifteen dhows discovered employed in the Mozambique export Slave Trade during the past year, thirteen of which, there can be little doubt, have been successful in their shipments. If I were to apply to this number the thesis I laid down in my Report at the termination of last year, that "when our difficulties of gaining information were considered, we could not reasonably conclude that we received reliable intelligence of more than one dhow out of every three run," I should report an increase in the Mozambique export Slave Trade of 1880 upon that of 1879. But, upon careful consideration, I do not feel that I can do this, and chiefly for the following reasons:—

1. That my means of gaining information of what goes on on the coast have materially increased with a longer residence at Mozambique, which has added to my sources of native information.

2. That I have been able, from personal visits to numerous points on the coast, to obtain much valuable information upon this question.

3. That I have received evidence of an absorption on this coast to an extent which I did not before suspect.

I do not, therefore, believe that the proportion of slave-dhows of whose movements we have been in ignorance has been so great during the past year as in 1879, and although I cannot suppose that we have heard of nearly all, yet I am inclined to think that not more than one-half can have escaped our increased means of information. This would give us a total of twenty-six shipments from the coast during the past year, or an export of between 2,500 and 3,000 slaves, taking the average cargo as 100 in number. I am not much in favour of a rigid calculation based either upon the number of dhows or slaves captured, as formerly it was the custom to make, or upon the number of dhows of which we have heard as engaged in the trade, but the detailed information I have been able to give in my despatches upon this subject during the past year will show that I have much more than these data upon which to form my estimate.

Beyond this slight decrease, then, I see no reason to alter my estimate of my despatch of the 5th December, 1879, which, I submit, has been confirmed by all the evidence we have received during the past year.

I was then compelled, to my great regret, to criticize the Reports of Captain Tracey, R.N., the then Senior Naval Officer in these waters, who declared it to be his belief that the Slave Trade was extinct. Captain Foot, of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," an officer of long experience on this coast, tells me that information he has received upon the Madagascar coast has led him to conclude that there is a considerable Slave Trade in existence, which he has computed, in an official Report, to be between 4,000 and 5,000.

There is, to say the least, a striking contrast between these two Reports by the Senior Naval Officers in two successive years.

The markets for the slaves exported from the Province of Mozambique still remain the same, nor have we any good evidence to show that the demand in any one of them has weakened.

The sugar plantations in Johanna and Mohilla are all worked by slave labour, which requires constant renewal; and slavery is a legal institution in all the Comoro Islands; whilst the French Colonies of Mayotté and Nos Bé are freely supplied with engagés from those isles, which, by denuding them of free labour, increases the demand for slaves in them. In addition to this, the Sakalavas remain inveterate slave-holders and slave-seekers throughout the whole of the west coast of Madagascar.

Upon this subject of the Sakalava market for slaves, several Reports, made during the past year by naval officers who have visited that coast, have touched; and I must point out that that of Commander Dacres, who seems to doubt if any Slave Trade exists, is curiously opposed to those of Captains Molyneux and Foot, the first of whom especially dwells upon the keen demand there will always be for slaves amongst the Sakalavas, and the second, who calculates an import of between 4,000 and 5,000.

It must be remembered that the remarks of Commander Dacres and Captain Molyneux only apply to the north-west coast of Madagascar, north of Cape St. Andrew, whilst Captain Foot includes in his estimate the whole of the Sakalava coast to Cape St. Vincent.

But no measures for the repression of the Slave Trade from the interior will be anything but incomplete that do not take into consideration the market that exists upon the coast of Mozambique, which absorbs, I am inclined to think, at least one-half of

the slaves coming to it. It is the most difficult phase of the Slave Trade with which we have to deal, for, although existing upon territory that, in most cases, is completely outside Portuguese jurisdiction, it is within the nominal boundary of their East African possessions, and therefore we are excluded from interfering directly with it.

The impossibility of otherwise dealing with it adds great strength to the arguments of those who advocate measures for attacking the Slave Trade at its source in the interior. Certainly no repressive measures that can be taken by us on the coast will touch it.

This Report, in which I have recounted fully the work done by the Portuguese authorities in the suppression of the Slave Trade, would be incomplete if I did not notice the tardy operation of the law with respect to the greater number of the slave-dealers captured. The captain and crew of the dhow "Massingere," seized in the Magarumo River in March last, still lie in prison awaiting final trial. As I have before pointed out, Portuguese law requires, in such cases, a double process; the first, as it were, against the vessel, the second against the persons captured in her. The former has been completed, and the vessel, judged to have been engaged in Slave Trade, has been ordered to be destroyed; the latter has yet to come off, and during the delay, which has now extended over nine months, the accused lie in prison. Of the others, Abdullah-bin-Alan and Abdullah-bin-Sha, captured in May last, are in the same condition. As far as I have been able to discover, this delay is due to nothing but the slow working of the judicial process in this Colony, due, no doubt, in some measure, to causes such as pressure of business, and an insufficient staff. But it is difficult to think that a year is required for the settlement of such a case as that of the captain and crew of the slave-dhow "Massingere," and that it is utterly impossible to expedite the process against them, and thus to avoid the apparent injustice of a lingering imprisonment such as they have endured, without trial.

No. 59.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, February 7, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 26th November, reporting an attempt to run slaves from the Kivolani-Umfussi lagoon, and the abuse of the French flag for slave-trading purposes, and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings in drawing the attention of the French Commodore to the latter subject.

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

No. 60.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, February 7, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th December, reporting that you had communicated with the Portuguese Naval Commandant, the Governor-General of Mozambique, and the British Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar, with a view to concerting measures for joint action of British and Portuguese naval forces against slave-traders in Mozambique territory and waters, and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings in this matter.

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

No. 61.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received February 24.)*

(Telegraphic.)

*Mozambique, February 24, 1881.*

GOVERNOR-GENERAL sends this mail complete refutation charges made at Lisbon respecting Slave Trade. Confirms estimate made by me, Kirk, Admiral.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, January 22, 1881.*

IN continuation of my despatch of the 21st December last, upon the subject of co-operation, I have the honour to state that, on the 15th instant, I received a letter from the Senior Naval Officer, Zanzibar, informing me that he would be unable to send a vessel to co-operate at the time named in his last telegram, viz., the 18th January, and naming the 18th February as the earliest probable date that a British ship would be here.

This I communicated to the Governor-General at once, privately, and afterwards officially in the inclosed letter.

The gun-boat "Douro," which had been prepared and kept in readiness for co-operation, was then ordered off on special duty to Lorenzo Marques, and left this port on the 20th.

The day before she left, I received the following telegram from the Senior Naval Officer:—

"'Wild Swan' will be with you on Tuesday next to co-operate."

Of this I at once informed the Governor-General, but with very little hope that it would be possible for his Excellency to take advantage of her arrival, as I knew the "Douro" to be leaving on that or the next day for Lorenzo Marques, and there is no other Portuguese vessel, suited for cruising, ready in the harbour; and independent action in Portuguese territorial waters, unless there was some very strong reason for it, I knew his Excellency would not feel justified in permitting.

On the same day I received the inclosed note, in answer to my communication, the purport of which I informed the Senior Naval Officer in the following telegram:—

"'Douro' leaves to-day for Delagoa Bay. No Portuguese ship to co-operate. Independent action Governor cannot permit."

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Inclosure 1 in No. 62.

*Consul O'Neill to Senhor Sarmento.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, January 17, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I am in the receipt of a communication from the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar, in which he states that he will be unable to send a ship to Mozambique, for the purpose of co-operating with the "Douro," in the time named in his last telegram, viz., the 18th instant. The purport of his letter I have already communicated to your Excellency. His inability to carry out his original intention arises from circumstances he was quite unable to foresee. One of the ships of his command has been ordered to Bombay; an accident to a second necessitates her presence at Zanzibar; and the third requires such urgent repairs that she will be unable to leave that port for some little time. He begs me to explain how he is situated, and I have done so; but I feel sure your Excellency would even, without that, readily understand that this failure on the part of one of Her Majesty's ships could only spring from totally unavoidable causes.

I must repeat my thanks to your Excellency for the hearty cordiality with which you accorded permission for the combined cruise in Portuguese territorial waters for the suppression of the Slave Trade suggested by me, and conclude by expressing my deep regret that circumstances should have arisen to break down the arrangements entered into for carrying it out.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 62.

*Senhor Sarmento to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

[No date.]

THE "Douro" is at this moment getting under weigh for Lorenzo Marques. She will probably be absent until the middle of the next month, at which time I

supposed an English ship would arrive here to take part in the co-operation proposed.

The corvette is awaiting the arrival of a new mast, which is expected in the next mail, and after that is shipped she will be able to act with any British ship.

I am also informed that the "Mandoury," a gun-boat which is to be stationed here, has already left Macao.

Under these circumstances, I do not see that anything can be done but to postpone this co-operation for some more suitable occasion. You are perfectly aware that I am not able to permit English cruisers to act independently within Portuguese territorial waters.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) AUGUST SARMENTO.

No. 63.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, January 30, 1881.*

ABOUT ten days ago I received information, from a source I believe to be reliable, that some Johanna slave-dealers had arrived in the Mosembe country, and were now collecting slaves at Nakusha, the village of the Chief of that district. Their dhow was stated to be in Kisimajulu Harbour, a little-frequented and favourable port immediately to the south of Fernan Veloso Bay, which I visited and reported on in my journey on the coast in June last.

This Chief of Mosembe, or Sheikh of Matibane, as he is sometimes called, has had a warrant out for his arrest for some months past, and one of the main charges against him is that of slave-dealing. It will be remembered that it was chiefly through him that the collection made at Chicoma in March last was obtained by the slave-dealer then captured by Captain Braga, and upon another occasion, in May, slaves were seized *en route* from his district to the Umfussi. A few days after receipt of this intelligence I dispatched a trustworthy messenger into the Mosembe country, with instructions to visit Nakusha and Kisimajulu Harbour, and to discover the names and exact whereabouts of these slave-collectors, as well as to ascertain if their dhow was actually in that harbour.

If the information he brought me confirmed in the chief particulars that which I received at first, it was my intention to lay it before the Governor-General, and request his Excellency to permit the "Wild Swan" (Captain Dacres having expressed his willingness to do this) to tow up one or two boats of the "Rainha de Portugal," and make a joint effort to seize the dhow. Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" arrived here on the 27th, but my messenger has not yet returned, therefore she sails to-day for a short cruize of a week, returning here in time for the downward mail. I trust by the time she returns I shall be in receipt of sufficient evidence to enable me to act in the manner I have indicated.

From Kissanga, near to Ibo, I hear that the Maviti (the Zulus of this portion of Africa) have come down to within three hours' march of the coast, attacking and burning the villages in the vicinity of Kissanga, killing nearly a couple of hundred people, and carrying off over a hundred as prisoners. They appear to have been instigated to this by one Abdullah Ali, the former Sheikh of Kissanga, who has been dismissed by the Portuguese Government in favour of the present Sheikh, Bana Shaki. But there is no force at Ibo to punish this outrage or to provide security in the district which has been the scene of it, though it is only four or five hours inland from the coast.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 64.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, February 11, 1881.*

IN continuation of my despatch of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to state that, on the 3rd instant, I was informed by the Governor-General that he was then making



preparations for the capture of the Sheikh of Mosembe, for whose arrest, as I have reported before, a warrant on the charge of slave-dealing has long since been issued.

This Chief is to the country of Mosembe, lying between Conducia and Fernan Veloso Bays, all and more than Macusse Omar was to the slave-dealing district of the Kivolani-Umfussi. For many years past Mosembe has been frequented by slave-dealers from Madagascar and the Comoro Isles, and it has formed one of the chief hunting-grounds for slaves, who were exported both from its own ports and the Kivolani-Umfussi. Captain Elton has graphically described the belt of country lying between the Mosembe and the Makua country proper, desolated by wars which had their sole origin in slave collections, in which the Mosembe Chiefs were instigated and aided by the Wajoges, or alien slave-dealers, and in the desire for reprisals on the part of the Makua Chiefs. He speaks, at the end of 1876, hopefully of the quieted state of the Mosembe country, and of the returning confidence of the Makuas. But unhappily the past year has brought with it proof that the present Chief has reverted to the old custom, and, welcoming the slave agents, has trafficked with them himself in slaves, and has assisted and encouraged them in their trade.

The first positive proofs of this appear to have reached the authorities in the beginning of last year, and were the cause of the expedition to Chicoma, when a barracoon of slaves was broken up, and a few captured, with the chief dealer, "Ibrahimu." It was then clearly proved that this dealer had obtained his slaves from the Mosembe Chief, who, it was said, was in the habit of kidnapping his own people. This received confirmation from the evidence gained by me when at Nakala, the southern arm of Fernan Veloso Bay, during my journey in June last, reported by me in my despatch of the 3rd July. Again, in my despatch of the 24th May, I reported the seizure of slaves by Captain Braga, *en route* to the Umfussi from Mosembe. And only last month, as I have stated, it was reported in Mozambique that a party of slave dealers from Johanna had arrived in the country, and were located in the village of the Chief, through whose agency they were about to make their collection of slaves. Upon the return of my messenger this was completely confirmed; but, as news of the preparations being made by the Governor-General for the capture of the Sheikh had already reached them, it was said they were preparing for flight, fearing the result for themselves and their goods.

The preparations made by his Excellency were the following: a native force of about 500, collected from the districts of the vassal Chiefs of Sancoul and Ampapa, and from a village called Kissona, in the neighbourhood of Moosuril, the residence of the son of Abdurrahman, a former Sheikh of the Mosembe country, and nominee of the Portuguese Government, were to assemble at Moosuril on the 8th instant, thence to be led by the "Commandante das Terras Firmes," with a small detachment of the Portuguese Loanda soldiers, across Conducia River, to surround the villages of Shabala and Nakusha, in one of which the Sheikh of Mosembe usually resides. At the same time one of the Zambesi gun-boats was to go round to Conducia Bay to support this force if necessary. But no resistance was anticipated, and the chief object of the dispatch of this vessel was to prevent the flight of this Chief from Chicoma, the sea-port nearest to his village.

It appeared to me, however, more probable that, if flight were contemplated, he would attempt his escape from the ports of Janga or Kisimajulu, or from the southern shores of Fernan Veloso Bay, knowing that the Portuguese had, just now, no sea-going vessel to watch those points.

As the capture and punishment of this slave-dealing Chief would, without doubt, strike another heavy blow at slave-trading in the vicinity of Mozambique, I felt it important that the Governor-General should have every means at his disposal to prevent his escape.

Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" arrived at Mozambique on the night of the 7th. On the following morning I consulted with Captain Dacres, who agreed with me that it afforded an opportunity of usefully co-operating for the suppression of the Slave Trade. He accordingly telegraphed to the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar, asking permission to do so, receiving from him an immediate answer in the affirmative.

On receipt of this I wrote the inclosed letter to his Excellency, and received, in a couple of hours, the answer, also inclosed.

In accordance with the request conveyed in that letter, I visited the Palace in the evening with Captain Dacres, meeting there his Excellency with the "Commandante da Estação Naval," and the Captain of the port, when a general plan of operations was agreed upon.

Rumours of an intended resistance had that afternoon reached Mozambique, but they were not much credited. At the same time it was given out that the Sheikh

intended flight to Cabeceira Pequena, where he had many friends, and from whence he could easily escape in one of the numerous dhows and launches frequenting it. The plan of operations was therefore arranged as far as possible to meet both these contingencies. The "Wild Swan," with the Zambesi gun-boat and a Colonial cutter, were to leave at daylight the next day for Conducia Bay, and to act there as circumstances should render advisable. At the same time the outlet of Cabeceira Pequena would be guarded by two boats from the "Rainha de Portugal." The land force had already received orders to leave at 7 P.M., and it was expected they would cross Conducia River at daylight. This plan was not strictly carried out, and the result showed that the rumour of resistance was the correct one, and that the strength of the Mosembe Chief was very much underestimated. The "Wild Swan" and gun-boat anchored about 9 A.M. at the inner extremity of Conducia Bay, when it was found that the land force had crossed the bay in launches during the night, and proceeded alone into the Mosembe country. There was nothing for the naval part of the force to do but to wait for intelligence of their movements, and as it was thought the Sheikh would probably attempt to cross Conducia River in his flight, it was decided to remain and guard that passage.

The first news of the progress made by the land force was afforded about noon by the spectacle of seven launches, crammed as thickly as they could stow, and making as quickly as they could fly for the protection of the ships. It had met with a complete repulse. The ships were at once got under weigh and proceeded along the northern shore of the bay, where some who had been unable to gain the launches were observed in the water being fired at by the opposing party from the land. A shot from the "Wild Swan" soon dispersed the latter, and six of the former were picked up by her boats. From the account given to me by Captain Dacres, and afterwards confirmed in an interview I had with the Governor-General, it appears that the force under Commandant Ferreira reached the village of Shabala, about two hours inland from Chicoma, and found it deserted, but whilst scattered about the houses they were attacked in force by the Mosembe people, all of whom, it is said, were armed with guns. After very little resistance the native levies bolted, and a hasty retreat was made by the Commandant and his little detachment of regulars to the place of embarkation, along a footpath with thick undergrowth on either side, which afforded every advantage to the pursuers. I cannot get an exact account of the number killed; native report places it considerably over 100, but I believe that to be exaggerated. It will probably be found to be one-half that number. Captain Dacres, though very short-handed, offered to land, but his proposal was strongly opposed by the Commandant, and it was decided to return to Mozambique. The "Wild Swan" arrived in port at 5.30 P.M. After seeing Captain Dacres, I called at the Palace to hear what the Governor-General's further intentions were. His Excellency informed me that a second expedition would be fitted out without delay, as it was impossible to let the matter rest in its present condition.

There is no doubt, my Lord, that to show any hesitation or weakness now would be simply to revive the Slave Trade, not only in that, but also in other localities, as many a native Chief, emboldened by the success of the Mosembe Sheikh, would again embark in the Trade, from which he is only now withheld by a fear of detection and its consequences.

Authorized by Captain Dacres, I expressed to the Governor-General a hope that he would again accept the co-operation of the "Wild Swan" to carry this work to a successful conclusion. To this his Excellency cordially agreed, saying that he hoped to dispatch the second expedition in about a week's time. The next morning the "Wild Swan" left here for the coast of Madagascar to pick up her boats, intending to return about the 17th.

I trust your Lordship will approve the offer of co-operation in both these expeditions.

The effect of a combined expedition, which has for its object the capture and punishment of one of the most powerful Mozambique slave-dealing Chiefs, if it be thoroughly carried out and its results judiciously followed up, will not only be that of stopping the Slave Trade in that particular locality, but by the news spreading far and wide upon the coast, it will deter many others from engaging in the Trade. It is only by energetic action of this kind that the export Slave Trade will be checked. Native Chiefs must be shown that to harbour and assist slave-dealers is a real danger, and that the authorities are determined to treat and punish it as a grave offence.

For reasons I have stated in my despatch of the 31st December, I do not think such energy will be shown throughout the whole coast, but in the neighbourhood of the Portuguese settlements I hope it may be, and, if this be done, it will be a great point gained.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 64.

*Consul O'Neill to Senhor Sarmento.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, February 8, 1881.*

IN my interview with your Excellency yesterday you very kindly informed me of the dispositions made for the capture of the Chief of Mosembe, who has been convicted on a charge of slave-dealing. The great difficulty in the capture of these natives being the facility with which they can escape into the interior, your Excellency had thought it advisable to call in the assistance of one or two friendly native Chiefs, through whose aid his escape in that direction it is to be hoped may be cut off. But there is another outlet of escape, of which, no doubt, your Excellency is well aware, viz., by the sea, from the Kisima-julu and Janga harbours to the eastward, or from the southern shore of Fernan Veloso Bay. To prevent his escape from the seaward your Excellency has, at this moment, only a Zambesi gun-boat at your disposal. The arrival of the "Wild Swan" last night enables me, through the kind consent of her Commander, to place the co-operation of this vessel at your Excellency's disposal. She will be well able, with her boats, to prevent the flight of this slave-dealer from the shores I have mentioned if two or three natives are put on board for service in the ship and boats, who will be able to recognize him if he should attempt flight through that channel.

Knowing that your Excellency is desirous of again striking a heavy blow at the Slave Trade in the locality of Mozambique, by the capture and punishment of another of its most powerful supporters, and one who has set the Portuguese authorities at defiance by refusing to appear at Mozambique to answer for the crime with which he is charged, I trust you will feel justified in accepting this offer, which will increase the effectiveness of the measures already taken for that object, as well as afford another proof to the slave-dealers of the concert that exists between the Portuguese and British Governments in this work.

If your Excellency accepts, the "Wild Swan" will be ready to sail for her station to-morrow morning at daybreak.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 64.

*Senhor Sarmento to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*The Palace, February 8, 1881.*

I HAVE this moment received your letter, in which you offer me the co-operation of the British cruizer, the "Wild Swan," in order to insure the success of an expedition I have ordered to endeavour to capture one of the principal native Chiefs who deal in slaves.

Although I had calculated upon carrying this expedition to a successful issue with the force I had at my disposal, I accept with thanks the offer of co-operation made, desiring to carry out thoroughly the instructions I have received from the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, and also to prove to you that I do not neglect any means that may be placed at my disposal to crush the infamous Traffic that both the British and Portuguese Governments strive indefatigably to suppress.

But as the operations should all be subordinate to one plan, and as I have yet to consult with the Chief of the Naval Station, I trust you will be able to come to the Palace to-night, in order that you may clearly comprehend what there is to be done, and settle the best manner in which this co-operation may be effected. If the Commander of the "Wild Swan" can accompany you, his practical knowledge will be of great value to us.

God guard, &amp;c.

(Signed) AUGUST CESAR RODRIGUES SARMENTO,  
*Governor-General acting.*

No. 65.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, February 21, 1881.*

FOR some time past I have wished to personally examine the celebrated slave-trading district of Kivolani-Umfussi. In years past it has not been considered safe to do so. It has been twice visited by Portuguese authorities within the past two years, but on both occasions (in July 1880 and November 1879) with an armed force. I have, however, lately received accounts I considered trustworthy of the changed state of the country, and I have been anxious to ascertain for myself the actual effect of the action of the Governor-General last year, to which the change must be chiefly attributed. I left Mozambique, therefore, on the evening of the 14th, in a launch, and arrived at Kivolani at noon on the 16th, visiting Mishalia, on the northern side of Mokambo Bay, on the way. The remainder of that day was spent in arranging for carriers, &c., as, being in our rainy season, a great part of the country about the Umfussi was said to be under water, and it spoke well for the resettled state of the country that the Chief with whom I negotiated, and who procured me the men I wanted, was a brother of the same Macasse Oma who had been captured by the authorities and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for slave-dealing only a few months back.

Early on the 17th I left Kivolani. On passing through the Kivolani district, which may be said to extend 10 or 12 miles to the south of Mokambo Bay, I was particularly struck with its fertility and the industrious habits of its people, as evidenced by the cultivation carried on in it. Several thousands of acres are here under cultivation, chiefly with cassava root and Kaffir corn, in a great part the food supply of Mozambique, and also with a little amendoin. The latter, however, is chiefly grown in the higher country inland, and is brought down by the Makuas in great quantities for sale. I had not sufficient time to make a properly careful inquiry into the nature of the labour by which all this cultivation is carried on, but, from what I saw, I should say that much of it is here done by the country people themselves. On the "chambas" of the Chiefs things would be managed differently.

About 10 miles south of Kivolani a gradual descent is made to the marshy district of what is commonly known by the name of the Kivolani-Umfussi lagoons, but, in reality, is quite distinct from the Kivolani district, which, according to the native division, ends at Mromonio, the first marsh crossed, about 15 miles south of Mokambo. From this, with the exception of one or two elevated ridges, we travelled through more or less a constant marsh, until we arrived at Muscati, upon the Umfussi itself, the central position selected by the Governor-General as the spot to be occupied in order to control this district. On passing through and skirting the intricacies of this Umfussi lagoon two thoughts chiefly strike you: first, its abominable nature for human habitation, and, second, its perfect adaptability for the carrying on of a contraband trade. A huge marsh and mangrove swamp extends itself for 2 or 3 miles from the sea, and for 10, perhaps 15, miles along the coast, through which, in innumerable winding and well-hidden channels, the tides lazily work. Throw up upon the surface of this a number of fairly dry spits of sandy soil, raised 10 or 15 feet above high-water level, nearly all inhabited, and thickly covered with cocoa-nut palms, and you have the notorious Umfussi lagoons. It is at first difficult to understand by what natural process it has been formed, for I could hear nowhere of a large river to confirm the supposition made by Captain Ward, of Her Majesty's ship "Thetis," that "it was nothing less than the delta of a large river;" and the complete absence of any channel of depth in it seems to contradict this theory. It has five separate outlets, all named as separate rivers—Mromonio, Umfussi, Barawa, Ndokura, and Mji Mkwali—of which the Umfussi and Ndokura are the chief, but none are said to extend more than one or two days' journey inland. I can only suppose it is the product of these small rivers, which, if native information be correct, are approximate and parallel to each other, and drain a very gradual incline to the base of a ridge, plainly seen with the eye, of about 1,000 feet in height and 15 or 20 miles inland, and that this ridge will prove to be the watershed of another system of drainage running westerly, perhaps into a tributary of the Angoche or Antonio Rivers on the opposite side.

The most satisfactory proof that I obtained of the decrease in the Slave Trade of this district was in the evidence of the exodus of Arabs that has taken place from it. Five or six years ago, I am assured, there were no less than 500 Arabs living in it. No traders or cultivators of the soil, these lived solely for and by the slave trade, pursuing their usual tactics of fostering inter-tribal warfare, with the different sections of the

Makua tribes, and procuring their slaves from them. There are not now a score of Arabs in the district. Numerous proofs of their recent presence are seen in the light-coloured and regular featured children about the place, but the fathers have fled. The energetic action of Governor-General Menezes against the haunt of slave-dealers in 1875 was the first of a series of blows dealt on to them since, the good results of which will be completed when this port is militarily occupied. It is not easy to totally eradicate from a district a trade that has struck such deep root as the Slave Trade in the Umfussi, and even now I believe stray cargoes may find their way from some of its minor outlets; but there can be no doubt the back of the trade is broken. The night of the 17th I slept or rather suffered (from sandflies and mosquitoes combined) on one of the spits I have before mentioned. On the following day I looked over the house building for the detachment to be sent here, and found it in a much more backward state than the report of the native authority, who had contracted to build it, had led the Governor-General to suppose, and of this I shall take care to inform his Excellency.

Leaving Muscati on the afternoon of the 18th, I arrived at night at Kivolani. Foul winds and a strong current retarded me on my return, and on the night of the 19th I landed at Mosengeri, and crossing the promontory of Sancoul on foot, procured a boat on the morning of the 20th, arriving at Mozambique at noon, after an absence of six days.

I trust your Lordship will approve of this journey undertaken to the Umfussi. It has never before, as far as I can discover, been visited by a single unarmed European, and the fact that I have been able to do so affords the best proof of its changed state.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 66.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)*

Extract.)

*Mozambique, February 27, 1881.*

ON the 24th of this month I telegraphed that the Governor-General of this province was sending home a "complete refutation of the charges made against him at Lisbon respecting Slave Trade."

Extracts, in translation, from the statement made by his Excellency in answer to those charges, with two complete copies of the originals, are herewith inclosed.

It is nothing less than a public Proclamation by the highest Portuguese authority upon the subject—the Governor-General of this province, and one who, unlike many, has had a long experience of this coast, that a considerable Slave Trade exists from Mozambique.

Your Lordship has doubtless already been informed of the circumstances that have called for this statement from the Governor-General.

Senhor Mechado, the former Director of Public Works in this Colony, has thought fit, in a speech made before the Geographical Society at Lisbon, to accuse his Excellency of wilfully deceiving his Government, in that, by official representations and by his acts in the suppression of the Slave Trade, he is acknowledging the existence of a trade that, according to Senhor Mechado, is a complete myth. It has also been stated, I see, by this gentleman, that, in the information on Slave Trade I have from time to time gained and laid before the Governor-General, with a view to obtain measures for its suppression, I have been duped by the natives. I will not waste a single word in answer to this. My reply already lies at the Foreign Office in the varied evidence I have given upon this subject, in the manner it has been gained, and in the independent sources from which it has come. And not the least, in the corroboration of the truth of my Reports, lately given by Admiral Gore-Jones, and (although I have not seen any official Report, private letters justify me in saying) by Dr. Kirk. But more powerful and conclusive than all the evidence that has been given yet is this publication by the Governor-General of the province. For the bold and honest manner in which the actual state of things has been proclaimed by Senhor Sarmiento I feel we owe him a great debt. Moreover, by it he publicly commits himself to an active Slave Trade suppression policy. As long as the present Governor-General remains in power, we need not fear the blindness to the existence of the Slave Trade and the reluctance to active measures that have so materially retarded the work of its suppression.

When the Governor-General first spoke to me upon the subject of these accusations, I could not, of course, fail at once to see (knowing well what his real feelings were upon

Slave Trade) the importance of a public expression of opinion from him, which would have all the weight of his knowledge and authority. A conviction of this will, I trust, sufficiently justify me in having warmly supported the course his Excellency then informed me he intended to take, and in having placed in his possession some facts, which will be at once recognized, in reading the pamphlet, as coming from an English source.

I refer particularly to the information respecting the markets. Dr. Kirk is my authority for the statement that the sugar plantations of Johanna and Mohilla require an annual renewal of 1,000 slaves, and the general tenour of Captain Molyneux's Report on the status of slavery amongst the Sakalava tribes was also communicated by me verbally to his Excellency.

But, though the calculations made by the Governor-General coincide very nearly with mine, I need hardly say they are completely independent. Senhor Sarmiento is not a man to form his opinion upon such a question upon other bases than those of his own knowledge and experience.

Moreover, in the archives of the "Secretaria" of the province, he has abundant sources from which to draw the facts for the formation of his estimates, and in his descriptions of the working of the Trade he also shows the thoroughness and reliability of his information.

I have to inclose another document, which I think is only second in importance to the first—a protest from the Municipal Body and a number of the inhabitants of Mozambique against the accusations made by Major Mechado. It is signed by all classes, officials, civil and military, merchants, and traders, and the few professionals of the place, and the signatures include a decided majority of the respectable inhabitants of this town. It must be remembered that the number of Europeans in all, including criminals at large, do not exceed 500.

Its chief importance in the question of Slave Trade is that it records the deliberate conviction of this majority, that a Slave Trade on a large scale ("em larga escala") exists from the coast of Mozambique.

There will no doubt be some found to maintain that their protest is made chiefly in the interests of private friendship to the Governor-General. Looking at it from the impartial view of an outsider, I have of course seen that the wheel was first set in motion by some of his nearest friends; but I do not think that even his worst enemy will dare to say that the names of a great part of those who have signed this document are of those who would deliberately annex their signatures to anything but what they felt to be the simple truth.

P.S.—With respect to the "liberal donations" said by Major Mechado to have been given by me for Slave Trade information, I find, upon reference to my accounts, that during the two years nearly that I have been in Mozambique my expenditure on that service, either in money or presents, has not reached 4*l*.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 66.

*Senhor Sarmiento to the President of the Royal Geographical Society, Lisbon.*

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

*The Palace, Mozambique, February , 1881.*

THE mail which arrived here on the 10th of the month brought me some journals of the metropolis, giving an account of certain highly-applauded speeches made by Senhor Joaquim José Mechado upon the Province of Mozambique before the Geographical Society, of which your Excellency is the esteemed President. Senhor Mechado held in this province, for about three years, the high office of Director of Public Works, and succeeded in obtaining credit for zeal, activity, and ability.

\* \* \* \* \*

To his vague assertions I shall oppose authentic and irrefutable documents; to his phrases, mildly hypocritical, I shall oppose the vehemence which proceeds from a conviction of my innocence.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the "Diario de Noticias," which was the journal first shown me, and which appears to me to be very well disposed towards Major Mechado, an extract is published from the paper read by him on the 22nd December, in which it is twice asserted that no Slave Trade exists in the Province of Mozambique, distinctly implying that the pretended Traffic is only an invention of the blacks, who impose upon the English Consul, and an

act of deception on the part of the Governor-General, who imposes upon the Lisbon Government (see document No. 1); and in order that these assertions of Major Mechado shall be brought well before the public, the paragraph which contains this extract is headed with the following title, in enormous characters:—"The Slave Trade, the English Consul, and the Portarias of Praise in Mozambique. The Concession of Lands."

\* \* \* \* \*

I am not perfectly convinced that the editor of the "Journal da Noite" has exactly rendered the words of Major Mechado when he states, with apparent certainty, that the Governor-General of Mozambique has been accused by him of having deceived his Government with false information respecting the capture of slave-dealers, and states that no Slave Trade exists in the province.

\* \* \* \* \*

To me it is a matter of perfect indifference if Major Mechado utterly denies the existence of Slave Trade in the Province of Mozambique, or if he affirms that it is almost *nil*. What is incontestable is, that since May and June last I have had the good fortune to make some most important captures of slave-dealers, delivering them over to the judicial power, which has already condemned some and is keeping others in prison (proof that in some degree they are culpable), and which has even been able to convict some others through the complete evidence of their guilt that was obtained in the trial of the first. If this is to play with the Slave Traffic, I shall be glad to see the person who is able to convince me of it. I shall be glad also to divide the honours and profits with that Judge who was on such intimate terms with Major Mechado. I have no desire to defraud him of his share, more especially as it seems probable that his honours will descend as a natural inheritance to Major Mechado.

If Major Mechado wishes to imply that the Slave Traffic may be considered *nil*, comparatively with that which existed ten or twenty years ago, I am able to agree with him. To know this requires no great research; it is sufficient simply to remember that, during that period, some of the principal markets of America have been closed, and naturally the supply has diminished as the demand for the article has weakened.

But if Senhor Mechado means to assert that it is absolutely extinct, then he knows nothing of what he speaks, or he deliberately conceals that which he well knows, either from ignorance or from malice. He stated in his speech that he "has seriously studied the subject." I shall clearly show that he has not studied it, or, if he has studied, that he has not understood it, either from wilful blindness or from weakness of intellect.

\* \* \* \* \*

Happily for the welfare of humanity, the Slave Traffic of this province, for the past four or five years, may be said to have been distorted with agony ("se estorce na agonia"). But this agony is that of an institution that has had centuries of existence, that has firmly rooted itself amongst the traditions and customs of the native races; and, lastly, it is one to which are attached the greatest profits with very slight fatigues. Nor can this agony be likened to the state of inanition which immediately precedes death, but rather to the violent convulsions that accompany acute disease, in which the system, no doubt, is breaking up and strength diminishing, but nevertheless very gradually and by slow stages. In order to completely terminate its existence a combination of measures is necessary, some of which are already in action. Let us then, with real intelligence and hearty good-will, take advantage of those that are in existence in order to hasten the advent of those that are yet absent, and grasp every means in our power to bring about this much-desired end.

He will not be far wrong who estimates an average export, in these times, of between 2,000 and 4,000 slaves per annum. I have had some conversations on this subject with the late Consul Elton, with the present Consul O'Neill, and also with some of the Commanders of the British cruisers, who generally anchor in this port once or twice a month. I have studied certain official documents which will materially help any one who really wishes to arrive at the truth of this matter; I have watched and noted that which has gone on around me; I have reflected often over the statements made in a book—which I imagine Major Mechado has not read—called "The Lakes and Mountains of Central Africa;" and all has carried me to the conclusion that the number I have indicated nears the truth as far as it is possible for any calculation to do so.

The population of that portion of our coast which stretches from Cape Delgado to the south of Angoche is almost exclusively composed of a mixture of the descendants of "Mujogos,"\* Banyans, Hindoos, and natives, who, though they wear nothing more

\* "Mujogo" is a term that generally signifies an Arab. It comprehends, however, all the half-caste race on these coasts that claims Arab ancestry.

than a white robe and a turban, imagine themselves a very important class, and, despising work, resign themselves to complete idleness. All these are in close commercial relationship with the "Mujogos," who know no other trade than that of slave-dealing.

In order to show how close and intimate is the relationship between these and the "Mujogos," of the Coast of Zanzibar, of Madagascar, and of the Comoro Islands, I send you document No. 5. It consists of a bundle of letters written in Arabic characters, but in a language that is neither Swahili nor a dialect of the country, to which you will find attached translations, properly authenticated, and made by the State Interpreter.

This collection of letters, with the exception of one, which has been furnished me by the Acting Judge, Senhor José Maria Castellão, was seized, upon the occasion of the expedition which I sent to the Umfussi last July, in the house of the brother of Macasse Omar, which I ordered to be searched.

You will understand that it is not as a mere curiosity that I send these papers, and that I have many others of the same nature, which, for obvious reasons, I still keep back. But I am convinced that there are more than sufficient to show that the Slave Traffic is a firmly-established trade, with its agents on the coast, its suppliers in the interior, and its receivers abroad.

Anyone who has a thorough knowledge of the coast between Cape Delgado and Angoche perfectly well knows how peculiarly adapted it is for a contraband trade. Grand bays, small inlets of the sea, and innumerable estuaries and creeks, hidden with masses of dense mangrove bush, give easy access to dhows which draw little water, and enable them, when concealed in their inner and invisible recesses, to ridicule the efforts of the keenest cruizers to discover them. Added to this configuration of the coast which serves so well to assist a prohibited trade, the perfect knowledge possessed by the slave-dealers of all the most secret spots, and the disposition of the natives to protect this Traffic, will give an approximate idea of the difficulties which our cruizers have to encounter in carrying out the conditions of the Treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Perhaps these are the chief reasons, also, that the English vessels, in cruising about the Comoro Islands and blockading the ports of Mohilla, Johanna, and Madagascar, meet with the greater success.

There are dhows which confine themselves entirely to the Slave Trade, and there are others which, whilst engaged in legitimate trade, never lose a favourable opportunity of doing a small smuggling Slave Trade. Those which are employed solely in Slave Trade slip into points on this coast which escape our vigilance, and run on shore up the creeks, remaining there until their cargoes are ready, when they at once clear for their port of destination. These are the regular slave-traders, who carry off the slaves, brought in caravans from the interior and confined in barracoons, which are erected to-day in one place, to-morrow in another, according to pre-arrangement between the sellers and buyers.

The others are the retail traffickers, who content themselves with small profits, and look upon it merely as a branch of their trade, which they only practise on favourable opportunities. These anchor in ports watched by our Customs authorities, in Ibo or in this harbour for instance, carrying cattle, rice, and other legitimate articles. Whilst discharging and preparing their return cargo, they send one or two agents to the continent, with the ostensible object of purchasing food for the crew, but really with the view of bringing one or more blacks, who will be taken to some spot whence they may be safely shipped. When everything is ready the dhow clears from the custom-house for her destination, with all her papers perfectly correct. Once on the high seas, and out of sight of the flag on our fortresses, she again makes for the land, and receives the rest of the cargo that has been kept in hiding for her.

The first description of dhow (the regular slave-traders) will carry from 150 to 200 slaves; for the second, it is not so easy to fix a number, probably from one to six and eight. The former are supplied in numbers from the caravans that come from the interior, which carry slaves that are prisoners taken in the constant inter-tribal wars; the latter, which are supplied with twos and threes, are furnished by the petty native Chiefs with a black, whose wife, perhaps, the native Chief has coveted, or with one who has been accused of fetish, or, as is often the case, with boys stolen from their fathers, or perhaps sold by them when drunk, or when they wish to drink still more.

Probably there are some who will not like to hear me speak like this. But, firstly, I have been provoked, and I have to defend myself with the arms that are at my hand. Secondly, I can but speak the truth as I am convinced of it. I do not wish to say that slaves are never obtained in any other manner than that which I have described.



My statements are liable to exceptions, as are all rules, which generalize facts, and doubtless they may be often modified by circumstances.

In view of what I have said, none, I think, need be surprised at my asserting that from twenty to twenty-five of these dhows escape the vigilance of our cruisers and succeed in landing their cargoes complete.

Calculating only from 100 to 150 in each cargo, we have an annual exportation of between 2,000 and 4,000 slaves, putting aside the contingent furnished by the dhows that are not regular slavers, and which may reach in number from thirty to fifty dhows. Certainly none can say I am taking undue advantage of the facts upon which I base my calculation; on the contrary, I keep the averages I have made as low as possible.

If, then, a traffic of slaves, which reaches every year an export of between 2,000 and 4,000, can be considered "*nil*, or almost *nil*," humanity may thank Senhor Mechado for his philanthropy and charitable wishes.

But Major Mechado asks, "Where can the slaves be carried to from our shores?" What an absurd question. Why is Senhor Mechado ignorant of what all here are well aware. I will satisfy his curiosity; but my answer is not addressed to him, for he knows well enough, but to those who have never been to Mozambique.

It is not possible for me, in the narrow limits of this letter, to deal as thoroughly as I could wish with this subject. However, I will answer Senhor Mechado in a general form, and tell him that there is an exportation on a large scale to Madagascar and to the Comoro Archipelago. According to facts furnished by a high authority on this matter, whose name I am not at liberty to divulge, but who I can say has had a considerable experience on this coast, the sugar plantations of the Sultan, of Dr. Wilson, of the firm of Sumley and Langles (Sunley and De Langles), on which the cultivation, cutting, and other preparations for the making of sugar are done entirely by slaves, require, in the Islands of Johanna and Mohilla alone, an annual supply of 1,000 slaves.

According to a Report by Captain Molyneux, of the English corvette "*Ruby*," made in May last, upon the Sakalava tribes, who inhabit a great portion of the Madagascar coast, slavery is an institution legally recognized and an absolute necessity amongst them, and one which has so entwined itself amongst their habits and customs, their laws and their belief, and is so a part of the civil and political life of the people, that it will be necessary for all this to be changed before the Slave Trade shall cease to exist. In view of this, will it be said that I exaggerate if I say that another thousand slaves are annually necessary? I think not.

Here, then, we have at once the minimum of exportation, 2,000 slaves, which I fixed above. How many more are not necessary, to small industries, to small properties, for domestic service, and to administer to the slothful habits of the inhabitants of those parts where slavery still exists?

From whence will the necessities of those markets be supplied? Will it not be from the coast of Africa? And what is the part of the African littoral most approximate to those markets? That portion that lies between the parallels of Cape Delgado and Angoche. And where are the points to be found that present the greatest facilities for the clandestine embarkation of slaves for those markets. Again, between the parallels of Cape Delgado and Angoche. Here, then, we have two constant factors in all our calculations. What are we to conclude from them? Can we do aught else than conclude that this Slave Trade exists from Cape Delgado and Angoche? Those who argue in good faith will, I believe, agree with me in this, and, accepting it, will take it as their standpoint from which to fight the last battles and deal the death-blows to that odious institution, the Slave Trade.

Senhor Mechado was three years in this province, and states that he seriously studied this question, but he appears to have learnt nothing. I am aware that this gentleman was short-sighted physically; but, much against my will, I am compelled to recommend him to Van der Lan, in order that some further cataracts, which appear to trouble him, may be removed.

Has he forgotten that in 1879 his own Department purchased certain articles that had been seized in dhows condemned for slave-dealing? Does he not remember the purchase by the same Department of two dhows condemned for the same crime? Annexed is a document that will refresh his memory (document No. 6). It is the certificate of the custom-house authorities given in conformity with the regulations governing these sales by auction.

As Senhor Mechado was at that time in this capital, it is strange that he does not know that in May and June last the Mujoges, Ali Ibrahima, Abdullah-bin-Alan, Abdullah-bin-Cha, Macusse Omar, and the Banyan Geta Natha—I am not at this moment certain if there was not one other—all found their way into prison for being

implicated in the crime of slave-dealing. Sufficient proofs against the last-named not being forthcoming he was released, but the evidence given by him was enough to convict Harifo-bin-Ba Cha, a resident of Calajulu. This was only a single thread of an organized system that as yet has escaped us. But if to-morrow I am able to seize another thread, I shall be able to deliver to justice many other slave-dealers. Are all these cases that I have related isolated ones, without any importance?

Is Senhor Mechado yet ignorant that upon the occasion of the expedition of Captain Veieira Braga to Chicoma about 100 slaves were liberated, of which the elder ones were sent to work upon the roads of Ampapa and Matibane, and the younger sent to this city, where some were employed in private houses and others sent to the "escola d'offocios," and that I took charge of the education of the two youngest, who, from their tender age, were unable to be put out to service?

Senhor Mechado, who is so well informed in the affairs of this province (from which he retired on the 26th August last) that he is able to criticise me and my administration—from information sought for in the ante-rooms of the Marine Department and other places he may have been accustomed to prowl in with this object—is not perhaps quite unaware that the Military Commandant of Senna seized and delivered to the judicial authorities five slave-dealers who were carrying twenty-seven slaves from Macanga. I am under the impression that this occurred before Senhor Mechado left Lorenço Marques for Portugal. Here is another "player" with the Slave Trade, who arises from the middle of the Zambesia! It is possible he does not know that shortly after his departure from the province a dhow was wrecked in the River Manamuaquera, proceeding from Muchicuare, with a cargo of nearly 100 slaves, a large proportion of which, being saved, were shipped with a fresh gang in another dhow, which also foundered in the vicinity of the same river. The "Commandante das Terras Firmes," then Major Arrobas, brought one of the wrecked ones into my presence, in order that I might personally have an opportunity of investigating the truth of this.

Can any one be found, then, who, putting together these facts and reflecting impartially upon them, will say that the Slave Trade is a thing of the past? I fear then that all we can infer is, that Major Mechado's informant has been playing very successfully upon his credulity; so successfully that he has induced him to make the assertion that in the waters of Cape Delgado, or more exactly in the Magarumo River, a dhow was seized merely for a suspicion of slave-dealing, whereas the fact is (and it may be read in the "Boletim Oficial" of the 14th June, p. 128, published six months before he made the assertion) that she was condemned before the "Junta de Justiça," and declared to be a lawful prize, and that the master, owner, and crew were "delivered over to the Judge to be sentenced and punished according to the law."

Again Senhor Mechado asserts, as a proof that the Slave Trade is *nil*, or almost *nil*, that my predecessor, Councillor Cunha, dispatched "numerous" expeditions in the service of its suppression without obtaining any results. Always unfortunate is this gentleman in his arguments.

In the first place, I deny the correctness of the term "numerous" to the expeditions dispatched by Senhor Cunha. I can only remember one in November 1879. I do not mean to say that my predecessor was less zealous in this branch of service, but as all know perfectly well, the ships of the Naval Station were, during his time of office, for a great length of time employed on particular service, away from this part of the coast. On this point I call for the testimony of Senhor Cunha and the Commandants of the "Naval Station," who, if I remember right, were Senhor Rodrigues Martos, J. Theodore d'Oliveira, and Fernando da Costa Cabral.

In the second place, this argument of Senhor Mechado is very weak. Because traces of Slave Trade are not met with, it is poor logic to say it does not exist. All know well that if expeditions of this kind are to be attended with satisfactory results, it is absolutely necessary to make them rapidly and with the greatest possible secrecy. Whenever I have intended to carry out an expedition on this service I have never permitted anything to transpire until the moment for action, and consequently, they have been generally attended with good results; but if the least hint of such an expedition is allowed to get abroad, it is only work lost. What does this go to prove? That there are many whose interest it is to protect the slave-dealers.

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There was only one cloud upon the horizon of Senhor Mechado's triumph. That cloud was the English Consul, Mr. O'Neill, who, appreciating with impartiality the endeavours, the activity, and the firmness I have employed in the suppression of the Slave Traffic, and knowing, as he knows, the limited means at my disposal for such an

undertaking, has written officially to his Government and privately to his friends, pointing out those services.

To remove this cloud it was necessary, therefore, to destroy the value of the information this official gave. The easiest way, apparently, to do this was to declare that he was gifted with an excess of good faith, and was, at every stage, being deluded by shrewd blacks. This is what Major Mechado has done.

All know that the British Government is strictly scrupulous in the choice of its employés. And no one will credit that it has appointed to the Consulate-General of the Portuguese East African possessions, where important interests have to be guarded, a person without even the necessary acuteness to prevent himself being deluded by the stupid cunning of blacks, the sharpest of whom will not equal in intelligence an uneducated peasant. The successor of the late Consul Elton (whose reputation here is almost sacred) is simply a visionary, without the least penetration and acumen. It is nothing less than this that Senhor Mechado wishes to say.

I do not know from whence Mr. O'Neill receives his information, nor the amount that he spends in gaining it. But I do know that he deals carefully and conscientiously with facts that he thoroughly understands; that he makes excursions into the interior, living amongst the natives, examining with his own eyes localities which he has reason to suspect, and earnestly and attentively studying the customs and habits, the traditions and tendencies, of the tribes which he visits.

It is not necessary for me to make an apology for Mr. O'Neill, whom all here respect for his worthy and estimable qualities, and particularly I, who hold him in high consideration.

Mr. O'Neill, if he thinks it worth his while to repel the insinuations of Major Mechado, does not need any help from me. But it is probable that he will not trouble himself with them, for he knows that his Government has many other means of ascertaining the actual state of the Slave Trade. Mr. O'Neill is not the only informant. The informants are all the Consuls that reside in these latitudes, and all the cruisers that navigate these waters.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 66.

*Letter from the Municipal Body and a great Number of the Inhabitants of Mozambique to the Geographical Society at Lisbon.*

(Translation.)

*Department of the Camera Municipal in Mozambique,*

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*February 20, 1881.*

THE formation of the Royal Geographical Society at Lisbon was certainly one of the steps taken in Portugal for the development and progress of her Colonies, and as such could not fail to be greeted with warm welcome, not only in the metropolis, but also in the Colonies, which were the first to benefit by its foundation.

The great number of its members and correspondents clearly shows the sympathy which it has gained from the public, and the crowded meetings held in its halls prove sufficiently the desire of all to co-operate and aid its progress and prosperity.

Very shortly after its institution the Society gave many proofs of its utility. The venturesome journey of Serpa Pinto, the splendid and not less dangerous achievements of the distinguished Naval Officers Capello and Ivens, have completely proved that the proverbial courage of the Portuguese race, shown to the world by many an act of valour that would not have been credited if it had not been actually performed, and which, after the lapse of centuries, has given it the right to be respected by the whole world, has not yet been extinguished.

The initiative taken by the Society of which your Excellency is the esteemed President has come to show to Portugal the fruits that that institution recently organized has already given.

When the history of the nineteenth century is written the names of Livingstone, Stanley, and Cameron, and other pioneers in the great work of African regeneration, will be inscribed in letters of gold, and our country will rejoice to see registered the names of these three brave foreigners, who are a glory to the country which gave them birth. These labourers in the great work of civilization have met with the rewards they deserved, and to Livingstone after his death was granted the much envied honour of burial within the walls of Westminster Abbey, the Pantheon where lie the most distinguished of England's sons.

The Report of the Commission recently presented for the reorganization of the "Ultramarine Mission" has unquestionably given proofs that the Geographical Society has dedicated itself to the service of the Colonies.

The invitation given to officials who return from our Colonies to address its meetings is also one of the best means the Society has devised for the purpose of thoroughly discussing the improvements proposed for the prosperity of those vast extents of territory that constitute Portuguese Africa.

But if from the discussions the Colonies are to derive any benefit, it is necessary that their state should be described only with truth, in order that the actual evils under which they suffer may be clearly seen, and the proper remedies applied for their removal. We energetically protest, therefore, against the accusations made against the present Chief of the Colony in the meeting of the 22nd December last.

More especially we protest against the denial of the existence of Slave Trade from the coast of Mozambique, which unhappily still continues in spite of the extraordinary efforts made by the authorities for its suppression. Its existence on a large scale is unfortunately proved by the cases of slave-dealing that have already been judged, by the others that still remain on the files ("nos cartorios") of this Court of Justice, in the prisoners for this crime in the civil prison and in the military fort, in the sticks and chains that have been found on those that have been freed, and in the innumerable children rescued from slavery and placed in the Escola d'Officios, and perhaps more than all in the evidence that the Commanders of the English men-of-war are able to give on this subject.

Shortly we hope to send you a list of the dhows seized for slave-dealing from this coast during the time the present Governor-General has been in office. The Camera Municipal and the inhabitants of Mozambique send this protest to your Excellency, and pray that it may be read before a Meeting of the Geographical Society.

Their only object in doing this is to beg your Excellency will not permit the meetings of that Society to be made a medium for the indulgence of private animosities, or a channel for the conveyance of false accusations, to the detriment of general interests. In conclusion, we are able to assure your Excellency, the public press, and the Government of His Majesty, that the present Governor-General of Mozambique has by his administration justly earned the esteem of the inhabitants of the Colony.

(Signatures follow.)

No. 67.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 14, 1881.*

EARL GRANVILLE has read with much interest your despatch of the 21st February. I am directed by his Lordship to express to you his satisfaction at the successful conclusion of your visit to the districts of the Kivolani-Umfussi.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 68.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 19, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to state to you that he approves of the steps taken by you in co-operating with the Portuguese forces for the capture of the Sheikh of Mosembe, who has been convicted of slave-trading, as reported in your despatch of the 11th February.

I am, however, to add that, in communicating your despatch to the Lords of the Admiralty, Lord Granville has suggested that the co-operation of Her Majesty's naval forces in this and similar cases should be confined to support by sea, and that no men should be employed on land.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, March 9, 1881.*

IN my despatch of the 11th February I described the failure of an attempt, made by order of the Governor-General, to capture the Sheikh of Mosembe, who had been convicted of the crime of slave-dealing. At the same time, I reported the intention of his Excellency to dispatch another and better-organized expedition for the same object, and his acceptance of the co-operation of the "Wild Swan."

On the 17th the "Wild Swan" returned to Mozambique from the coast of Madagascar. I was then absent, on my journey to the Umfussi. A letter from the Governor-General, addressed to me, was, however, opened by Mr. Vice-Consul Nunes, whom I had left in charge of the Consulate; and as it contained a request that the "Wild Swan" should blockade the ports of the Mosembe coast until the 23rd (the day arranged for the attack), Captain Dacres left at 4 A.M. of the 20th to carry out this work. On the same day I returned to Mozambique.

On the 21st instant I received the inclosed letter, in which his Excellency states that "he has counted on the landing of an English force" to co-operate with the Portuguese. His Excellency had counted upon the disembarkation of an English force, as it had been offered on the first occasion by Captain Dacres (who states that he had then no orders to the contrary), both at the Palace when arranging the details of that expedition, and on the following day, when the Portuguese force had met with their repulse. As, however, I was uncertain whether Captain Dacres had received any later orders on the subject, I deferred answering his letter until his return.

On the next day, the 23rd, the "Wild Swan" anchored in Mozambique. Captain Dacres then told me that, during my absence, he had received a telegram from the Senior Naval Officer forbidding him to land a man. But as there was nothing further to be done by sea, he sent the following telegram to Zanzibar: "Co-operation falls to the ground without landing. Governor-General has counted on our doing so. Distance to be marched, 4 miles;" and the next day received the reply: "Admiral does not approve of men landing away from ship."

I accordingly wrote at once to the Governor-General, informing him of this. His Excellency answered that, though he could suggest nothing to be done by sea, Captain Dacres might, by conferring with Captain Vidal de Souza at Chicoma, find some way in which he could assist. The "Wild Swan" therefore left for Chicoma, where she remained for the next four days, but took no active part in the operations of the Portuguese force.

These operations, I regret to say, have again ended in failure, as far as the immediate object for which they were ordered goes, for the Mosembe Chief still remains in his district, at the head of an armed force, emboldened by two successes, setting the Portuguese authority at defiance.

In compliance with orders, the Portuguese force, consisting of 215 officers and men, the whole of the Mozambique garrison, left Cabreira at 8 A.M. of the 23rd, crossing Conducia River at daylight the next morning. Here the carriers deserted, being afraid to advance into the Mosembe country, and a delay of two days took place, the force remaining encamped on the left bank of the river. Meantime, the Mosembe Sheikh had assembled all his fighting men, and declared his intention to resist the advance of the Portuguese troops. On the 25th the Portuguese force destroyed the village of Zacmakoo, which had been deserted. On the 26th they embarked in the Zambesi gun-boats, and were carried to Chicoma, which they burnt to the ground. Whilst engaged in this they were attacked, and, in clearing the surrounding bush of the enemy, one Portuguese corporal and one private were shot. Shortly after they re-embarked on board the gun-boats, in which they remained during the night, in momentary expectation of attack, as they had been left high and dry by the outgoing tide. To support them in this attack, if it should be made, the "Wild Swan" manned and armed her boats, keeping throughout the night as near the gun-boats as possible. The next morning, their provisions being exhausted, the force returned in these vessels to Mozambique, and the Mosembe Sheikh was left virtually master of the field. Not only had no regular attack been made upon him, but his villages of Shabala and Nakasha had not even been approached; and all that had been effected had been the burning of two villages, both of which may be said to have been under the guns of the "Wild Swan" and gun-boats. This second expedition, therefore, can only be called a failure.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 69.

*Senhor Sarmento to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*The Palace, Mozambique, February 19, 1881.*

INTENDING next week to make an attack on Matibane with the view of effecting the capture of the ex-Sheikh, convicted in this Court, and fearing that he may escape by sea and frustrate all my endeavours, I am again going to avail myself of the co-operation you have done me the honour of offering. The part of the coast from which he may flee extends from Cabreira to Simuku (Samsoka), and as I am barely able to guard from this port to Point Valhaco, I beg that you will kindly arrange with the Commander of the cruizer "Wild Swan" to guard the coast from Point Valhaco to Simuku, not permitting any vessel or boat whatever to leave the ports of that extent of coast, with the one exception of the Portuguese cutter "Ribello da Silva," which has sailed in search of a suspected dhow called the "Kendera," and has not yet returned.

This blockade should be kept up until the night of the 23rd.

Shortly I will inform you of any arrangements for the attack on Matibane, and the manner in which I propose to avail myself of the co-operation of the English force.

God guard you.

(Signed)

AUGUST. CESAR RODRIGUES SARMENTO,  
*Governor-General of Mozambique.*

## Inclosure 2 in No. 69.

*Senhor Sarmento to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

*The Palace, Mozambique, February 21, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the expedition to Matibane, which has been unavoidably delayed for some days, is now completely organized, and will be carried out on the 23rd instant.

To-morrow, at the afternoon tide, a force of about 200 soldiers, commanded by Major Castellard, will leave this city, crossing at dawn of the 23rd Conducia River, and will proceed in the direction of Matibane, with a view to effect the capture of the ex-Sheikh, Amad Abdullah, and the ex-Capitão Môr, Amadi. Annexed is a copy of the instructions given to the Commander of the force.

The native Chief, Namaralo, with his people, will guard the line of the interior, in order to prevent the flight of the ex-Sheikh in that direction, and to force him towards the shore, where he will be met by our forces.

In the orders I have given I have counted, as you will see, upon the co-operation of the English force to disembark at Chicoma and to proceed in the direction of Matibane, where they should operate in conjunction with the Portuguese force upon the village of Amad Abdullah.

If you do not think it inexpedient, Lieutenant Agostinho Teixeira d'Almeida Queiroz will accompany the English force, and for this end he will be instructed to present himself to you. In case you do not think the "Wild Swan" will return by to-morrow, or for any other reason you think I should not calculate upon the disembarkation of an English force at Chicoma, I beg that you will inform me.

In conclusion, I have to state that all friendly natives, whether of the Chief Namaralo, or carriers, will wear white bands on the head, shoulders, arms, and legs, so that they shall not be confounded with the opposing force.

God guard you.

(Signed)

AUGUST. CESAR RODRIGUES SARMENTO,  
*Governor-General of Mozambique.*

## Inclosure 3 in No. 69.

*Consul O'Neill to Senhor Sarmento.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, March 10, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 21st ultimo, inclosing a copy of the orders given to the Portuguese force on their

departure for the Mosembe district. An attack of sun-fever, caught in my late absence in Conducia Bay, has, I am sorry to say, unavoidably delayed its acknowledgment until to-day.

My chief object, however, in writing now, is to express to your Excellency my very sincere regret that you should have been at first led to count upon the landing of an English force, and afterwards informed that orders would not permit them to do so. It is right I should explain that when Captain Daeres offered at the Palace, on the night previous to the first expedition, and subsequently at Conducia Bay, to disembark his men, he had received no orders to the contrary, and as precedent existed for the landing of an English force in this work, he felt himself justified in making the offer. The orders forbidding disembarkation only arrived on the day of his departure to blockade the ports of the Mosembe coast, and as I was then absent from Mozambique, he deferred communicating them to your Excellency until my return. Your Excellency will see from this that the error has been an entirely unintentional one; but that in no way lessens my regret that it should have been made, and I think it only due to your Excellency that I should by this means give expression to my feelings.

A copy of this letter will be sent to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 70.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, March 16, 1881.*

IN a previous despatch I reported that the Maviti had attacked Kissanga and its adjoining villages, killing many of the inhabitants and carrying off a number as prisoners. Since then news has reached us giving a better idea of the extent of this Zulu invasion. As is almost invariably their custom, they have utterly devastated the country before them, and it is reported from Ibo that twenty-one villages have been destroyed in that district. It is also stated that they have not, as is their usual practice, retreated to the interior as soon as their work of devastation is over, and that they are settling in the country at the back of Kissanga.

But it is difficult at this distance to decide how far these rumours are to be credited. It is certain that if the Maviti are making their temporary home (it has never been customary with them to have a permanent one) in the neighbourhood of the caravan route that has Kissanga for its main terminal point, the effect will be the utter cessation of all traffic, legitimate and contraband, on that road.

This is the road that, from evidence chiefly gained on my journey last November, I have pronounced to be the main road for the supply of slaves from the interior to the northern portion of this province.

Its destruction, therefore, by the Maviti, if this be true, will have an important effect upon the supply of slaves to that part of the coast, from whence is chiefly carried on the supply to the Comoro Islands.

It was my intention to have requested your Lordship to sanction my taking a journey upon this road into the Medo country to Mwalia, seven or eight days' journey into the interior, after my work on the coast south of Mozambique was completed, so that I might more fully and accurately give information of the means by which that supply was kept up.

It is a road also that has been unbroken by any European, and a description of a portion of it should not fail to be geographically interesting. I feel, therefore, that I cannot do better than proceed to the neighbourhood of Kissanga, and discover on the spot how far this Zulu inroad is likely to disturb or prevent travelling upon this road, and if there is any probability of its taking another direction and finding an outlet upon the coast at another point.

For this purpose I intend leaving Mozambique to-morrow or the next day, returning, I hope, in time to catch the upward mail which passes here on the 30th or 31st instant.

I trust your Lordship will approve of this journey.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 71.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 17, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to state to you that he approves of your intention to visit the neighbourhood of Kissanga, under the circumstances reported in your despatch of the 16th March.

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

No. 72.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received May 31.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, April 16, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report my return to Mozambique on the 11th instant, after an absence of twenty-four days, having left this port on the afternoon of the 18th ultimo. During the whole of the 19th and part of the 20th I was detained in Conducia Bay by a strong north wind. I took advantage of this detention to run up to Conducia River, which, at the entrance, is only 200 yards in width, and divides Cabeceira Peninsula from the Mosembe district, to discover the feeling in that neighbourhood upon the failure of the two late expeditions into the latter country. I was assured that the Mosembe Sheikh was still keeping together his armed men in fear of further attack, and that he was prepared to resist to the uttermost any endeavours to capture him. My assertion that it was in vain for him to attempt to resist the local authorities was simply scouted, and it was evident that small faith was felt in the prowess of the Portuguese black soldier, and more reliance placed in the defensive capabilities of the Mosembe country, which is covered with thick undergrowth, broken up with protruding coral, and, as is natural, is best known to its native inhabitants.

On the 20th I left Conducia Bay with a favourable wind, and arrived early on the 23rd at Situ, the first of the places at which I proceeded to make the inquiries for which this journey was undertaken.

The inclosed sketch from the chart of this locality shows, in red ink, the spots I have visited. I remained in that neighbourhood until the 5th April, landing at Situ, Arimba, Biringano, Kissanga, Querimba, and Ibo, making my longest stay, one of four days, at Kissanga.

A few words respecting the origin of the Maviti or Mazitu tribe, and the manner in which they have reached this part of the country, may not be here out of place. In 1836 a portion of that division of the Zulu people who, under Moselekatze, conquered and established themselves in the Matabele country, crossed the Zambesi a little below Tete. Working their way northwards, these people ultimately settled upon the high plateau which lies north-west of the Lake Nyassa. And, though our history of events in the region traversed by them during these years is very imperfect, it is sufficient to show that their course has been one of continual destruction and robbery. Unable to settle down to any peaceable pursuits, sections of this tribe appear to have branched out in every direction, in all cases devastating the country through which they passed. More particularly we hear of them to the southward and eastward. Some years subsequent to their crossing the Zambesi we find them attacking Portuguese territory in the neighbourhood of Mazaro, and only after much fighting and bloodshed were they driven back. A section of them also worked their way round the northern extremity of the lake, and now they are to be found settled in great numbers upon its north-eastern side and in the districts adjacent to the Rovuma. On or about the year 1855 they appeared at Kilwa, on the sea-coast. But in this part of the country they encounter the equally warlike and better armed Makangwara, by whom they have been generally defeated. Livingstone, in his first journey upon the western shore of the Nyassa, shortly after the discovery of that lake in 1860, speaks of the country in the neighbourhood of this tribe as "the abode of lawlessness and bloodshed," by reason of their numerous and bloody raids upon adjoining tribes. His journey through the country west of Nyassa in 1866 is a constant relation of delay and difficulty resulting from Maviti outrages. The terror they inspired was so great and perpetual that food was seldom stored and famine a frequent consequence. And in 1875 Mr. G. D. Young, when leading the pioneer mission to Livingstonia, found them in the Shiré Valley, harassing all tribes in that neighbourhood.



These are but a few of the instances that may be found to show that their progress in every direction has been one of murder and robbery, until at length the mere mention of their approach has become the signal for flight amongst all peaceable tribes in these latitudes.

The particular section of the Maviti tribe with whom the natives of the district of Ibo have now to deal, after some unsuccessful fighting with the Makangwara, turned their way southwards from the valley of the Rovuma about the year 1875, and established themselves in the neighbourhood of the upper waters of the Mosalo River, between four and five days' journey from the coast. But whether, owing to frequent repulse, long absence from their native country, or the enervating effects of climate, this section of the Zulu tribe would appear, according to Zulu ethics, to have greatly degenerated. Certain it is that, since their arrival in that neighbourhood, they have been engaged to a considerable extent in legitimate trade, and have been in the habit of collecting the india-rubber, which is to be found there in great quantities, and bartering it for the cloth and other manufactures carried by the traders from the coast. I have spoken with several traders who had performed journeys to their country, and they have intelligently described to me their appearance and habits and the locality they inhabit. The name of the Chief of this tribe is given to me as Luchapa. Their dominant propensities, though dormant for some time, seem to have been easily roused by the descriptions given them of the comparative wealth of the coast people. It is only due to them to say there is little doubt they have been directly incited to the committal of these late ravages by coast people. Some tell me, by the runaway slaves from the coast plantations, who would naturally picture the possessions of their masters in attractive colours; others by certain leading men on the coast who, from some cause or another, having lost their property, were ready enough to turn robbers themselves, and take advantage of the Maviti name to ensure success. And, for the attack upon Kissanga, Abdullah Ali, the ex-Sheikh deposed by the Portuguese Government, is strongly suspected.

There is one fact noticeable in the method of conducting these last raids, that either proves the Maviti to be greatly changed from the Zulu pure, or indicates some outside influence to be at work. They have upon each occasion carried off a number of prisoners, who they are said to be selling to coast agents. From the neighbourhood of Kissanga, in the two attacks of December and January, there were nearly 400 taken. The districts of Muhabo and Muhero, which, in my Report of the 3rd November last, I said were populous and well cultivated, have been utterly laid waste.

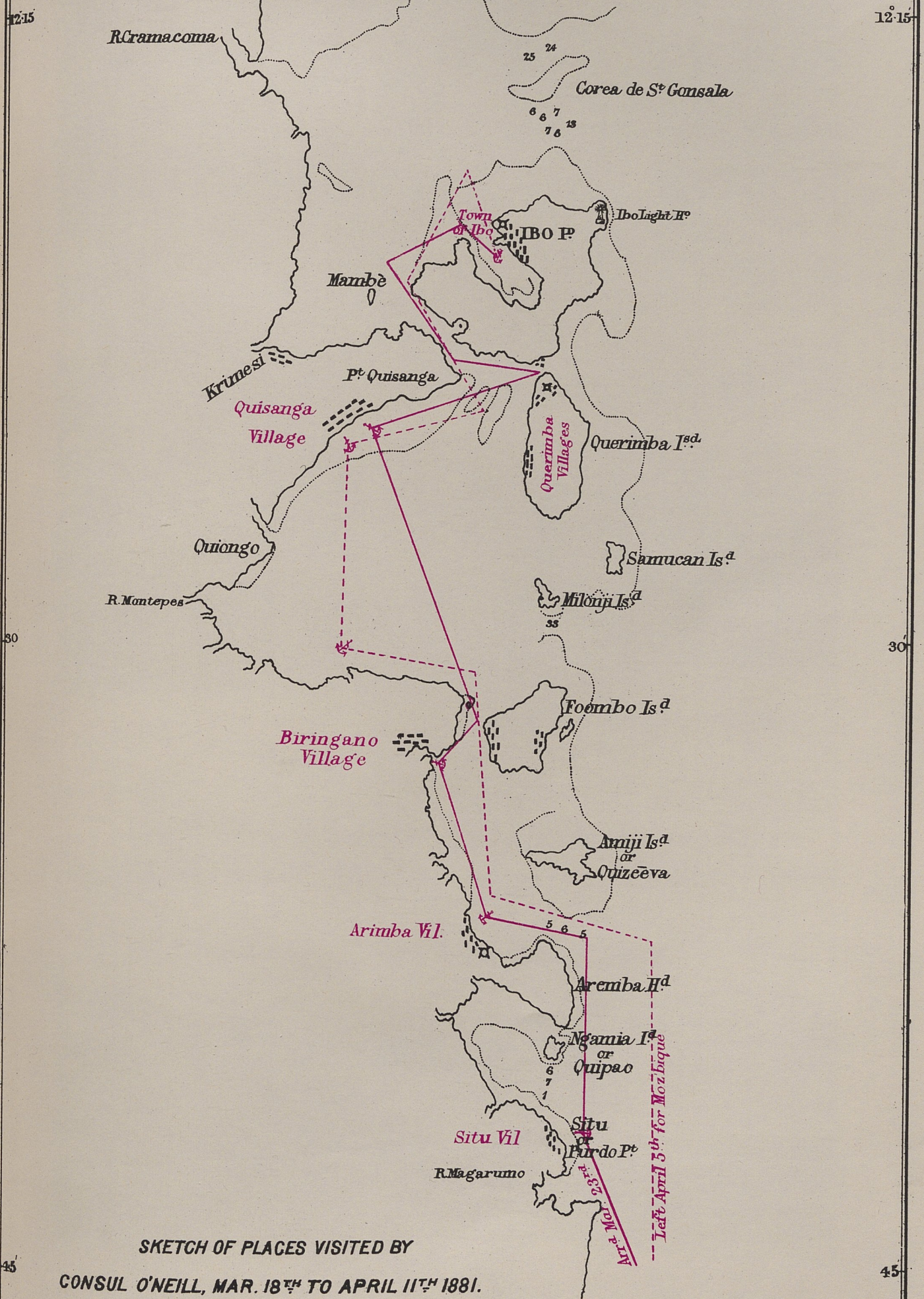
The only part of the coast at which they actually reached the sea-shore was at Biringano, where I saw two stores belonging to the Kutch house of Ranchodass Oda that had been sacked by them. Two Battia agents, Muradju and Alanju, in whose charge they were, escaped with their lives, but left all their goods behind. A dhow, then high and dry in the river, belonging to a Battia house at Ibo, they had also looted.

All the coast villages of Kissanga, Biringano, Arimba, Kionga, &c., were deserted on the Maviti approach, the inhabitants taking refuge on the Islands of Ibo, Querimba, and Formho; and though many had returned at the time of my visit, a great feeling of insecurity still existed, as it was rumoured that at the time of the crops these raids would be repeated.

The Portuguese authorities have as yet been able to do nothing to stem the progress of these marauders, whose depredations would doubtless have extended much further, were it not for certain Makua Chiefs whom they hold in fear. One of the most powerful of these is Mwalia, at whose chief village the Portuguese standard, in charge of two black soldiers, is hoisted. This place, about seven days' journey inland, is, as I have already reported, the furthest point towards the interior towards which Portuguese authority, or semblance of authority, for it is only nominal and includes no practical jurisdiction, has been pushed north of the Zambesi. A detachment of twelve soldiers, in charge of a corporal, was at Kissanga when I visited it. More could not be spared from the head-quarters at Ibo, which had not thirty men left for its own defence. But no fear of an attack was felt at Ibo, where it is believed that these Maviti have a wholesome dread of white men and guns. The tactics of pitting one tribe against another are spoken of, and being advocated, as the best, if not the only way, of ridding the country of these robbers, and I think they will eventually be adopted.

With reference to the influence of the Maviti inroads upon the trade route from Kissanga to the interior, there can be no doubt they have had the effect of checking to a great extent the trade of that place. None of the Battia houses at Ibo, with one exception, had thought it worth their while to re-establish their agencies at Kissanga after the Maviti had retired, and that exception was being withdrawn, the agent leaving

# TRACK CHART OF JOURNEY IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF KISSANGA.



SKETCH OF PLACES VISITED BY  
CONSUL O'NEILL, MAR. 18<sup>TH</sup> TO APRIL 11<sup>TH</sup> 1881.

the place with all his stock on the last day of my stay, complaining most bitterly that the want of security had completely destroyed trade. But though, doubtless, trade in that neighbourhood has been considerably crippled by the insecurity caused by this war, I am of opinion that it is not of sufficient extent and importance to greatly interfere with the operations of the larger traders, who carry ivory and slaves from the interior, who work in large caravans, and who rarely accomplish more than one journey in the course of the year. Its area is not sufficiently large to block any outlet to the coast south of Kissanga, as far as it has at present extended. It is true that a great number of villages have been destroyed by them, the number given varying from seventeen to twenty-one; but some of these would be mere hamlets, perhaps consisting of not more than half-a-dozen huts. The great point for traders will be secured as long as Mwalia, upon which all roads from the coast converge, remains in the hands of the present Makua Chief, whose interests are favourable to trade, and who receives the customary "ushuru," or tribute, from all who pass through his district. Arriving at this point from the interior, traders will only need to inquire the state of the various routes to the coast, and select that which is most secure. The effect of this state of disturbance will probably be to give an impetus to the southern trade route leading to the Lurio district.

Whilst at Kissanga and Brimba I heard of the arrival of the Ajawa caravan in the beginning of December last, that was expected shortly after the time of my visit to the former place on the first days of November. It was of considerable size, numbering 400 or 500 people, and carried with it both slaves and ivory.

In view, therefore, of what I have said, I do not think these Maviti raids will appreciably affect the supply of slaves from the interior to the coast during the coming season. On the contrary, if the report I hear be true, there is reason to fear that if they continue they will assist to strengthen it by the sale of the prisoners carried off by them.

With respect to the journey into the Makua country from Kissanga which in my last I suggested it might be advisable in me to make, I have been able most clearly to see, during my late stay in that neighbourhood, that it will be quite impossible for me to prevent due notice preceding me, and warning to turn aside being given to any caravans with slaves that may be *en route* to the coast. But notwithstanding this, I believe I may gain some interesting and valuable information, both on Slave Trade and other matters. I therefore take this opportunity of requesting that your Lordship may be pleased to approve of my taking a journey in that country, when the work upon the coast, already sanctioned in Foreign Office despatch of the 5th June last, has been completed. As a land journey of some distance to the interior will require some little time for preparation, purchase of tent equipage, &c., I do not think this is too early to ask your Lordship's approval and sanction to this plan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

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Inclosure in No. 72.

*Sketch of Places visited by Consul O'Neill, March 18 to April 11, 1881.*

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No. 73.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received May 31.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, April 26, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that sentence has at length been passed, by the Acting Judge at Mozambique, upon the owner, captain, and crew of the dhow "Massegire," captured in the River Mugurumo on the 29th April last year, and found guilty by the "Junta de Justiça" of this province upon the charge of slave-dealing.

A copy of the "Boletim Official," containing the sentence of the Acting Judge, is inclosed, with brief extracts in translation.

The punishment, if the long imprisonment of eleven months that the prisoners have already undergone be not considered, might be said to err on the side of mercy, and in any case cannot be called excessive. The wording of the sentence seems to indicate that the fact of their being foreigners, subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar, has been permitted to operate in their favour. Perpetual expulsion from the province is a part of

the sentence it will be difficult to carry out, where so few points are under supervision and control.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure in No. 73.

*Extracts from the Sentence in the case of the Owner, Captain, and Crew of the Slave-dhow "Massegire," captured in the River Mugurumo on the 29th April last.*

(Translation.)

\* \* \* \* \*  
It being shown that by the competent Tribunal of the province the capture of this dhow has been judged to be legal, and the master Ullede, owner Ali-bin-Omar, and crew, and others found on board (here follow the names of the crew and others, consisting of nineteen persons), having been placed at the disposition of the judicial authority, in order that they might be punished in conformity with the law, according to the conditions of Article 6 of the Law of the 14th September, 1844;

\* \* \* \* \*  
Considering that the evidence fully proves the charge;

\* \* \* \* \*  
Considering also that the prisoners have presented nothing in their defence;

In view of all this, I judge the accusation made against the prisoners (names again repeated) to be fully proved, by which they have incurred the penalties laid down in Article 19 in the Decree of the 19th December, 1836, and Article 162 of the Penal Code. Using, however, the power given to me by Article 76 of the cited Code, in the case of foreign subjects, I condemn the above-named, in conformity with the Article above quoted, to perpetual expulsion from this province, and in all the costs of this process.

(Signed) JOSÉ MARIA CASTELLAO, *Acting Judge.*  
*Mozambique, March 18, 1881.*

This is regular.  
(Signed) ANTONIO CANDIDO GUERRA, *Clerk.*

No. 74.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received June 27.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, May 16, 1881.*

It is with great regret I have to report that official telegraphic notice has been received from Lisbon stating that the present Governor-General has not been confirmed in his post, and that his successor, though not named, has been appointed.

This intelligence has been received in Mozambique with a feeling of general regret, as on all sides it is acknowledged that Senhor Sarmiento is one who, understanding thoroughly the condition and wants of the province, has laboured well, with the small means at his disposal, for its welfare.

The very satisfactory and effective manner in which his Excellency has employed the slender resources at his command for the suppression of the Slave Trade are already well known to your Lordship, and I should only be repeating myself were I to enumerate the steps taken by him, both independently and in conjunction with us, in this work.

No. 75.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received June 27.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, May 25, 1881.*

IN various despatches, written within the past eighteen months, I have given the reasons which have led me to suspect the existence of a Trade in slaves from the district that lies about the Quizungu and Tejungu (the Quizungu of the natives) Rivers. These letters have chiefly embodied the evidence received from the Blantyre Mission of slave

collections proceeding to the coast in that neighbourhood, from the coast itself, from Mr. Vice-Consul Nunes, and from the Madagascar coast; and in my despatch of the 29th April I was able to send your Lordship a curious confirmation of some of these later reports.

I am now able to forward a good proof of the slave-trading tendencies of the people of that district, furnished by a disaster that has occurred to one of the Zambesi gun-boats on her passage to Quilimane.

This boat left Mozambique about six weeks ago in convoy of a small steam-tug named the "Auxiliar." A strong breeze arising when they were off Zogo Island (40 miles north of Quilimane), she was compelled to take shelter under it. Whilst at anchor there her cable parted, and she was obliged to run for the nearest or most accessible river. Information we first received led us to think it was the Quizungu, but later intelligence shows it to have been a river a little south of it. Shortly after she gained this shelter, and after the natives had discovered she was a Government boat, she was boarded in force by them, and the crew (consisting of only two whites and about twelve blacks) taken prisoners. Her engines were then removed, and the vessel carefully destroyed, even to the extent of dividing the sections of the hull. The crew were kept confined until this work was completed, and then a consultation appears to have been held as to the best way of dealing with them. At this it was proposed that the two whites should be killed, and the blacks sold into slavery to the first slave dhow coming into the river. From this fate they seem only to have been saved by a humane and friendly native of some influence, who appears to have delayed its execution by pointing out the probable consequences of such a proceeding, seeing that the vessel and crew were in the employ of the Portuguese Government, and afterwards by assisting them to escape to Angoxa, where they arrived, some days later, far gone from fatigue and starvation.

Whilst in the hands of these savages they learnt that, only a few days previous to their entering the river, two dhows had left with slaves, and this information was confirmed by the native to whom they owed their escape.

This is the account given by those that were rescued, who arrived in Mozambique on Sunday last, the 23rd, and of which I was kindly informed by the Governor-General in an interview I had with him on that day. His Excellency then thought it was the Quizungu that had been entered, and it is from this that that river is mentioned by me in my first letters on the subject. But though the name of the river that was actually the scene of the disaster is not given with certainty by the crew, who were strangers to that part of the coast, I think we shall find it to be the one named by me, in my despatch of the 29th January, 1880, as the Ruo, for they declared the "prazo" of one Mariano Nazereth to be situated upon it.

I have been anxious for some time past, in consequence of the information I have received, a portion only of which has been reported in the despatches quoted above, to get this locality visited by a man-of-war, or to get some co-operative action in that neighbourhood.

The latter was asked for by me in my letter to the Governor-General of the 10th December last (Inclosure 1 in my despatch of the 21st December), but the arrangement then projected fell through as we had no vessel available, and the "Douro's" presence was required at Lorenzo Marques. A show of examination was made by the "Auxiliar," but I feel confident that this river, the Ruo, was not even entered by her. I therefore ventured to suggest to the Governor-General that the "Wild Swan," then in harbour, might be able to proceed to that river to verify if possible the report that the two cargoes had quite recently been shipped from thence, and I asked his Excellency if he would be disposed to accept such an offer if made. I should not omit to say that it is conjectured the outrage originated in a belief, on the part of the natives, that the gun-vessel was sent to interfere with their Slave Traffic, and that their object in destroying her was to put an effectual stop to any interference by her in the future.

She had no cargo and very few fixtures of value on board.

His Excellency, regretting the immovable state of the only Portuguese man-of-war in harbour (the "Rainha de Portugal") said, that, for the object I named, and considering the suspicious circumstances of the case, he could but accept such an offer; but hinted that it would be more agreeable to him, if the visit was made in combination with a Portuguese Government vessel, which, he thought, might be obtained in Quilimane.

On my return to my house I therefore wrote the inclosed letter to Captain Dacres, who at once telegraphed to Zanzibar, to the Senior Naval Officer, for the requisite permission, and received from him, the next day, the following telegram: "Offer co-operation for Slave Trade suppression, by ship and boats. Not on shore. Help recover gun-boat if asked."

Captain Dacres then sent me the answer inclosed.

I immediately communicated this to the Governor-General in Inclosure 3, and received from his Excellency the reply forwarded as Inclosure 4.

The "Wild Swan" then sailed for Quilimane on the morning of the 24th instant.

Whether this combined visit to that part of the coast be attended with active measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade in that locality or not, it cannot, my Lord, but be followed by good results. We have had the best reasons for suspecting a fairly active Trade in slaves from that district; and a thorough examination, such as no doubt will be made by the "Wild Swan" and her companion, is what has been much wanted for some time past, in which the object is clearly understood to be that of Slave Trade suppression.

In writing to Mr. Vice-Consul Nunes upon this subject, I have said, "You will please bear in mind that the 'Wild Swan' can only take part in any measures that may be proposed by the Governor of Quilimane, in so far as they are for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Captain Dacres' orders are most distinct on this point."

As the homeward mail is leaving to-morrow or the next day, I must defer a report of the proceedings of this expedition until the next packet.

I trust your Lordship will approve of the steps I have taken in this matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 75.

*Consul O'Neill to Captain Dacres.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, May 22, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to state that, in an interview I had with the Governor-General this morning, his Excellency informed me of certain intelligence he had received from the Governor of Angoxa, reporting the shipment, within the past fourteen days, of two slave cargoes from the Quizungu River.

The news had been brought to Angoxa by the crew of the Zambezi gun-boat, which put into the Quizungu about the time these shipments took place. It seems probable that the native slave-dealing Chiefs and traders attributed the appearance of the gun-boat to an attempt to interfere with their Traffic. As a fact, she was boarded in force by them, completely looted and destroyed, and all the crew taken prisoners. It was with some difficulty that the latter escaped with their lives to Angoxa.

This information received by the Governor-General corroborates intelligence I have within the past few months received and communicated to the Foreign Office of the existence of Slave Trade from that locality.

I therefore, knowing that his Excellency had at this moment no available ship to send to that neighbourhood, either to verify or to take any stronger steps that might seem to him advisable by the light of fuller information, felt I might be justified in suggesting that possibly you would be able to assist with the vessel under your command; and I have no hesitation in saying that the visit of one of Her Majesty's ships to that river, whether it be attended by any active measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade or not, cannot fail to be productive of much good in checking the Slave Trade from thence.

I trust you will agree with me in the view I have taken of the matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 75.

*Captain Dacres to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*"Wild Swan," at Mozambique, May 23, 1881.*

IN reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to inform you I have communicated with Captain Brownrigg, R.N., Senior Naval Officer East Coast of Africa, on this subject by telegraph, and he has given me permission to offer co-operation for the suppression of the Slave Trade, by the ship under my command and boats; no men are to be landed, however. If necessary, permission has been accorded to assist in the recovery of the Portuguese gun-boat.

I beg, therefore, that you will be pleased to inform his Excellency the Governor-General of Mozambique that if he desires it, I shall be most happy to co-operate in accordance with the foregoing orders.

If his Excellency accepts the co-operation of Her Majesty's ship under my command, I shall be ready for sea as soon as steam is raised, probably in two hours and a-half.

I think your verbal suggestion that I should go to Quilimane first, and there communicate with Senhor Avila, the Governor, to be very good, and hope you will suggest the same to his Excellency.

If his Excellency thinks fit, I should like a Portuguese officer to accompany the ship, whilst acting in territorial waters, who would of course be my guest.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. H. P. DACRES.

Inclosure 3 in No. 75.

*Consul O'Neill to Senhor Sarmento.*

Sir, *Mozambique, May 23, 1881.*  
 AT the interview which I had the honour of having with your Excellency yesterday, I said that I would suggest to the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" the expediency of offering to visit the Quizungu River, or the scene of the late disaster to one of the Zambezi gun-boats, with the view of verifying the intelligence received of the recent shipment of two cargoes of slaves from thence.

I have now the pleasure of informing your Excellency that Captain Dacres has been instructed by the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar to offer the services of the vessel under his command for that object, and to co-operate, with ship and boats, with any force that you may have at your disposal to send to that locality, in so far as that co-operation is for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

He is, moreover, authorized to assist in recovering the gun-boat lost, should your Excellency desire him to do so.

I have spoken with Captain Dacres upon the best way of proceeding in this matter, and suggested that it might be more convenient to your Excellency if he could first communicate with Quilimane, as the outrage occurred in that district, and you have at that place a vessel which may be able to co-operate with him.

In this he entirely agrees, and would be glad to take advantage of any assistance that Senhor Avila may be able to offer him in this matter.

He will be happy also to receive, as a guest, any officer that your Excellency may wish to accompany the ship whilst she is working within territorial waters.

His vessel will be ready to proceed to sea to-morrow morning at daybreak.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 75.

*Senhor Sarmento to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Sir, *May 23, 1881.*

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day's date, in which, with respect to the disaster that has occurred to one of the Zambezi steam-boats, you offer me the co-operation of the "Wild Swan" to recover what may be recovered of the vessel, and to verify the intelligence received of two shipments of slaves from that point.

I accept and thank you for the co-operation so spontaneously offered, all the more willingly because it is impossible for me to dispatch the "Rainha de Portugal" (always in repair, as you know as well as I), and I should be reduced to the necessity, did I not accept, of postponing an expedition which, if any good is to result from it, should be dispatched at once.

Kindly transmit to the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar, and to Captain Dacres, my equally sincere thanks.

I agree that it will be best for Captain Dacres first to visit Quilimane, and then to proceed to the coast north of the River Macusse, in company with the "Auxiliar" and any force that may appear to be necessary.

Inclosed you will find a letter addressed to the Governor of Quilimane, in which I

have recommended him either to go personally to this point or to send a person of trust; and I have given him the necessary instructions for the efficient discharge of this duty. I beg that you will ask Captain Dacres to kindly carry this letter.

God guard, &c.

(Signed) AUGUST. C. R. SARMENTO,  
*Governor-General of Mozambique.*

No. 76.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 1, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to express to you his approval of your proceedings in regard to the visit of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" to the neighbourhood of the Quizungu, as reported in your despatch of the 25th May.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 77.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 1, 1881.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 16th April, reporting your journey to the neighbourhood of Ibo, which Earl Granville has read with interest, I am directed by his Lordship to state to you that he authorizes you to undertake the journey into the Makua country from Kissanga therein suggested, provided circumstances do not arise to make you consider there would be danger in so doing.

His Lordship further authorizes you to make the purchases which are stated in your despatch to be absolutely necessary for your journey, for which you will furnish vouchers so far as may be practicable, and also sanctions the other necessary expenses of the journey, relying upon you to exercise the utmost economy throughout. Any articles which you may purchase under this authority should be sold at the termination of your journey, and the proceeds carried to the credit of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 78.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received July 25.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, June 14, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the "Wild Swan" returned to Mozambique on the 9th instant, after having visited Quilimane, and, in company with the "Auxiliar," the Tejungu, Quizungu, and Licungu rivers.

A copy of Captain Dacres' letter of proceedings to the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar, I beg to inclose.

As has not unfrequently happened before in similar cruizes, the time occupied was hardly proportioned to the work to be done, the "Auxiliar" remaining but four days on the coast, and the "Wild Swan" but six. But though only a rapid examination of a few rivers could be carried out, this combined cruise will undoubtedly act beneficially towards the suppression of the Slave Trade in that locality; chiefly, perhaps, in the feeling of insecurity it will have excited amongst those engaged in the Traffic, who have, from the rarity of these visits, been too long left to suppose that their work was unknown or unheeded. Captain Dacres, however, truly points out: "More than an occasional visit is required," and states that sufficient employment may be found for the constant presence of one ship and her boats on that portion of the coast.

This cruise has also been of value in throwing some additional light upon the Slave Trade from that district, and in permitting Captain Dacres, by communicating with Quilimane, to gain good information from some of the old inhabitants of the place.



Captain Dacres speaks in his letter of meeting several, and Mr. Nunes, writing to me, says:—

“We (Captain Dacres and himself) had a conference to-day with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and they agree that a great many natives are exported by the coast north of Licungu as slaves, and strongly advise that a station should be placed at the island at the entrance of the Quizungu, and \_\_\_\_\_ is a man of much experience, because he has been long in the country.”

The suggestion that a station be established at the mouth of the Quizungu, to check slave and other contraband traffic, is a good one, and I am glad to see from Captain Dacres' letter that it will be recommended by the present Governor of Quilimane; but I am doubtful if it will be carried into execution, knowing their financial distress and the difficulty they have in carrying out other, even more pressing, work.

A notice has just been published in the “Boletim Official” of the province, and copies posted in the town (a translation of which I inclose), that the Sheikh of Matibane, or Mosembe, convicted of slave-dealing and refusing to appear before the authorities, will be declared an outlaw in six months from the date of publication.

In execution of plans already sanctioned by your Lordship, I intend leaving Mozambique shortly, to visit the coast between this and Angoche; returning in time to meet the Admiral, Commander-in-chief of the East Indian Station, who has written to me to say he will be at Mozambique on the 21st July.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 78.

*Draft of Captain Dacres' Letter to the Senior Naval Officer, Zanzibar.*

Sir, “Wild Swan,” at Mozambique, June 9, 1881.

IN consequence of the inclosed correspondence between Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Mozambique and myself, dated the 22nd and the 23rd May, concerning the loss of a Portuguese Zambezi river-steamer off the Quizungu River, and the reported shipment of two cargoes of slaves from thence, I communicated with you by telegraph, and have the honour to report my proceedings in complying with your reply thereto.

Leaving Mozambique on the 24th May, I arrived off the Quilimane bar on the 26th at 1.15 P.M., and anchored.

I then proceeded up the river to the town, taking with me a letter from his Excellency the Governor-General of Mozambique to the Governor of Quilimane. Upon my reaching Quilimane I found that the Governor was absent, but was expected back that night. On the following morning I had an interview with his Excellency, and presented the letter from the Governor-General of Mozambique, explaining that I was ready to co-operate with ship and boats for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and, if necessary, to assist in the recovery of the wrecked gun-boat. His Excellency informed me that he intended embarking 120 soldiers, under the command of Captain Braga, in the small steamer “Auxiliar” that day, and personally to visit the scene of the wreck.

His Excellency further informed me that the Governor-General of Mozambique had mentioned a man named Mariano H. de Nazareth as allowing Slave Traffic and transportation of contraband goods across his property, if not an actual slave-dealer himself.

This strongly corroborates what Mr. Nunes, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Quilimane, told me personally, and what he has also reported to Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Mozambique some time previously. The Governor of Quilimane appeared to doubt the truth of the story, and was very much surprised at hearing of the man's being accused. I impressed on his Excellency that it would be advisable to observe the utmost secrecy and dispatch, as news would soon travel overland. He agreed with me, and said he would be ready to start the same night.

At about 7 P.M. on the 27th May we left the town of Quilimane in the “Auxiliar,” but were delayed at the bar of the river on account of the state of the tide.

At 3.40 A.M. on the 28th I weighed, and in company with the “Auxiliar” proceeded to the northward along the coast.

On the 29th, at 10 A.M., with the permission of the Governor, I dispatched the cutter and whaler, under the command of Lieutenant Hugh B. Rooper and Sub-Lieutenant A. H. S. Elwes to search the river Tejungo for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and to elicit any information procurable respecting the wreck of the Zambezi gun-boat. He returned to the ship on the 31st, and I beg to attach a copy of his letter of proceedings.

Proceeding along the shore I discovered the wreck of the gun-boat in lat.  $17^{\circ} 8' 30''$  S., long.  $38^{\circ} 28' 15''$  E., and went in the galley, accompanied by the Governor of Quilimane, to visit it.

I found it was impossible to get her off, and from the report of the engineer of the "Auxiliar," that all the movable parts of the machinery had been removed, and that she was completely gutted. The vessel was lying with her bow inshore, and her stern imbedded in the sand above high-water mark. A tremendous swell was setting in on the beach; so much so, that a sea broke over the bows of the galley and swamped her, without, however, I am glad to say, any loss of life, as the "Auxiliar's" boat was close at hand.

The Governor decided that nothing could be attempted in the way of landing a force there, on account of the swell.

The two ships then returned to the Tejungu, anchoring for the night, and next morning I went into the entrance of the river, sounding as I went, to meet the boats. I found a beautiful passage right up the entrance of the river, when I met our boats, and returned with them to the ship. Weighed, and in company with the "Auxiliar," steamed down the coast, keeping in 5 fathoms, and examining the coast. I may here remark I found the soundings decreased regularly towards the coast, and, as far as I can see, a ship could be navigated in the day-time, with attention to the lead, very easily from Quilimane to the mouths of the Quizungu.

I anchored at 10 A.M. off what I supposed to be, by the sailing directions, the Mariangoma River, but which proved to be a branch of the Licungu. I went away in the cutter with Lieutenant H. B. Rooper to examine this river, and getting across the bar proceeded up, but found it very shallow and filled with sandbanks. I got up one reach about 7 miles, and another about 4 miles. Found the natives here very peaceful, unarmed, and quite friendly, and in this respect very different to the natives of the Tejungu. I was unfortunately delayed a day and night inside on account of the very heavy surf on the bar. On my return I was informed by the Governor of Quilimane that he had sent the "Auxiliar" back to Quilimane, as her provisions were running out. On my return I consulted with his Excellency, and, as he wanted to return to Quilimane, I anchored there on the evening of the 3rd June.

In conclusion, I would remark that I am led to believe, by the Reports of Lieutenant Hugh B. Rooper of the state of the Tejungu River, and the long conversations I have had with Mr. Nunes, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, and other old inhabitants of Quilimane, that slaves are exported from the coast between Quilimane and the Quizungu River, confirming the Reports already received and communicated to me by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Mozambique. I believe this export particularly takes place from the Tejungu River, which at all states of the tide is accessible to dhows, and which, I believe, has not been visited by any of the local authorities (with the exception of a short visit by the "Auxiliar") since the combined Portuguese and English expedition in 1875 under Captain Ward, R.N., Her Majesty's Ship "Thetis."

I pointed out to the Governor of Quilimane what a great blow would be given to the export of slaves if the island formed by the Rivers Tejungu and Mazemba was occupied by the Portuguese, and not only to the Slave Trade, but also to the traffic in contraband goods.

In this his Excellency cordially agreed with me, and told me he would represent it most strongly to his Government.

Although no captures were effected during this short visit to Portuguese territorial waters, yet I feel sure that the moral effect of the two vessels being seen acting in unison for the suppression of the Slave Trade will be beneficial, for the time, on those engaged in this nefarious Traffic. But to do permanent good, boats must be employed constantly patrolling this coast; an occasional visit from a ship having but little effect, as the officers have so little time to make themselves acquainted with the numerous rivers and their innumerable creeks. Personally, I have not the slightest doubt that with Her Majesty's ship under my command, and her boats, I could guarantee that, after a short experience of the coast from Quilimane to the Quizungu River, or even to Mozambique, that the escape of a slaver would be the exception.

I would also beg leave to point out that, if Her Majesty's ships are to be employed on this coast, a trustworthy interpreter, who can talk Makua, should either be allowed to the ship stationed down here, or else be attached to Her Majesty's Consulate at Mozambique, ready for any occasion on which his services would be required when co-operating in Portuguese territorial waters.

I cannot close this letter without testifying to the cordial spirit in which his Excellency the Governor-General of Mozambique has met all my suggestions upon the various

occasions during the last twelve months in which Her Majesty's ship under my command has co-operated for the suppression of the Slave Traffic, and also to the hearty support rendered me by Senhor José d'Almeida d'Avila, Governor of Quilimane, who personally accompanied me in this last expedition.

I would also recommend the Captain of any English man-of-war cruising in the vicinity of Quilimane to communicate with Mr. Nunes, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, who from his long experience of that country is able to give the most accurate and useful information concerning the Slave Trade, which I personally found of great value.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 78.

*Judicial Notice respecting the Sheikh of Mosembe, convicted of Slave-dealing.*

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*Edict.*

I, JOSÉ MARIA CASTELLAO, Acting Judge, do hereby make known that warrants having been out for the past six months for the arrest of Amade Abdullah, Sheikh of Matibane (Mosembe), or Quitangonha, convicted for more than six months past of the crime of slave-dealing, if the said Amade Abdullah does not appear before this Court within the period of six weeks from this date, he will be declared an outlaw without any further judicial process, his capture being then able to be effected by any private person and by every public officer, in order that he may be delivered to the judicial power.

And in fulfilment of Article 1, section 1 of the Decree of the 18th February, 1874, I frame this notice, and two others to the same effect, that they may be fixed in the usual public places, legally certifying them to be correct.

Written by Cæsar A. G. Ribeiro, Clerk.

(Signed)

JOSÉ MARIA CASTELLAO, *Acting Judge*.

*Mozambique, May 30, 1881.*

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No. 79.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, July 19, 1881.*

I HAD intended leaving Mozambique, to visit the district of Angoche, shortly after the date of my last letter, but a burst of the south-west monsoon compelled me to wait till it abated, or until I could get the assistance of a steamer to give me a tow against it. Through the kindness of Captain Livingstone, of the British India steamer "Assyria," who readily consented to tow my launch to the latitude of Angoche, I have been enabled to carry out a journey in eleven days that generally occupies during this season nearly a month.

On the morning of the 5th I left Mozambique, and, after a rough night astern of the mail-steamer, throughout which the launch was shipping such heavy seas that the water was with some difficulty kept under, we sighted Mafamedo Island about 10 A.M. on the morning of the 6th. I then had the tow-ropes slipped, and stood in for the land. The remainder of that day was passed under lee of Mafamedo (a small uninhabited island, providing excellent anchorage and shelter, but no water), in order to give my men an opportunity to light fires and cook a meal. The next morning I entered Angoche River, anchoring on the northern bank off the new Portuguese Settlement of Parapato. Here I was very cordially received by the Governor, who, with three others (one his Secretary, and another the Director of the Custom-house), constituted the sole white inhabitants of the place. Parapato is the spot that has been lately selected by the authorities for the establishment of their fiscal post, in preference to the old town of Angoche, chiefly because of the extreme unhealthiness of the latter. From a sanitary point of view, it is probably the best site that could have been chosen, as it is on the only high ground at the entrance of the river, is free from swamps, well open to the sea breezes, and commands the Northern Channel. As yet, however, nothing has been done towards its construction beyond the commencement of the Governor's residence, and the want of money so delays the progress of that, that this official is at present com-

pelled to live in a "pahlota," or thatched mud-house, of the same type as those inhabited by the negroes about him. The next day I went up the river to Angoche, and remained there four days.

This is the old capital of the district, and has only been occupied by the Portuguese Government within the past twenty-five years. Before that, the whole country between the San Antonio and Quizungu Rivers was ruled over by the celebrated native Chief, Moussa Quanta, and this spot was then a great centre of slave and other contraband traffic. The power, however, of this Chief was broken in the war waged against him by João Bonifacio Alves de Silva, or the first "Umpasso," in 1858-59, and about that date was established here the fiscal post now transferred to Parapato. There are without doubt good reasons for the change. The old town of Angoche is situated on one of a group of low islands on the right bank of the river, or what was apparently once one large island, now cut up by a number of shallow intersecting creeks. These are all bare beds of mud at low water, lined with dense fringes of mangrove bush. The islands are only raised 2 or 3 feet above high-water level, and the locality must be unhealthy in the extreme. The "harbour for dhows of deep water abreast of the fort," spoken of in the sailing directions, has entirely disappeared, and the smallest craft is left high and dry at low water. It is therefore unhealthy, inaccessible, and in no way commands the river, and I think has rightly been condemned as unfit for European settlement. The richness, however, of the surrounding district, has caused it to become a considerable centre of trade, and I found no less than thirty-three trading houses of Banyans, Battias, and Hindūs established here.

The principal product of the adjacent country is amendoim, of which no less than 282,039 decalitres was exported in the last economic year. Calumba-root and gergelim are also cultivated, and the export of the former has been for the past two years steadily on the increase; whilst india-rubber and ivory form also regular articles of export; the latter does not come to this point from far in the interior, but is collected in the district of Matadaan, adjacent to the Moma and Maravoni Rivers, where elephants are said to abound. I took the opportunity of my stay here to pay a visit to a native Chief called Mluli, the successor, but with greatly-reduced powers, of the notorious Moussa Quanta, and living about 6 hours inland from Angoche, with the object of seeing the plantations of amendoim in that district. Within one hour's walk of the village I saw a considerable tract of country covered with this plant, now nearly full-grown and ready for the collection of the crop; but here, as well as in the town, I was assured that the greater quantity came down from the villages of the Makua country, six and eight hours' and even a day's journey further inland. The country of Mlanda is said to send down the richest crop to Angoche. The labour on the shamlas of these Chiefs, outside Portuguese jurisdiction, is carried on by slaves, but an immense amount of cultivation is collectively carried on by the free Makuas, each one working his plot, large or small, as it pleases him, where ground costs nothing, and bringing its crop to the coast for barter. Whilst at Angoche I saw several parties coming in, in twos and threes, to sell their produce, and, on inquiry, was always assured it was the property of the bearers, who obtained cloth, &c., in exchange.

But I regret to say I received here confirmation of a report brought me first at Mozambique (which I have not mentioned before, as I had no means of corroborating it) of the shipment from the Moma River of two cargoes of slaves within the past eight weeks (the last was said to have sailed only ten days back), the first carrying a full cargo of over 150, the second a small lot of 50 or 60; both these are said to have been for Mazinterano, on the Madagascar coast. At daylight of the 12th I left Angoche, and, running before a strong south-west monsoon, arrived in four hours at Shangaje, on the San Antonio River. The bar of this river is very bad, and offers an almost insuperable obstacle to the development of the port, which, once entered, is one of the most beautiful on the coast, perfectly land-locked, and carrying deep water for several miles up its southern arm. The village of Shangaje is also picturesquely situated on high ground, amidst groups of mango trees, on the right bank of this arm, but, as is almost always the case on this coast, it loses in fertility what it gains in healthiness and beauty. The whole produce of the district comes from the left bank, which is low and well watered, and the traders of Shangaje, numbering about a score, were complaining of the difficulty in attracting produce to the place, and are gradually deserting it in favour of Natenaho, on the opposite bank.

This place I visited on the 13th and 14th, and found it populous and well cultivated, the focus also of the commerce of a considerable district at its back.

On the 15th I left Shangaje, intending to touch at Mji Mkwale, about midway between that and Mozambique, but we could not face the heavy sea breaking on the bar.

Passing it, therefore, I had no alternative but to run on to Mozambique, at which I arrived at 9 P.M. on the same day, after an absence of eleven days.

My time during this journey was rather curtailed, both by my inability to leave Mozambique till the 5th and because I wished to return a little before the arrival of the Admiral, who had written to me to say that he would be here on the 21st of this month. I have, however, to-day been informed by Captain Berners, of the "Philomel," that, in consequence of his determination to visit Antananarivo, he will not be here till the 9th proximo.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging the extreme kindness and courtesy of Captain Livingstone, of the British India steam-ship "Assyria," who, at considerable inconvenience to himself, has enabled me, by his assistance, to carry out this journey.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 80.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 26, 1881.*  
I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th ultimo, reporting your visit to the district of Angoche and the Antonio River. His Lordship has caused it to be communicated to the Lords of the Admiralty and the Royal Geographical Society.

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

No. 81.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received September 19.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, August 3, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Tenterden's despatch of the 1st July, granting me permission to undertake a journey into the Makua country west of the district of Ibo. My preparations for this journey are almost complete, and I propose starting immediately after the departure of the Admiral, whom I expect here on the 9th instant. The best season for land travelling on this coast is in July, August, and September, and I have thought it better, therefore, to carry out this journey before visiting the coast to the south of Angoche, which may be done later in the year. I anticipate no dangers in connection with it, beyond those common to African travelling, particularly when passing through a country hitherto unbroken by Europeans. On the other hand, I see no way of obtaining a practical and thorough knowledge of the working of the Slave Trade than by frequent journeyings upon its field and a careful study of all the conditions under which it is practised. I believe it to be the wiser course, and likelier to prevent any collision, when proceeding upon a road known to be made use of by slave-dealers, to have a fairly strong party, and intend carrying with me about fifteen guns, and double that number of "wapagazi," or carriers.

Inclosure 1 in No. 81.

*Consul O'Neill to Senhor Sarmento.*

Sir, *Mozambique, July 18, 1881.*  
AVAILING myself of the generous permission accorded to me by the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty to travel, without let or hindrance, throughout the Province of Mozambique, I intend shortly (D.V.) to proceed upon a journey of some little distance into the interior upon the caravan route that terminates on the coast at Kissanga, in the district of Cape Delgado. The exact limits of that journey I cannot at this moment determine, as much will depend upon the difficulties encountered in passing through a district hitherto not opened up, and little known to Europeans. I am aware that there has been very lately founded in Mozambique a Society for the extension

of local geographical knowledge, of which your Excellency is the President. It has occurred to me that it may be both agreeable to your Excellency, and afford the Committee of Direction an opportunity of putting into practical execution a slight portion of the useful work projected by them, if one of the members of that Society accompanies me on this journey. Some portion at least of a route from the interior may be roughly tracked out, positions astronomically fixed, the nature of the country noted, and other points of physical and geographical interest settled, as far as our joint ability to do this will admit.

It also appears to me to afford a favourable opportunity of disproving, once and for all, the ungrounded and absurd statements made by some of the object of the journeys undertaken by me and my predecessor, and of showing that the information gained upon them is in the interests alike of both our Governments.

For this reason I refrain from personally inviting any one to accompany me on this journey, leaving it (should the proposal prove acceptable) without hesitation to the selection of your Excellency, in common with the Committee of the Geographical Society.

The sole condition that I make is that he shall be my guest. I can only offer him the roughest fare and accommodation, but what I have is at his disposal, and, as a friend of your Excellency, he shall be personally and heartily welcomed. I trust you will feel able to lay my proposal before the Committee of the Geographical Society.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 81.

*Senhor Sarmiento to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Mozambique, July 25, 1881.*

IN reply to your letter of the 18th instant, in which, after informing me of your projected journey to the interior, you kindly invite the Geographical Society, lately founded here, to direct one of their members to accompany you, so that you may both work together in the cause of science and the extension of geographical knowledge, I have the honour to inform you that at a general meeting of the said Society your proposal was enthusiastically accepted, and that one of its members will be duly chosen for the object indicated.

God guard, &c.

(Signed) AUG. CES. ROV. SARMENTO, *Governor-General and Honorary President of the Geographical Society.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 81.

*Senhor Sarmiento to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Mozambique, July 30, 1881.*

HIS Most Faithful Majesty has been pleased to relieve me from the office of Acting Governor-General of this province, to which he unexpectedly appointed me; and the time has now arrived to deliver over to my successor the charge with which I have been unworthily invested.

But it is first my duty to give to the Representatives of foreign Powers in the province an acknowledgment of the good relations that have always existed between us.

Your Excellency, more than all, has a right to such an acknowledgment, for you have always united the most delicate attention to the co-operation which you have readily and spontaneously offered me when you have seen that I have needed it; and to your hearty co-operation I certainly owe a great part of the most effective measures and best-known acts of my short administration.

For centuries past the Crowns of England and Portugal have been in the closest alliance. Commenced in the end of the fourteenth century, this alliance has continued undisturbed until our day, handed down as an heritage from father to son, and ever maintained on both sides with praiseworthy loyalty and at the cost of great mutual sacrifices.

Your Excellency, in the time of my short administration, has known how to honourably maintain the traditions of our ancestors, and I, who have so often availed

myself both of your generous co-operation and that of Her Britannic Majesty's ships, should fail in an imperative duty if I did not record my acknowledgment of so great and valuable services.

There are things which the heart gratefully expresses, and which it will be impossible for me ever to forget. In leaving this province, I only carry away with me a regret that more occasions have not arisen to show the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty that those of His Most Faithful Majesty are not less loyal to the words of their ancestors.

God guard, &c.

(Signed) AUGUST. C. R. SARMENTO,  
*Acting Governor-General of Mozambique.*

No. 82.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received September 20.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, August 16, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 12th instant Her Majesty's ship "Euryalus," bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral W. Gore-Jones, C.B., arrived at this port.

On the 13th I accompanied the Admiral on his official visit to his Excellency the Governor-General, Visconde de Paço d'Arcos, and afterwards to the house of Senhor Sarmento, the ex-Governor-General. On the afternoon of the 14th, both these visits were returned on board the "Euryalus," the usual salutes being fired on all these occasions.

On the evening of the 14th, I had the honour of entertaining his Excellency the Governor-General and Staff, Admiral Gore-Jones and Staff, Senhor Sarmento, and all the higher officials of the place, at the British Consulate at dinner. At daybreak next morning Her Majesty's ship "Euryalus" left for Zanzibar.

This visit of Admiral Gore-Jones, though unfortunately a short one, by reason of his long stay in Madagascar, has been an exceedingly pleasant one to all at Mozambique, and the good-feeling manifested on the occasion, on all sides, has, I believe, tended to strengthen the good relations it is so desirable to preserve between ourselves and the chief Portuguese authorities.

In a few days I hope to leave for my journey for the interior.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 83.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received September 20.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, August 17, 1881.*

I HAVE within the last few days been shown an extract from the Portuguese White Book of 1878, containing a portion of a Report from the then Governor-General, Senhor Menezes, which contains so accurate an account of the extent of Portuguese rule on the coast, and the condition of the Slave Trade, that I venture to inclose it, although it may have already been brought before your Lordship's notice.

It is hardly necessary to say that none of the recommendations, respecting a more effective occupation of the coast, made by him have been carried out, and that the description given by him in 1877, of the nature of their authority over the native coast Chiefs, still holds goods in 1881.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure in No. 83.

*Extracts from the Portuguese White Book, presented to the Cortes in 1878.*Page 18.—*Reports of Colonial Governors-General.*

THE littoral of the districts of Mozambique is occupied by a population of "Mouros," a race peculiar to the coast, who recognize our authority and offer obedience to our Government, but who live without law, or to whom the law is only the will of the native Chiefs, who possess every power, and use or abuse that power according as their natural disposition is good or bad. Further in the interior are the Makuas, who are divided into numerous tribes, and are, perhaps, the most primitive of the black race; but are docile and inoffensive when not ill-treated.

\* \* \* \* \*

In direct connection with the subjects of which I have just spoken, and in consolidation of our dominion, political and territorial, I believe it to be my duty to urge the occupation of certain points on the littoral, so that our authority may be real, and we may be able honestly to refute the statements so constantly made that our dominion on the coast is purely nominal.

Until we have thus strengthened our authority on the coast, I believe it to be unadvisable to detach forces to the interior, as, indeed, I have already stated.

Although in the "Portaria" of the 3rd July last, His Majesty ordered "that I should select a point on the banks of the Chiré, and have it properly garrisoned, in order to secure the possession of this river up to its junction with the Nyassa, and that I should take steps to provide for the security and proper quartering of the force occupying the aforesaid point," I answered, in my letter of the 16th September, that it was not in my power to carry out the orders of His Majesty, and therefore that I was compelled to await the arrival of the necessary funds and troops from Lisbon; but that I should prefer that the troops and pecuniary resources His Majesty should send me be devoted to the strengthening of our power on the littoral, in constructing there small forts, and establishing fixed posts.

This I firmly believe to be the most advantageous way of proceeding, and if I am wrong your Excellency will, at least, credit me with good intent.

Upon several occasions I have spoken in the same sense, and particularly in my letter of June last, in which I begged for resources to occupy some ports and bays on the coast as the only means I believe possible by which we can render our dominion effective, and give a decisive blow to the Slave Trade, and prevent a contraband trade in merchandize; for the absence of sufficient men-of-war to visit the numerous bays, inlets, rivers, and inextricable labyrinth of creeks which exist on the coast has not only greatly assisted this illicit Traffic, but has also had the effect of making these native Chiefs to a certain degree independent, and encouraged them to set a pernicious example, and they are the main promoters of this inhuman Traffic, that robs agriculture of its labour, and teaches the natives to set the law at defiance, which they are ready enough to observe when not led away by bad counsellors.

\* \* \* \* \*

I do not pretend to say that the construction of these forts will be sufficient to extinguish the contraband Traffic in slaves or merchandize. It will be also necessary to maintain an active cruizer, and I think that even that will be insufficient, unless she employs a great number of boats. But if these two things were combined, one corvette or gun-boat, with two steamers of the same tonnage as the "Quilimane" (which might also be fitted as transports), with properly equipped boats, and amongst them some steam launches, should, I believe, be sufficient for this work.

Your Excellency, from Reports that I have already sent, will, I am sure, fully recognize the urgent necessity of occupying immediately at least some of the bays and ports of the districts of Cape Delgado, Mozambique, and Angoche, as far down as the Quizungu River. I beg permission to call your Excellency's attention particularly to my letters Nos. 166 and 265 of this year.

Chapter III, page 20.—*The Slave Traffic.*

During the year 1875, two dhows employed in this Trade were captured by a Portuguese cruizer, eight were rendered useless in the expedition to Kivolani, one was wrecked at the mouth of the Umfussi, and an English cruizer, in an expedition with us, captured another which had sailed from the River Moma.



The shipments of twelve cargoes of slaves, which would have amounted to 3,000 slaves, have been prevented by the action that has been taken against the Slave Traffic. As I have been without a man-of-war, and without proper resources, it has been quite impossible for me to do more; and I think I may say that there has been no previous instance of so active a crusade against the Slave Trade.

[Here follow extracts from all the correspondence on this subject during the past year, summarizing the work done in the suppression of the Slave Trade.—H. O'N.]

I have exerted every means in my power to suppress this Traffic, as your Excellency is able to see from the summary I have just made. I have also taken such fiscal measures as has been in my power, in obedience to the directions given me on this subject; but the last blow to the Slave Traffic will not be given until small forts are established from Cape Delgado to the Quizungu, and a man-of-war is kept cruising constantly on the coast.

No. 84.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 20, 1881.*  
I AM directed by Earl Granville to state to you that he approves your having invited a member of the Mozambique Geographical Society to accompany you in your journey into the Makua country.

You will be careful to avoid any action which may be likely to wound the susceptibilities of the inhabitants, whether Portuguese or native.

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

No. 85.

*Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received November 14)*

*In Camp at Shalawe, the Town of Gavala, a Makua Chief,  
about 110 miles W. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N. of Mozambique,  
September 10, 1881.*

My Lord,

THE departure of a small caravan for the coast gives me an opportunity of reporting to your Lordship my progress up to this date. As I have before said, the delay to which I had been subjected at Mozambique put it out of my power to proceed to Kissanga, as the northerly winds had set in, and with the strong southerly current it was impossible for me to beat against them.

I was therefore compelled to change my point of departure from the coast, and leaving Mozambique on the 19th ultimo in the Consular schooner, with twenty-seven men engaged to act as carriers, I arrived at Kivolani, in Mokambo Bay, on the following day. I have, after a satisfactory interview with the native Chief Maulidivoli, whose assistance was necessary to me if I was to make any progress in this direction, I entered the River Mromonio, and landing my goods, encamped on the 22nd at Mdigwidi, a village 3 miles from the inner shore of Mokambo Bay.

Here I was delayed four days, subject to the usual vexations incidental to a departure for the interior, especially when the journey is to be through a country comparatively unknown. Within a week of my departure from Mozambique I had lost six men by desertion; the places of these had to be filled, additional carriers to be engaged, as my Mozambique men were insufficient to carry all the loads when divided into packs of about 40 lbs. each, guides to be obtained, and many minor details arranged.

On the 26th I left Mdigwidi and encamped, after a march of four hours, at Emwawalo, the hamlet of a petty Chief of that name. The next day I arrived at the village of Mlobwe, the first Makua Chief of any importance on my route. Here I was compelled to remain nearly two days, the reason given for not permitting me to proceed being that I must remain to be seen, as I was the first European that had passed that way. This was certainly one reason, and from that point to this I have had to undergo the nuisance of self-exhibition, and have been besieged at times in my tent by several hundred people, who have come in from the surrounding country to see the "Mzungu."

Another reason is the reluctance to permit you to pass until all is squeezed out of you that the Chief thinks possible, and in this rapacity, as well as in the number and independence of the Makua Chiefs, I foresee one of the chief obstacles to travelling in this country.

On the afternoon of the 29th I reached the town of the Chief Nyiga, where I was delayed another whole day. This man is the worst specimen of a Makua Chief that I have yet encountered; of about 21 or 22 years of age, of repulsive appearance, a great drunkard, and held much in fear by his people. He seems also to have some power, has three chief towns or villages, and over a hundred wives and concubines.

Before reaching the next stage, Bwebwe, on the 31st, two small rivers, the Rendeni and Natovi, running to the north-east, were crossed, said to be tributaries of the Mromonio, which empties itself into Mokambo Bay.

The village of Bwebwe, 40 miles from the coast, formed my encampment on the 31st and 1st, and from thence I travelled through country sparsely populated (avoiding a longer and more populous route), sleeping seven nights in the forest, and arrived at Shalawe yesterday morning. On this stage I was again delayed a whole day by the sickness of my head boy from fever, who had to be carried the last 25 miles.

The whole distance walked from the coast has been 149 miles, greater than I had been led to expect, the road at no part bad, and throughout fairly direct.

I have not yet been able to lay down any track with sufficient care to correctly judge the actual distance and direction made good; but a rough computation of my courses places the town of Shalawe W. by N.  $\frac{3}{4}$  N. of Mdigwidi, my point of departure, distant 110 miles. I am therefore already well in the heart of the Makua country, hitherto quite unknown to Europeans.

Eight rivers have been crossed *en route*, tributaries of the Mromonio and Ngambo (which empties itself at Jasa and Ufugu, on the northern shore of Mokambo), flowing to the northward, and of the Mji Mkwali to the southward.

The general character of the country for the first 40 miles is slightly undulating and thinly timbered, with thick undergrowth, but fairly populous and cultivated. It then changes, as a gradual ascent is made, until the first hills are reached about 48 miles from the coast, when it becomes more rocky and broken, granite slabs and boulders being thrown up about the path, and many abrupt and precipitous hills being passed of altitudes ranging from 200 to 1,000 feet.

Forests of bamboo-cane here take the place of the vegetation of the lower and level country.

The country preserves this character, the hills which come into view increasing in size and boldness of form until the 142nd mile, when you debouch upon the plain of Shalawe, a magnificent rolling plain, thickly studded with villages and hamlets, and situated amongst hills, some of which must rise to a height of 3,000 feet. The point at which we began to descend into this plain afforded a very fine view of some of these.

The names of all have been obtained and their bearings taken, and many particulars noted respecting the country through which I have passed, all which I hope to be able to lay before your Lordship at the end of this journey. At present I can do no more than give the very roughest sketch of my line of route.

I am now on the outskirts of the country of the Upper Makua, or Lomwe, of whom Gavala is one of the most powerful Chiefs. I shall be obliged to remain here some days to gain his friendship and assistance to enable me to reach the town of Namurola, the next great Chief, four or five days further inland. As my party of coast men is small, numbering only twenty-five, and I have to obtain from each of these ten or twelve carriers to assist in carrying the loads, my progress is much dependent on their friendly assistance. I am happy to say that it has not yet failed me, and with one exception, that of Nyiga, I have been courteously and well received. If any difficulty should be experienced here, it will be due to the advice of some coast traders and one Arab, now at this place, by whom my presence is naturally regarded with distrust and suspicion. But I hope to be able to overcome it, and have already had one very satisfactory interview with the Chief Gavala.

I expect to return to the coast in about six or seven weeks' time (D.V.), and trust before this journey is accomplished to be able to collect an amount of information respecting a country of which, as yet, we know absolutely nothing, that will be of service both in the interests of civilization and the suppression of the Slave Trade, as well as add in some degree to our geographical knowledge. In gaining the latter I feel greatly the want of a good chronometer, possessing which my naval training would have enabled me to astronomically fix the positions of conspicuous and important points. Failing

this, I am endeavouring, by additional care in the use of the few instruments I possess, to lay down a sketch map that will, I hope, be found not very inaccurate.

I trust your Lordship will approve my proceedings as reported.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 86.

*Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 21, 1881.*  
I AM directed by Earl Granville to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings, as reported in your despatch dated the 10th September last, in connection with your visit to the Makua country.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

PORTUGAL. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

No. 87.

*Commander Dacres to Captain Brownrigg.*

Sir, *"Wild Swan," at Mozambique, February 17, 1881.*  
I HAVE the honour to report that I arrived at Mozambique on the 7th February, and on the 8th I visited Lieutenant O'Neill, R.N., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, when I was told by him "that the Portuguese were about to send a force to try and effect the capture of Amad Abdullah, the Chief of Shabala, and Amadi, ex-Capitão Môr, who had been convicted of slave dealing, but had refused to appear before the authorities at Mozambique when ordered to do so."

2. I immediately telegraphed to you for permission to co-operate, and upon receiving an answer in the affirmative, I requested Consul O'Neill to offer my co-operation to the Portuguese Government, and upon his doing so it was accepted.

3. Upon calling on the Governor-General he explained to me the steps he intended taking to effect the capture of the Chief, which were as follows:—

A force of natives under the command of Captain Joachim de Feriera was to leave Mossorie that night, and to cross the Conducia River opposite Bar Point, and friendly Chiefs were to come down from the northward of Shabala, and so surround the opposing Chief's force. Her Majesty's ship under my command was to go up Conducia Bay (leaving Mozambique at 4 A.M.) and get as close to Bar Point as possible, and with my boats to prevent the escape of the Chief across the river. Captain Vidal de Souza would go also in a Zambesi river gun-boat.

4. Accordingly I was ready at 4 A.M. 9th February, but did not weigh until 5.15 A.M., as I saw no sign of the gun-boat getting under weigh until that time. I proceeded up Conducia Bay, and at about 11 A.M. anchored inside Bar Point. Upon communicating with Captain Vidal de Souza he told me Captain Feriera had crossed early that morning and was then on his way to Shabala, and that he intended proceeding to Chicoma in the gun-boat, asking me to accompany him with a boat's crew, the ship remaining to guard the passage.

5. Just as we were starting, one of my boats brought information from a man crossing the river in a canoe that the Portuguese force was retreating: I immediately suggested that I should embark my landing party in the gun-boat to cover their retreat. My offer was accepted, and the men were on their way on board when the boats with the Portuguese force on board were seen coming round Bar Point, they having embarked at Fucumcolu. Captain Feriera informed me that he had surrounded the village of Shabala,

but his native force had bolted, and he was obliged to cover the retreat with his fourteen Loanda soldiers only. Captain Vidal de Souza said there was nothing more to be done, and that he should return to Mozambique, so I accordingly returned also.

6. On my way down Conducia Bay I observed a man swimming in the water, and on picking him up found him to be one of the Portuguese native allies. On questioning him, he said that he and several more men had been chased down to the beach, and those who had not swam across had been shot or knifed. I neared the north bank of the bay, and seeing several men in the water being fired at by men on shore, I fired a shot, which at once dispersed the enemy into the bush; I picked up six of the Portuguese allies, the gun-boat going closer into the shore and picking up more afterwards. I saw several natives who had swam safely across the bay walking over the south reef.

7. Upon my arrival at Mozambique the same day, 9th February, I called upon Consul O'Neill, and he had an interview with the Governor-General, who informed him that he should organize another expedition which would be ready about the 17th February, and upon Consul O'Neill offering my co-operation it was cordially accepted.

8. I left Mozambique on the morning of the 10th February to pick up my boats cruising off the west coast of Madagascar, which I had arranged to do on the 12th.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. H. P. DACRES.

No. 88.

*Commander Dacres to Captain Brownrigg.*

*"Wild Swan," at Sea, Lat. 16° 48' S., Long. 39° 46' E.,  
February 28, 1881.*

Sir,

ON my return to Mozambique on the 17th February, after having picked up my boats cruising off the west coast of Madagascar, I communicated with Mr. Nunez (Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Quillimaine), at that time acting for Consul O'Neill, who was away on a tour in the Umfusi district, and had an interview with his Excellency the Governor-General of Mozambique, for the purpose of again repeating my offer of co-operation. He informed me he intended again to make an attempt to capture Sheikh Amad Abdullah, and Amadi, ex-Capitão Môr, and that he would be most thankful for my assistance, giving me a rough outline of what he intended done.

2. In the evening at 10 P.M. his Excellency sent a letter to Mr. Nunez, in consequence of which, at 3 A.M. 18th February, I started in Her Majesty's ship under my command to carry out the wishes expressed in it.

3. I dropped the whaler to watch Port Velbaco, the steam-cutter and galley to watch Quisima Julo River and Fernando Veloso Bay, and the sailing cutter to watch Memba Bay, and as far north as Samooka, whilst I proceeded in the ship as far north as Luria Bay, and returning south on the morning of the 22nd February, picking up the boats on the way, and anchoring in Mozambique Harbour at 4:30 P.M. the 22nd.

4. I should state that Mr. Thomas W. May, gunner, who was in charge of the whaler, was given a note for me by a native in a canoe, and on sending it to the Consul for translation it proved to be from [not stated in original]. The letter was forwarded to the Governor-General.

5. On my return I found that Consul O'Neill had arrived, and had received on the 22nd the inclosed letter and inclosures from his Excellency the Governor-General. I immediately informed his Excellency, through Consul O'Neill, that I was debarred from landing by orders, but if there was anything that could be done either by the ship or boats, I should be most happy to assist. His Excellency requested me, through Consul O'Neill, to anchor in Conducia Bay, as near to Chicoma as possible, and then communicate with Captain Vidal de Souza, the captain of the port, as to what might be necessary to do.

6. Accordingly at 4 A.M., 23rd February, I weighed, and at 6 A.M. anchored in Conducia Bay, about a mile off the village of Fucomcolo. I dispatched the steam-cutter, manned and armed, in charge of Mr. Arthur H. S. Elwes, Sub-Lieutenant, up to Bar Point, to discover any movements of the Portuguese force; he returned about 1:30 P.M., bringing a letter from Major Castellard, the officer in command, stating that his carriers had deserted him, and that he should not be down to Conducia Point until

daylight the following morning. I immediately sent the cutter on to Mozambique, with the letter to the Governor-General.

7. During the day Mr. W. H. Maunsell, Navigating Lieutenant, was away sounding between Sombrero and the mainland, and he found that there was a passage with a least depth of three feet at low water right off Chicoma.

8. I also had boats away reconnoitring along the coast; about 100 men armed with muskets and spears were observed coming from Chicoma along the shore to Fucumcolo; also armed people at the villages of Chicoma, Mima Lonca, and at port Velhaco; no hostility was shown towards our boats, however, but canoes from some of the villages were sent off both to the ship and boats with cocoa-nuts, &c.

9. On the 24th at daylight I went up in the steam-cutter to Conducia Point, to find out if the troops had come down, and to communicate with Major Castellard and Captain Vidal de Souza, and at about 7 A.M. the advanced guard arrived, and shortly afterwards the main body, consisting of 215 regular troops (Loando negroes), armed with Snider and Westley Richards' rifles, with Portuguese officers and non-commissioned officers, and some thirty carriers.

10. At 9.30 A.M. Captain Vidal de Souza arrived with two Zambesi gun-boats and lighters for conveying the troops across, and two Hotchkiss guns for service on shore, and a few artillerymen to work them. I informed Captain Vidal de Souza what our boats had discovered, and asked for instructions as to what he wished our boats to do. After he had consulted with Major Castellard, he informed me that, after the men had had their breakfast, they would be landed on the other side, where they would encamp, one of the gun-boats being dispatched next morning to Mozambique to ask the Governor-General to send carriers; and if they were not sent, he proposed marching the men, with two days' provisions, along the beach towards Chicoma, but that, on the return of the gun-boat, he would communicate with me what was going to be done.

11. At noon the 25th February I left the ship, in the steam-cutter, for Mozambique, to communicate with you, and there received your telegram about Wybrants' relief. I waited until noon of the 26th, when I returned to the ship, and found that the Portuguese force had marched from Bar Point to a village called Tamalap, which they destroyed, returning the same evening to Bar Point. On my way to the ship I observed the gun-boats, with the troops on board, proceeding to Chicoma. Immediately after communicating with the ship I started after them, and, just before arriving, I saw the village of Chicoma in flames. At about 4.30 P.M., in company with Mr. Arthur H. S. Elwes, Sub-Lieutenant, and Mr. Warwick A. Green, Assistant Paymaster, I landed, and found the Portuguese troops skirmishing over the high land that overlooks the village to the northward, the main body of the enemy having retreated in that direction, although some were still lurking in the thick undergrowth on both sides of the village, which evidently had not been cleared before advancing. From out of this undergrowth a Portuguese soldier (corporal) was shot in the shoulder.

12. At about 6 P.M. the troops retired on the gun-boats, the enemy at the same time occupying the thick undergrowth about 100 yards from the beach and abreast the gun-boats, and keeping up a desultory fire, the Portuguese force firing in the most disorganized manner every way. The gun-boats were at this time aground, and as I thought that, if the enemy were to attack boldly in force, the Portuguese might be all massacred, I returned to the ship, taking with me the wounded man, manned and armed boats, and at 9 P.M. returned to Chicoma, and after communicating with Captain Vidal de Souza I took up a flanking position with the boats' guns, and firing an occasional double-shell into the bush to keep it clear.

13. I remained in as close as possible, keeping a boat rowing guard all night. At about 2 A.M. 27th February the gun-boats floated and shifted off into deep water, where I followed with my boats.

14. On leaving the ship, to create a diversion, I ordered several blank cartridges to be fired from the ship at intervals, knowing the great dread natives have of big guns, and also to inform Captain Vidal de Souza that we were on our way. It had the desired effect, as no more shots were fired by the Makuas.

15. At daylight on the 27th February the Zambesi gun-boats returned to Mozambique, and I returned with my boats to the ship.

16. I regret to say that before we could get the wounded man on board he was dead, and was buried next morning on Sombrero Island. (Medical Officer's Report herewith.)

17. I am sorry Captain Vidal de Souza did not inform me he was going to attack Chicoma, as he promised to do, as I think our boats would have been of the greatest assistance in clearing the bush of the enemy.

18. On Sunday morning, the 27th February, a party of Mozambique natives informed me they had been ordered to burn Fucomcolo, but they had been afraid to come on the previous night on account of the firing, and were going to do it then, and accordingly they landed in rough skirmishing order, and finding the village deserted, ransacked and burnt it in about half-an-hour, and then returned to Mozambique.

The Portuguese revenue cutter, "Robillo da Silva," covered the landing with her gun.

19. Although the officers and ship's company have not taken a very active part in the fighting connected with the expedition, yet one and all have shown the greatest zeal and readiness in all the duties that they have been called upon to perform. The boats, when manned and armed, proceeded quietly and expeditiously up a tortuous and shallow channel, at low water, on a very dark night, and all further proceedings were conducted by officers and men entirely to my satisfaction.

The crew of the steam-cutter were under fire, off and on, for about two hours. Mr. Arthur H. S. Elwes, Sub-Lieutenant, and Mr. Warwick A. Green, Assistant Paymaster, were both with me in the steam-cutter, and rendered me much assistance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. H. P. DACRES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 88.

*Certificate of the Death of a Portuguese Soldier.*

ON the 26th February, at 9 P.M., I examined a Portuguese soldier brought on board by Commander Dacres, supposed to be Portazal or Baltazar, a native of Goa, and a Corporal in the Portuguese Colonial Corps, about 25 or 26 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches in stature, dark coloured. Found him quite dead. Death was caused by a bullet wound through the left shoulder, severing the auxiliary or main artery of the arm.

There was no other mark or wound on body.

(Signed)

JOHN S. DOBBYN, M.D.,  
Staff Surgeon, R.N.

"Wild Swan," at Conducia Bay, February 26, 1881.

Inclosure 2 in No. 88.

*Orders given to Major Castellard, Commanding Portuguese Detachment destined to operate in Matibane.*

HIS Excellency the Governor-General having intrusted you with the command of the detachment destined to operate in the capture of the ex-Sheikh of Quotangonia, Amadi Abdullah, and the ex-Capitão Môr, Amadi, he has charged me to transmit to you the following instructions for your guidance:

You will leave for Mussoril on the 22nd at an hour that will be hereafter named, and from thence proceed to Matibane, so timing yourself as to be on the right bank of Conducia River at 4 A.M. on the 23rd. This important point will be left in charge of the four in charge of the "Capitão Môr das terras primas," which charge you will arrange by establishing communications between Conducia and Chicoma, so that it may be possible to forward to you any further orders that may appear necessary.

When on the march you will take care to have an advance and rear guard with scouts on both sides to ensure against surprise. One detachment will never leave the artillery, and another will guard the provisions and ammunition, and take care that the carriers do not desert with their burdens.

You will ensure every vigilance when encamped for the night, posting sentinels and outposts, and observing rigidly all the formalities laid down for such occasions. All villages will be kindly searched up to that in which the ex-Sheikh usually lives, and which was searched a little time since by Captain Feriera, treating all who resist as enemies, but avoiding all barbarities, especially with children, women, and old people. When the village of the ex-Sheikh is reached, if any resistance is encountered it is to be completely destroyed. Immediately it is known that the ex-Sheikh and the Capitão Môr are prisoners or dead hostilities shall cease; if only one is killed, the capture or death of the other will be waited for. Their families will be made prisoners, but any

ill-treatment of them will be followed by severe and summary punishment. If at the end of two days their capture is not effected, the column will continue searching the neighbourhood, and on the 25th will detach a force with carriers to Chicoma, when they will await new orders and provisions, which will be sent in a steam-boat to that place. The carriers should carry empty buckets.

An English detachment will make from Chicoma to Matibane, and will there co-operate with the force under your command.

It should be remembered that your first object is the capture of these two criminals, and that you operate against the villages subject to them simply because they are giving them all assistance. Let us be implacable to the enemy, but let us give protection to the helpless and be generous to the conquered. As it is possible that the column may have to delay in the country, you will take care that no stores belonging to the enemy are destroyed, as it may be necessary to avail ourselves of them in case provisions should run short.

The Government gives nothing to the devastation of districts subject to it, and it is only to maintain the dignity of my honour that we have dispatched this expedition to the Makua district.

His Excellency authorizes you to use all the severity that circumstances require, warning you to take care that none of the wanton and nameless barbarities are committed that so often disgrace African warfare.

God guard, &c.

(Signed)

, *Secretary-General.*

Major Castellard,  
Commanding 4th Battalion.

No. 89.

*Lieutenant Rooper to Commander Dacres.*

Sir,

*"Wild Swan," June 1, 1881.*

IN obedience to your orders I left the ship on Sunday, the 29th May, in the cutter, in company with the whaler, Sub-Lieutenant Elwes in charge.

I entered the river marked Tejungo on the chart at noon, and having proceeded a short distance up the river I observed a village on the left bank, a small creek running past it, which I entered in the whaler. The natives of the village came down towards the water, armed with guns, &c. Being unable to communicate with them, and as they did not appear to be friendly, I returned to the main stream. In the meantime I had sent the cutter up the river to endeavour to communicate with some natives in canoes, which, however, they failed to do, as the canoes invariably made for the bank with all possible speed. There was a scaffolding erected on a small elevation near the village, evidently used as a look-out place, to which the natives ran on our leaving. From this place they could see out to sea. I should like to have returned with the cutter to examine the village and creek more thoroughly, but finding the cutter about 2 miles up stream and a strong flood running, I had no time. The creek being narrow, the bank high and covered with jungle, the whaler by herself would have been at the mercy of the natives. The reason I did not take the cutter up in the first place was that I feared she might get aground. I feel perfectly confident, from their gestures and manner of talking, that these were hostile natives.

I then proceeded up the river, passing many creeks on the way, the banks of none of which had any signs of habitation; some of these were very large, and into one, the mouth of which I examined, numerous and smaller creeks flowed. Into any of these creeks a dhow might easily be poled at high tide, even at low, there being plenty of water in most of them.

For many square miles there is nothing but mangrove swamps, and these creeks exist by thousands, forming a maze which boats would take months to examine. Any number of dhows might be hidden with but little chance of discovery, unless assistance was procured from the natives by the searchers. The creeks, too, are never straight, so it is impossible to see a quarter of a mile ahead in any of them. When about 7 miles from the mouth, I observed a village off the right bank, off which I anchored. The natives came down, some thirty in number, all armed, mostly with old flint-lock rifles (which I noticed afterwards they invariably kept at full cock), the remainder with spears. Among them were two who talked Swahili, one belonging to Myanterano. I landed with an interpreter and a Seedie, hauling the boats off. They asked me what I wanted, and I

replied we were in search of slave dhows. One man offered to swear on the Koran there were none in the river.

As they appeared friendly enough I walked up to the village, or rather to one house in the village, as it is exceedingly scattered. Here I was received by two Banians, and found besides two Comoro men, making six Swahili-speaking persons in all. The Banians informed me the name of the village was Rinen. They said they were engaged in trading in india-rubber and ivory, and the four Swahili-speaking men were in their employ. They informed me the Headman of the village was there, but though messengers were sent for him, neither then nor afterwards did he appear. His name was said to be Baily la Minu, and the name of the chief of the district Hoshena, and he lived five days' journey away. They informed me they had heard that the Portuguese river gun-boat had run ashore, and was high and dry when boarded by the natives. I endeavoured to engage the Swahili-speaking men as pilot. One promised his services, but disappeared on some excuse, and was not seen again. I anchored that night about a mile above the village. Next morning, the tide being ebb strong, and there being no wind, I anchored again off the village. I landed and went up to the Banyan's house, escorted by all the male population, armed, as before. I asked them why they were all armed, and why the women and children were all sent away. They replied they did not know whether we came in peace or war. I pointed out that, having landed the day before, they ought to have known I came in peace, telling them, at the same time, that should I find a slave dhow I should surely take her. I again asked for the Chief, but he was not forthcoming, neither were they willing that I should walk about the village. I could obtain no supplies from them, though they pointed out the watering place at once, which, however, being at the landing-place, it was obvious to them that I must have found it out. Upon the tide making, we proceeded up the river. The wind being foul, we did not succeed in getting far, perhaps another 7 miles, seeing nothing of interest, the river flowing through mangroves the whole way, with the exception of one place, where there was a white chalky bluff, on which was dry land. As we proceeded higher the river narrowed. I should have observed that the river bifurcated just below Renui, which village is therefore situated on a peninsula. Whether we were afterwards in the main river or not I cannot tell. We returned and anchored that night at the same place as the night before. Next morning, 21st, we proceeded down stream and rejoined the ship, which we found at anchor outside.

I entertain very strong suspicions that the Swahili-speaking people were all of them more or less engaged in the Slave Trade, and more especially do I entertain suspicions of the two Comoro men whom I met at the Banyan's house. My reasons are various. Taken apart they may be of little importance, but taken together they seem to me to be worthy of attention.

1. The place could not possibly be more suitable for the carrying on of an illicit traffic; it is rarely, if ever, visited by any authorities whatever, naval, military, or civil, English or Portuguese; in fact, I believe that the Portuguese exert no influence whatever in that district. It would be extremely difficult for any one searching to find either the vessels intended to carry slaves or the slaves themselves; the vessels could easily get to sea any time, the entrance being, as I have pointed out, easy and safe.

2. The look-out scaffolding already mentioned, which was apparently intended to command a view of the mouth of the river and out to sea.

3. The great interest the natives displayed in my movements when I was on shore; their unwillingness to give me information as to the river, or that I should see the village, or to supply me with provisions, and their being all constantly armed, and their women and children not showing themselves at all.

4. The great contrast to all this is the behaviour of the natives on the banks of a river only a few miles to the south, visited by you, with me in your company, shortly afterwards, these natives being exceedingly friendly, showing no suspicion as to us or our movements, willing to sell us more chickens than we were willing to buy, delighted that we should see their village, absolutely carrying me half way to one village on their shoulders, almost whether I would or no, women and children coming to make their salaams, and their evident pleasure at our visit.

5. The Comoro men, two of them especially, struck me as not being the sort of men likely to be employed by Banyans, especially as the Banyans were evidently not large traders. They were men, in my opinion, not accustomed to be in any such low position as that would argue; not only were they better dressed, but seemed a higher class of man than the others, Banyans included. The anxiety of one of them, during a long conversation at the Banyan's house, was to me apparent. It may be mentioned that I saw neither ivory or india-rubber, but if I had that would have argued little.



6. I asked was there any road to Nyassa; they were very emphatic indeed, more so than the occasion seemed to demand, in denying the existence of any such road; I asked them how a person wishing to get to the Nyassa district would set about it. The serious way in which I was solemnly assured that no person from that district ever wanted to go to such a place was quite ludicrous. I am not in a position to give an authoritative opinion as to the probability of such a road to Nyassa, but if the people trade in ivory and india-rubber there must be communication with the interior existing, and it seems strange that they should be cut off from a particular district. I should not weigh much on this fact, believing that the supply of slaves from the southern parts comes from other districts; but the importance which these people evidently attached to this question arrested my attention, especially as it seemed so likely that their answer was false. Also it seems strange that, seeing the interest in the subject, that they should not have offered any information as to the means of communication with the interior, unless they had some reasons for wishing to keep me in ignorance on the matter.

7. They also denied that this was the river in which the "Thetis" made her captures, declaring that it was in another river further north, which is, as a matter of fact, untrue. Until I went up the Secungo River with you my suspicions were not nearly so strong as they were afterwards, as I had put down the carrying of arms, and the suspicious behaviour of the natives, to the ordinary manner and customs of these men being savages. But the more I think over it, the stronger the conviction becomes in my mind, that that river is a nest of slave-dealers, and I had come to that conclusion before I was aware of the fact that Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique had received information that a cargo was likely to be run from that same river. Consequently, I had no idea when I entered that river that I was more likely to come across slavers than on any other cruise, so that my mind was, and is now, I believe, entirely unbiassed in the matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUGH B. ROOPER.

## TURKEY.

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No. 90.

*Earl Granville to Mr. St. John.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 7, 1881.*

THE Lords of the Admiralty have informed me that Rear-Admiral Jones has reported, in a letter dated the 16th November from Columbo, that he had made arrangements for Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" to visit Jeddah occasionally during the pilgrim season, and to cruize in that neighbourhood for the suppression of the Slave Trade; also that Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" had been ordered to watch the African coast between Perim and Hawakil for the prevention of the Slave Trade, visiting Aden once a fortnight.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 91.

*Mr. St. John to Earl Granville.—(Received January 20.)*

My Lord,

*Constantinople, January 12, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a despatch from Colonel Wilson on the subject of the reported Slave Traffic on the South Coast of Anatolia, and the position of Vice-Consul Keun at Adalia with respect to domestic slaves claiming protection.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) F. R. ST. JOHN.

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Inclosure in No. 91.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson to Mr. St. John.*

(Extract.)

*Adalia, December 31, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to state that I have been informed, on what I consider good authority, that over 100 slaves are landed each year on the south coast of Anatolia.

The Traffic is said to be carried on by Arab and Greek vessels which, to the number of 300, annually load with timber, for the Egyptian market, at the mouths of the rivers and small creeks between Adalia and Mersina. There are no villages or Custom-house officials at these places, and it would be quite easy to land slaves unobserved and march them into the interior for disposal. The timber trade commences in May and lasts till September.

I have requested Captain Stewart, who is about to visit the district referred to, to make careful inquiry into the alleged Traffic; but it is very difficult to obtain reliable information from Moslems with respect to slavery.

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No. 92.

*Earl Granville to Mr. St. John.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, January 27, 1881.*

MR. ZOHRAB has communicated to you a copy of his despatch of the 30th ultimo, respecting the case of Alee Kassim, who had been condemned to fourteen years' penal servitude for the murder of a slave-girl.

I have to request you to press the Porte to confirm the sentence passed upon this person.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 93.

*Earl Granville to Mr. St. John.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 31, 1881.*  
I HAVE to instruct you to state to the Turkish Government that, from reliable information which has reached Her Majesty's Government, they have learnt that the Slave Trade in the Red Sea and the Hedjaz has considerably increased of late, and you will call upon them to take measures for putting it down.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 94.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 19, 1881.*  
I HAVE received from Mr. Consul Zohrab a copy of the despatch which he addressed on the 23rd ultimo to Mr. St. John respecting the renewed prevalence of the Slave Trade in the Hedjaz since the advent to power of Abdul Moutalib, and I have to request that your Excellency will address a strong representation on this subject to the Porte.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 95.

*Mr. St. John to Earl Granville.—(Received February 25.)*

My Lord, *Constantinople, February 12, 1881.*  
I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copies of a correspondence in regard to a fugitive from Mecca who has sought protection in Her Majesty's Consulate at Jeddah. I trust that my action in the matter will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) F. R. ST. JOHN.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 95.

*Consul Zohrab to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir, *Jeddah, December 22, 1880.*  
IN the early part of November an Abyssinian eunuch of about 18 years of age, named Ehsar Agha, sought the protection of this Consulate. He made the following statement:—

He is a native of Ghera, in Galla, Abyssinia. About nine years ago his father, being unable to pay the taxes imposed by King John, fled from the village. He, the son, was seized by the tax collectors and sold; his purchasers made him a eunuch, and sold him again to some man who brought him to Jeddah, where he was purchased by Omer Nassif Effendi, the Agent of the late Grand Shereef, and sent to Constantinople to Alee Pasha, of the Amou family, who sent him to the Validé Sultan, by whom he was given to Murad Effendi, afterwards Sultan Murad. He remained in the Sultan's household till his downfall, when, with five other eunuchs, he was sent to Mecca; there he remained for about three years, receiving a monthly salary of 450 piastres. Six months

ago he, with two other eunuchs, was sent to Medina; his pay was stopped, and he was left to live "as best he could." Finding he was rapidly losing all he possessed, he determined to escape and seek British protection. With this object in view, he asked for and obtained permission to go on the pilgrimage to Mecca; on arriving there, he abandoned everything he possessed, and, coming to Jeddah, sought the protection of this Consulate.

On the 22nd November I was informed by the Kaïmakam of Jeddah that, though Ehsar Agha was free, he must return to his duties. (Translation inclosed.)

On the 9th December I replied to the Kaïmakam that I was ready to aid in his return if, by his being paid his wages, Ehsar Agha could be induced to leave this Consulate. (Translation inclosed.)

On the 12th December I received a letter from the Governor-General (translation inclosed) informing me that Ehsar Agha is a free man, and at the same time to all intents a slave. I have taken the opinion of several Mussulmans on this letter, and all tell me it is based on false grounds. In my reply I told his Excellency that Ehsar Agha, being free, I cannot see how he can be reduced to slavery a second time, and that, under the circumstances, I feel I must ask for instructions before taking a decided step.

I have tried to induce Ehsar Agha to return to Mecca; his reply to me is: "If I went back I should be tortured and killed; I have fled because I felt certain the English would protect me. I have abandoned everything; I had clothes and money I brought to the Hedjaz with me; I do not want them. I want my freedom, and to be able to go where I wish to earn my livelihood. If you give me up I will instantly kill myself, for nothing will induce me to go to Mecca to endure torture."

The boy wishes to go to Egypt to work for his livelihood.

There are ways in which this matter could be easily settled, but as the boy belongs to the Imperial family, I do not think it would be right on my part to act without your Excellency's instructions.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure 2 in No. 95.

*The Kaïmakam of Jeddah to Consul Zohrab.*

(Translation.)

21 Zil Hidjé, 1297 (November 22, 1880).

I HAVE this day been informed by the Governor-General of the vilayet, in a letter dated the 20th Zil Hidjé, 1297, that one of the eunuchs of the temple, named Ehsan Aga, has fled and taken refuge in Her Majesty's Consulate. This man is not a slave; he was liberated by His Majesty the Sultan, and is one of the servants of the Holy Temple, and I am instructed to send him back to Mecca. I therefore beg you to hand him to me that I may send him to Mecca.

Inclosure 3 in No. 95.

*Consul Zohrab to the Kaïmakam of Jeddah.*

(Translation.)

December 9, 1880.

I HAVE received your letter of the 21st Zil Hidjé, regarding Ehsan Agha, who has taken refuge in this Consulate, being delivered to your Excellency so that he may be sent back to Mecca, as he is one of the servants of the temple and has been liberated by His Majesty the Sultan. I have examined Ehsan Agha; he says he was a slave, and has been a servant of the temple, but he gets no wages; he adds that as he is a free man, he has the right to go where he pleases to earn a living. I shall feel obliged by your giving this information to the Governor-General, and I beg you to state that if Ehsan Agha is paid his wages he may be induced to return; if he is not he would wish to proceed elsewhere. I shall be most happy to do what is right and proper on receipt of his Excellency's reply.

Inclosure 4 in No. 95.

*The Governor-General of the Hedjaz to Consul Zohrab.*

(Translation.)

9 Moharrem, 1298 (December 12, 1880).

I HAVE written to the Kaïmakam of the province regarding Ehsan Agha, one of the eunuchs serving in the Temple of Medina, who has sought refuge in your Consulate, to demand him of you, and send him back to Mecca, that he may go back to his duties. I have now received a letter from the Kaïmakam, inclosing a copy of your letter to him, which I have read. I have the honour to inform you that the eunuch in question was liberated by His Majesty the Sultan, on condition that he should serve in the temple and a certain salary was allotted to him. According to ancient regulations existing amongst the eunuchs who serve at the temples, the salary of a new servant is taken by one of the old servants, who, in return, has to feed and clothe him. When a new servant is promoted and gets higher wages he takes his own salary, and then no one interferes with him. According to the same regulations, no servant is permitted to leave the service without cause (that is, of his own free will). As Ehsan Agha is one of the servants under these regulations, he cannot leave the service. I therefore hope that you will be so kind as to consign him to the Kaïmakam, so that he may be sent back to his duties.

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 Inclosure 5 in No. 95.
*Consul Zohrab to the Governor-General of the Hedjaz.*

(Translation.)

December 17, 1880.

I HAVE received your Excellency's letter dated 9 Moharrem, 1298, and have carefully weighed its contents, and requesting the delivery of Ehsan Agha to the Kaïmakam, so that he may be sent back to Mecca to perform his duties, in accordance with the ancient custom of the eunuchs, who serve in the Holy Temple, which do not permit a person to receive the wages he earns, or to leave the service when he wishes.

Your Excellency's letters prove that Ehsan Agha has been made free; I cannot, therefore, understand how he can be again reduced to slavery. The only course I can now follow is to forward copies of your Excellency's letters to my Government, and to await the instructions I get.

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 Inclosure 6 in No. 95.
*Mr. St. John to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

Constantinople, January 26, 1881.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 22nd December last, respecting the Abyssinian eunuch, Ehsar Aga.

I am of opinion that this person should not be given up to the local authorities unless with his own consent. It appears to me that the authorities, having declared that Ehsar is no longer a slave, and that he had been given his liberty by the Sultan, have no right to insist upon his return to Mecca, and should allow him to go where he likes. As regards the statement of the Vali of the Hedjaz that Ehsar had been set free on condition of serving in the temple of Mecca, I am informed that his return could not be insisted upon on that ground. I am told that eunuchs, on obtaining their freedom, frequently request permission to retire to Mecca for the rest of their days, but that they are perfectly free to change their residence at any time they wish. Moreover, if Ehsar were handed over to the authorities and sent back to Mecca, it is not improbable that he would be accused of taking refuge at Her Majesty's Consulate with a view of becoming a Christian, and that he would suffer torture, and perhaps death, in consequence. Under the circumstances, it appears to me the best solution of the matter would be to embark Ehsar on board an English vessel for Egypt, whither he seems anxious to proceed, in order to gain his livelihood.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) F. R. ST. JOHN.

## Inclosure 7 in No. 95.

*Note Verbale**Sublime Porte, le 8 Février, 1881.*

IL résulte d'un Rapport adressé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères par le Gouverneur-Général du Vilayet du Hedjaz qu'un certain Ehsar, ancien domestique du Palais Impérial, appelé, il y a quatre ans par le tirage au sort à la garde du Haremi Cherif de Medine, vient de désertier son poste. Safvet Pacha ajoute qu'informées que cet individu se trouvait chez M. le Consul d'Angleterre à Djeddah les autorités Impériales se sont adressées à lui pour demander la restitution du fuyard à son service, qui a un caractère obligatoire, mais que jusqu'ici elles n'ont reçu que des réponses évasives. Le Gouverneur-Général conclut en demandant l'envoi d'ordres superieurs à M. le Consul. Le Ministère Impérial ne fait qu'appuyer cette demande et prie l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique de vouloir bien inviter son Agent à Djeddah à remettre sans retard le dit Ehsar aux autorités locales, qui doivent l'expédier à Medine.

(Translation.)

*Sublime Porte, February 8, 1881.*

IT appears from a Report sent to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs by the Governor-General of the Vilayet of the Hedjaz that a certain Ehsar, formerly a servant in the Imperial Palace, and who four years ago was chosen by lot to guard the Haremi Sherif of Medina, has just deserted his post. Safvet Pasha adds that on being informed that this man was with the English Consul at Jeddah, the Imperial authorities requested him to deliver up the fugitive in his employ, which was of an obligatory character, but that up to the present time they have received nothing but evasive answers. Finally, the Governor-General requests that superior orders may be sent to the Consul. The Imperial Ministry supports this request, and begs the English Embassy to direct its Agent at Jeddah without delay to deliver up the said Ehsar to the local authorities, who will send him to Medina.

## Inclosure 8 in No. 95.

*Mr. St. John to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

*Constantinople, February 10, 1881.*

IN continuation of my despatch to you of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of an Abyssinian named Ehsar, I inclose herewith a copy of a note from the Porte demanding his surrender.

I referred to this case with Assim Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, when calling on him on the 7th instant. His Excellency requested that I would instruct you to represent to the fugitive that though he could not be compelled to return to Mecca after manumission, it would be greatly to his advantage if he consented to go there, as nothing but starvation awaited him elsewhere.

I asked would any force be used to prevent Ehsar from proceeding to, say, Paris, if he elected to make that capital his residence. The Minister replied that Ehsar is a free agent, and might go where he pleased; but his Excellency repeated that he should be advised to return to Mecca.

Under these circumstances, I can only repeat the instructions conveyed to you in my despatch of the 26th ultimo.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) F. R. ST. JOHN.

## No. 96.

*Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received March 14.)*

My Lord,

*Constantinople, March 6, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 19th ultimo, respecting the renewed prevalence of the Slave Trade in the Hedjaz, and directing me to make a strong representation to the Porte on the subject. I beg to inform your Lordship, in reply, that on the receipt of Mr. Zohrab's despatch of the

23rd January last, Mr. St. John brought the matter to Assim Pasha's notice, and, as your Lordship will see by the inclosed Memorandum from Sir A. Sandison, the Porte has already sent stringent instructions to the Governor of the Hedjaz and the Yemen on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

Inclosure in No. 96.

*Memorandum.*

WITH reference to Lord Granville's despatch of the 19th ultimo and Mr. Consul Zohrab's despatch of the 23rd January last, respecting the increase of the Slave Traffic at Jeddah, I have the honour to state, by desire of the Turkish Ministers, that on the previous representations made by Mr. St. John "most severe" instructions on the subject had been sent by the Porte, about a month ago, to the Governor-General of the Hedjaz and the Yemen.

*Constantinople, March 6, 1881.*

(Signed) A. SANDISON.

No. 97.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir,  
HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration Mr. St. John's despatch of the 12th ultimo, with its inclosures, relative to a fugitive from Mecca, who had sought protection in Her Majesty's Consulate at Jeddah, and I have now to acquaint your Excellency that they approve the action taken by Mr. St. John in this matter.

*Foreign Office, March 14, 1881.*  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 98.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir,  
YOUR Excellency will doubtless have received from Mr. Consul Zohrab a copy of the Report furnished to him by Mr. Yussuf Kudzzi, the Dragoman of Her Majesty's Consulate at Jeddah, giving the result of the investigations which he had been charged to institute at Hodeida, with regard to the prevalence of the Slave Trade in that neighbourhood; and I have to state that I shall be glad to receive any observations which your Excellency may have to offer respecting the condition of affairs described by Mr. Kudzzi.

*Foreign Office, April 8, 1881.*  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 99.

*Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received April 18.)*

My Lord,  
I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch which Lieutenant Cherm-side has addressed to Colonel Wilson on the subject of Turkish and Circassian slavery.

I referred this despatch to Mr. Dragoman Marinich, who deals with all Slave Trade cases at this Embassy, with a view of his furnishing me with his opinion on it.

Mr. Marinich informs me that the interesting remarks made by Lieutenant Cherm-side with regard to white Circassian slaves, and the manner in which the Circassian law

on slavery, the so-called "Kiatibieh," is observed in Turkey, are well worthy of attention. The above law was recognized and adopted by the Turkish Government at the time of the Circassian immigration, but it would appear that the Circassian Chiefs do not scrupulously follow the rule that after a certain number of years the slaves should obtain their freedom.

As regards those questions with which this Embassy has chiefly to deal, namely, those affecting the cases of black slaves, Mr. Marinich further states that it is to be hoped that the evils pointed out by Lieutenant Chermside will be remedied by the proper execution of the Convention concluded between Great Britain and Turkey of the 25th January, 1880.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GEORGE J. GOSCHEN.

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Inclosure in No. 99.

*Lieutenant Chermside to Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson.*

(Extract.)

*Aidin Guzel Hissar, March 15, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour, in accordance with your instructions, to forward you the following on the subject of the practice of slavery amongst the Turks and Circassians.

Male, neutral, and female slaves exist, and, again, both black and white. The male black slaves are principally from the Soudan and from the Red Sea; the black eunuchs are from the same districts, and are an adjunct of the harems of only the great, and are rarely found except at Constantinople and in the establishment of Pashas and officials of high rank. White eunuchs are exceedingly rare, and, I believe, none are to be found except in the Royal Palace, and there but a very few. White male slaves were some time ago excessively rare among the Turks, but they have of late years bought large numbers from the Circassians. I know of a large landed proprietor who bought several families, men, women, and children, and established them to cultivate his lands. Unless remaining under the Circassian slave laws, these should ere now have become free, but, unless the proprietor wished to sell them, it would probably be merely a distinction without a difference.

Among the Circassians slaves are a class; slaves and the parents of slaves by caste. Very little can be said in defence of male slavery in Turkey, nothing certainly in favour of the bondage of white males; the presence of the black males, however, has its advantages as long as negresses continue to be imported, as they become free husbands of the latter; both, if not free, become so by the marriage their masters allow them to make. A vast difference, however, exists between the domestic slavery of Turkey and the former slavery of the West Indies, South America, &c. The slaves are house servants, and are rarely, except in the case of Circassians, employed on farm labour or out-door work. They are clothed, fed, and not unfrequently educated and provided for, by their masters, and are enabled as a rule by them to marry. Turkey, from its civil and religious system, being essentially democratic, their position is one of far greater intimacy with the members of the family they serve than is the case with the free servants of Europe. Violence and ill-usage are rare; the slaves, however, have little, if any, legal status, and no civil rights as regards property, though a master can empower a slave by a sort of power of attorney to carry on any business or dealings. Questions concerning them come under the Sheriat, or religious law. Their punishment is usually left to their masters, and even in the cases of graver crimes and offences the master's permission must be given to imprisoning the men, &c. Masters and mistresses have the right of punishing their slaves, and the law rarely interferes. The master is held responsible for the acts of his slaves, and they are only punished for misdemeanours with his consent. If a slave has a grievance against his master, he will take refuge with, or appeal to, another slave-owner, and the matter is arranged according to "Adel," or usage, legal intervention seldom occurring. I am told, in the case of a murder of a slave by a master, the punishment according to the Sheriat, by which alone such matters are judged, would probably, if it went against the master, result in the freedom of the murdered slave's relatives.

The Circassian slavery system, legally recognized as it is by the Sultan's Government, is very different from the Turkish, and the supply of white female slaves is almost solely maintained by the Circassians. The conditions of slavery are more rigorous, and male slaves bondmen, unless freed, for life, are employed by the better-to-do in out-door employment, and are very much in their master's power. It is to the influx of Circas-



sians that the impetus given to the fast-dying Slave Trade—dying owing to the difficulties of importing Arabs and negroes—was due; and the Circassian slaves, partly on account of the more considerate treatment and easier life they found with the Turks, partly on account of their expectations of gaining their freedom after eight years, expectations which have not been realized, were very ready to be sold to Turks; and even now the easier conditions of slavery produce the same result, while the Turks, with no supply of slaves of their own, readily availed themselves of their opportunities to buy largely from the Circassians.

Female domestic slavery in Turkey, traditional as it has ever been in the East, has a good deal to say in favour of its practical results, and takes the place of domestic service in the West; and it is much to be doubted whether the female slaves, in the present state of Turkey socially and educationally, would welcome as any boon, or even willingly accept, the conditions of Western free service.

Were the Circassian laws assimilated to the Turkish ones, the system would gradually die out for want of supply; as, however, it is the rulers and the great who principally keep up the demand for female slaves, no steps are likely to be taken. Any other violent change would be distasteful to the people and defeat its own object, as it would not really be complied with.

In favour of female slavery must be cited the Harem, or Zenana, system, universal in the East, and the relics of patriarchal traditions in the Oriental mode of life, and the responsibilities towards their slaves thus incurred by owners, and forced by social usage. As regards the prospects of the slave of marrying into the family she serves, as regards being looked after, and in the almost total absence of seduction, prostitution, infanticide, and the practice of abortion, domestic service in the East compares favourably with the freer institutions of the West. The "Koran" and Moslem sacred law contain regulations both as to domestic slavery and as to captives taken in war: according to these, the freedom of slaves depends on the will of the master. According to the Turkish custom, slaves are free after a term of years, but not according to the Circassian custom. Circassian male slaves bought by Turks would seem to be kept by the latter, if possible, under the Circassian regulations. Many are sent as substitutes for military service, and thus gain their freedom.

All questions affecting slaves, both with the Turks and Circassians, are regulated rather by "Adel," or usage and tradition, than by strict legal decision.

The families to whom the slaves belong have by custom the responsibility of providing for their slaves imposed upon them. Slave girls are generally purchased young, and instructed and sometimes educated through their master's provision, often afterwards becoming the latter's own or his son or some other relative's wife. Adult women, except negroes, are rarely bought, except in the case of a mother with her child; this is usually considered rather a privilege for the mother, who will not be taken unless of good character, &c.

The present state of the slave regulations in Turkey is most involved; frequent prohibitions as to Traffic in slaves have been issued, and while proprietors may retain those they have, the sale and purchase of slaves is nominally prohibited, but in secret carried on almost universally with the connivance of the authorities.

For Turkish slaves the old regulations and customs nominally obtain; for Circassian slaves the Circassian regulations and usage, except that the freed men of various clans taken in previous Circassian raids and feuds who were slaves taken in war, and remained in the hands of men of other clans, on establishing their freedom of birth became free. Whatever the law may be the Turks, at any rate in cases, buy and keep Circassian slaves under the Circassian system. Thus a rich Turk of my acquaintance has whole families of slaves he bought some twenty years ago—fathers, mothers, and children: the children born are bondmen by caste, and he can sell any or all of his slaves subject to certain conditions, whereas, according to Turkish slavery laws, no children are born slaves.

The right of freedom after a term of years has now fallen very much into abeyance in the general chaos that at present characterizes Turkish administration.

The Circassian system being the most complicated, and the supply of female slaves for Turkish harems being principally dependent on it for its maintenance, may be first described.

The Circassian clans have five social grades, Khans or Princes, Beys or feudal lords, Khanedan or gentry, whose titles are Agha, &c. (the descendants of great families), who are "Hur," or free, "Azat," or freedmen, and "Keulé" or slaves.

The slaves are born and remain bondmen unless freed by the kindness of their masters or by military service, &c.

The different classes intermarry but little, though not unfrequently men take wives

from a class below them—a Bey from the Khanedan, &c. The Circassians, however, are exceedingly proud as to their genealogical descent, and are very particular on the subject of *mésalliances*. Women very rarely marry into a class below their own in rank.

Only the “Keulés,” or slaves, are sold. All the Circassian inmates of harems being from this class, members of other classes have no power to sell their children, and such sales rarely occur, and are illegal. A slave-dealer, for instance, in bringing a Circassian girl will exact a certificate from the vendor that she is “Keulé,” or bond, not “Hur,” or free.

A misapprehension occasionally occurs in this matter. A Bey or Khanedan will give his daughter to a Turk who pays a large sum for her; this, however, is “Nikyah parassi,” or money paid by the husband to the father, in lieu of dower, a custom well known in the East from earliest times, and the higher the rank of the girl, &c., the higher the price. The girl has not been sold and is not property available for barter in case of anything occurring to separate her and her husband; she cannot be sold, but returns to her father's house.

Slave-girls are sold as a rule as children from 8 to 14 years of age, and educated and cared for in the harems of the purchasers.

Slavery among the Circassians is of very ancient date. There were formerly four principal families in the Caucasus whose heads were acknowledged as the principal slave-traders, and each possessed 300 or 400 slaves—male, female, and children. They were:—Abukle Zadé (Abkhas tribe) now living at Locat; Shenebeb Zadé (Gabartai tribe), now living at Azizieh; Djereshdi Zadé (Karashai tribe), now living at Azizieh; Lafish Zadé (Abkhas tribe), now living in the Caucasus.

The slaves of a master were mostly related to each other, and could be sold at any age; husband and wife, however, could not be sold separately. Generally they were sold young. By custom slaves could not be sold to a master they did not wish to live with, the slave in such case having himself to find a buyer ready to purchase him at exactly the sum offered by the master he was unwilling to serve. The average value of males was 5,000 piastres, and of females 12,000 piastres, but strength, appearance, skill, and accomplishments greatly enhance the value of slaves. Matters are now much changed as to the custom of selling, &c. Almost every Circassian, wherever he may be, is a slave-trader, and possesses five or six slaves, who are sold at any age. Prices have enormously decreased.

*Regulations concerning Marriage.*—In general the slaves belonging to the same master married amongst each other, and the offspring were slaves. In cases of marriage between the slaves of different masters the authorized custom was as follows:—

The man, after obtaining his master's permission, which was rarely refused, demanded the woman's hand from her master, depositing with the woman's master, if his suit was approved, the sum of 100 piastres as guarantee of good faith, pending the arrangement between the masters of the sum of money to be paid by the man's to the woman's master. The amount sanctioned by usual custom was 3,000 piastres, paid in money or live stock, arms, &c., or in all of these, the option resting with the payee. Any thing taken in lieu of cash was by custom taken for only one-sixth of its real value. Male or female slaves might also marry, subject to the approval of their master, free women or men. The custom varied as to the sum of money and the position of the children which might be born, which was regulated according to the relations between the masters. The children of slave husband and free wife were free, those of slave wife and free husband were slave. The master could, however, always give their freedom to the slaves, whether husband, wife, or children, if he so willed.

The above regulations, which, similarly to those concerning the sale and purchase of slaves obtained in the Caucasus have, in Turkey, undergone considerable changes. The marriage-money is now an optional sum to be settled between the two masters, and not arranged according to authorized custom. Goods, &c., are taken at full value; the status of children remains the same.

*Freedom of Slaves.*—The freedom of slaves, of whatever age and sex, depends, among the Circassians, on the will of their master. Slaves who go as military substitutes become free on leaving their master's house. The master receives the money (30 to 50 liras). A slave can, with his master's consent, purchase his freedom from him. Before the immigration of the Circassians into Turkey twenty years ago, a Circassian Tribunal existed, recognized by the Russian Government, whose functions were to examine and adjudicate on religious questions, and on all points concerning slavery, whether marriage, freedom, crime, or custom. This Court, somewhat resembling the Turkish Sheri Court, consisted of a certain number of free men, and of one slave member

to protect the interests of slaves. The decisions of the Court were recognized as final, and if necessary were enforced by the Russian Government.

No corresponding Tribunal exists in Turkey, and the present state of affairs is decidedly a relapse, as while slavery is nominally prohibited, but openly connived at, the legal protection once afforded to the slave, the limitation of the licensed traffickers, the control as to "custom" of the Court, and his rights as to freedom, &c., are practically lost sight of.

The following are the Turkish regulations as to slaves:—

Black slaves after five years become free, white slaves after eight. Slaves can be sold, and must complete a full term for their new master. This is, however, rarely done except at the wish of the slave. If a slave wishes to leave his or her master, and can find a new one, "custom" almost obliges the master to sell.

White male slaves are rare among the ruling classes, but not uncommon among landed proprietors. With very few exceptions they are Circassians.

Female white slaves are found principally in the harems of better-to-do people, and take the place of our domestic servants. Their lot is not a hard one. Purchased young, instructed and well looked after, they live almost as members of the families of their proprietors. As regards concubinage, there is no obligation for a slave to accept the embraces of her master, but if she does so, and becomes *enceinte*, she becomes *ipso facto* his wife; if she does not become so, unless married by the master's own wish to him, she remains an "odalik" or concubine if she has accepted the position, or a mere servant.

It is not the custom to sell female slaves against their wish, or to prevent their sale if they desire it. It is considered incumbent on a master to give in marriage or provide for his slaves. If a master gives a slave in marriage she becomes free, as does the husband, even if a slave. Children born of slaves are free. Negro slaves are common in Turkey. They are principally imported when young by slave-traders from Soudan and Hudayé, a sandjak of Yemen, and brought to Constantinople by sea in any but English vessels. The price for males is from 3,000 to 5,000 piastres, for females, from 5,000 to 7,000 piastres. The supply is now, I am told, becoming very scarce. At Constantinople they are sold secretly by "tellals" (men whose business is that of middlemen in the Slave Trade). The rules as to the duration of service are at present much lost sight of, and all the evidence I can get on this point is exceedingly contradictory. Although, as mentioned above, a master rarely sells a slave for a new complete term, he does not as a rule observe the regulation as to giving him his freedom when he becomes entitled to it. I am told there are slaves here who have been such for forty or fifty years. Slaves cannot marry except with their master's permission, and if the period of service regulations are not enforced it is evident how much to a master's disadvantage such permission may be, as he thereby gives his slave his freedom. It not unfrequently occurs that a master becomes possessed of a black male and black female slave, and marrying them to each other, although free, they remain with him.

At Aidin slavery exists to a less extent than formerly, and is kept secret. A certain Hadji Ali is the "tallal." Orders were long since issued prohibiting Traffic in Slaves, and were repeated the other day by Midhat Pasha, but are not, I am informed, complied with. If the Circassian regulations were effectively assimilated to the Turkish ones, as no bond children could be born, one of the main sources of supply would be closed in such a way that the change, being gradual, would be accepted quietly. Contraband traffic in female slaves would probably continue to exist, as the slave, once in a harem, it is hard to follow up the matter.

No. 100.

Mr. Goschen to Earl Granville.—(Received April 25.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, April 24, 1881.

LONGWORTH telegraphs:—

"Circassian female slave escaped to Consulate. Cause ill-treatment. Owner claims her through Governor. Slave passionately implores not to be returned. Should I give her up to the authorities for restoration?"

## TURKEY.

No. 101.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 28, 1881.*

WITH regard to Mr. Zohrab's assertions that the Slave Trade was on the increase at Jeddah, I transmit herewith a despatch, and its inclosure, from that gentleman giving the evidence on which he relies in support of his statement.\*

I should be glad if your Excellency would take a favourable opportunity of making a representation on the subject to the Porte.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 102.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 30, 1881.*

I HAVE to request your Excellency to inform Lieutenant Chermide, through Consul-General Colonel Wilson, that I have read with much interest his Report on Turkish and Circassian slavery, which was forwarded in your Excellency's despatch of the 7th instant.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 103.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Goschen.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 9, 1881.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's telegram of the 24th ultimo, reporting the escape of a female Circassian slave to the British Vice-Consulate at Larissa, and inquiring what course of action should be pursued, I have to request you to inform the Porte that Her Majesty's Government trust the Porte will take the matter into their own hands and grant the immediate manumission of the slave.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 104.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received June 27.)*

(Telegraphic.)

*Constantinople, June 27, 1881.*

PORTE has instructed Governor at Larissa to abstain from action in regard to slave-girl.

No. 105.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received August 1.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, July 22, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul Gatheral, reporting on the intended sale of a mulatto slave-girl who has taken refuge at the Vice-Consulate at Angora, together with a copy of my reply to him.

I have caused representations to be made to the Foreign Minister on this subject, and have begged his Excellency to take effectual steps for preventing such a breach of the engagements of the Ottoman Government.

• No. 124.

Assim Pasha promised to telegraph to the authorities of Angora to take care of the girl, and, pending the receipt of further information, to continue to act with Mr. Gatheral in the matter.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 105.

*Vice-Consul Gatheral to the Earl of Dufferin.*

My Lord,

*Angora, July 10, 1881.*

I BEG to inform your Excellency that, notwithstanding the stringent laws enacted prohibiting the Traffic in slaves, cases of it occasionally occur in this province.

In accordance with instructions given me by your Excellency's predecessors, it has occasionally been my duty to make official representations on this subject to the local authorities, and in special cases I have even given asylum to escaped slaves who claimed it, and in every case with the result of securing the manumission of such refugees.

My interference has been besought to-day on behalf of a mulatto female slave called Hosheda, bought by Hadji Arif Effendi (a Turkish Notable here and a member of the Administrative Council ("Idaré Medjliss"), four years ago, for a sum of 3,000 piastres caïmés. Her owner is about to resell her to the nomad Kurds, which means for her a life of infamy and drudgery, to escape which she took refuge at this Vice-Consulate. I first of all tried my influence unofficially with the owner and tried to induce him to liberate the poor creature and treat her with kindness, but failed in inducing him to listen to reason on the subject, so have sent a polite but firm Memorandum on the subject to the local authorities, pointing out to them that Traffic in slaves is contrary to the laws both of Turkey and England, and that quite recently a very stringent international agreement has been put in force, that it is intolerable that one holding official position should set the example of breaking the law, and requesting the authorities, after full and formal inquiry, to set the woman at liberty and take such proceedings against the buyer as the law directs.

The Governor-General, Khourshid Pasha, is absent at present, making a round of the vilayet. His Representative, the "Hakim Begh," replied to my Memorandum that he accepts the responsibility of taking care of the woman in his own home until full inquiry is made, when he will advise me officially of the result. I shall, of course, watch the case carefully, and would beg your Excellency to inform me whether my interference in such cases would be sanctioned by the Embassy and I would be supported in insisting on the liberation of those who appeal for it, and further, whether there is any fund available from which the inevitable expenditure for legal proceedings can be defrayed, and if the cost of maintenance till the relatives are communicated with, or honest employment found for them, would be allowed.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GAVIN GATHERAL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 105.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Vice-Consul Gatheral.*

Sir,

*Therapia, July 16, 1881.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th instant reporting the case of a mulatto slave-girl named Hosheda, who has taken refuge at your Consulate.

I have to request, in reply, that you will protest against her sale on the ground of its illegality. Representations on the subject will be made to the Sublime Porte, of the result of which I will inform you.

On the understanding that you intervene with due discretion in such cases as are clearly covered by Turkish law and by international agreement between the Ottoman Government and England, you will be supported by Her Majesty's Embassy in your endeavours to save girls from illegal slavery, and the necessary law expenses will be paid.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 106.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received August 1.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, July 26, 1881.*

YESTERDAY, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, I brought to the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs the grave charges preferred by Mr. Consul Zohrab against the local authorities of the Hedjaz, and especially of Hodeida, in respect of their connivance with the Slave Trade.

I informed his Excellency that we possessed undoubted proofs, which I would refer to more particularly in a note I contemplated addressing to the Porte, that there was a public slave-market within 12 miles of the latter town, and that Hassan Agha, Chief of the Police, as well as the son of the Governor-General of Zeilah, and the Yemen authorities in general, encouraged and partook in this abominable traffic.

His Excellency questioned the accuracy of this information, and retorted that an English ship had lately arrived at Constantinople with two slaves on board, and that it was not at all unfrequent for similar discoveries to be made in respect of British vessels.

I assured his Excellency that if such had been the case, I would make every effort to have the implicated persons punished, and I have written to Mr. Consul Wrench in this sense.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs eventually promised that the Turkish Government would establish small Government cruizers along the coast of Yemen for the purpose of effectually preventing the importation of black slaves.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 107.

*Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, August 5, 1881.*

I APPROVE the steps taken by you, as reported in your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd ultimo, in the case of the mulatto slave-girl who had taken refuge at the British Vice-Consulate at Angora.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 108.

*Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, August 5, 1881.*

I APPROVE the representations addressed by you to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, as reported in your Excellency's despatch of the 26th ultimo, relative to the charges brought by Mr. Consul Zohrab against the local authorities of the Hedjaz in respect of their connivance in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 109.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received August 8.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, July 31, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a *note verbale* which I have addressed to the Sublime Porte in compliance with the request contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 28th April last, making representations with regard to the increase of the Slave Traffic in the Hedjaz and Yemen.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 109.

*Note Verbale.**Therapia, July 29, 1881.*

HER Majesty's Embassy had the honour, on the 12th February last, at the request of Earl Granville, to bring to the notice of the Sublime Porte the increase of the Slave Traffic in the Red Sea and in the Hedjaz, and, shortly afterwards, to receive through Sir A. Sandison the satisfactory assurances of the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs that "most severe" instructions on the subject had been sent by the Sublime Porte to the Governors-General of the Hedjaz and of Yemen.

In further confirmation of its previous representations, Her Majesty's Embassy begs now to inform the Sublime Porte that additional proofs have been furnished by Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah of what was then stated.

These consist of a "list" of newly-imported slaves, whose manumission papers Her Majesty's Consul had signed, a letter written by a slave-dealer, and an original receipt of a Mecca slave-dealer for the purchase of a female slave, which bears the Government stamp, thus demonstrating that there is an open slave-market in Mecca, that the sale of the slaves in question was public, and that the purchase of slaves is connived at by those in power.

It is true that there is no longer a public slave-market at Hodeida, but it has only been transferred to Marawah, a place about 12 miles distant, where the traffic is openly carried on.

There can be little doubt but that some of the authorities are themselves interested in it, and the following names have been especially signalized to Her Majesty's Government as those of suspected persons, viz., Hassan Agha, Chief of the Police at Hodeida; Ibrahim Shoohein, son of the Governor of Zeilah, and his Agent in Hodeida; and Seyid Alee Haroona, who, it is presumed, is the same person as the President of the Medjliss Idaré at that place, who bears the same name, and is a bugla-owner.

During 1880, 116 slaves were seized by the authorities at Hodeida and in its neighbourhood, which would prove how large the number imported must be.

During the same year 800 slaves were imported at Mocha, of which 400 were gradually transferred to Hodeida.

These facts will, it is hoped, satisfy the Sublime Porte that Her Majesty's Embassy has been thoroughly justified in its statements with regard to this question, and will induce it to persevere in the determination which his Excellency the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was good enough to announce to Her Majesty's Ambassador as having been arrived at, viz.: that not only would the strictest orders be given to the local authorities on the subject, but also that small cruizers would be stationed along the coast for the purpose of intercepting slave-trading vessels, and putting a stop to these abominable practices.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 110.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received August 15.)*

My Lord,

*Constantinople, August 8, 1881.*

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship of the 22nd ultimo, and to previous correspondence, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a despatch which I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul Gatheral giving some further information respecting the slave-girl Hosheda, and inclosing a formal reply which he has received from the Local Government in answer to his applications on her behalf.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 110.

*Vice-Consul Gatheral to the Earl of Dufferin.*

My Lord,

*Angora, July 30, 1881.*

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 16th instant, referring to the case of the slave-girl Hosheda. In conformity with the instructions

with which I am honoured I have continued my efforts on her behalf, and after repeated application have succeeded in extracting a formal reply from the Local Government and Council, a literal translation of which is inclosed for your Lordship's information.

That reply is unsatisfactory, in my opinion, on the ground that Hadji Arif's simple *ipse dixit* has been accepted and recorded without full inquiry, and, further, he has not been asked to give any sort of guarantee that the law will be respected and the idea of sale abandoned. I have not, however, thought it prudent to take any further official steps at present, as the girl remains under the care of the sergeant of the guard at the Serail, a reliable and kind-hearted man in whom I have confidence, having employed him for many years on escort duty, and I have besides her own assurance that she is contented and well treated where she is. I am well aware that this is merely a temporary arrangement, and Hadji Arif makes no secret of his determination to carry out the proposed sale on the first opportunity. Meanwhile I have a vigilant watch kept over her safety, and as occasion arises will not fail to carry out the further measures your Excellency indicates.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GAVIN GATHERAL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 110.

*Mehemet Azis to Vice-Consul Gatheral.*

(Literal Translation.)

Sir,

11 Temuz, 1297 (July  $\frac{11}{3}$ , 1881).

REFERRING to your esteemed despatch dated 7 Temuz, 1297 (7th July, 1881), regarding one of the members of this Council, Hadji Arif Effendi, who wished to sell to the Kurds Hoschcadem or Hosheda, a female slave. This despatch has been submitted to the Council for consideration, and Hadji Arif Effendi having been called on for explanations has replied that the said slave has been transferred to safe keeping by her own choice and desire, and that the affair having terminated there is no necessity for further reference or interference.

This declaration has been formally noted, and is communicated to you as an official reply, of which we beg you to take note, and remain, &c.

On behalf of the Governor-General of Angora Province,  
(Signed) MEHEMET AZIS,  
*The Angora Cadi or Judge.*

No. 111.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received August 22.)*

(Extract.)

*Therapia, August 13, 1881.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a further despatch which I have received from Mr. Gatheral in reference to the case of the slave-girl Hosheda.

I have instructed Sir A. Sandison again to press the matter at the Sublime Porte, and to ask why the telegram promised by Assim Pasha, as reported in my despatch to your Lordship of the 22nd ultimo, was not sent.

Inclosure in No. 111.

*Vice-Consul Gatheral to the Earl of Dufferin.*

My Lord,

*Angora, August 6, 1881.*

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's despatch dated the 22nd July, regarding the intended sale of the mulatto slave-girl Hosheda, and have to advise you that the telegram promised by the Foreign Minister to the authorities here has not been received up to date.

I would beg your Excellency, if you thought proper, to cause renewed representations to be made to the Foreign Minister, as the receipt of such a telegram would greatly strengthen my hands in the further steps that would appear to be necessary with regard to this case.



Referring further to such cases, I would call your Excellency's attention to the following paragraph in the Vizirial letter on the subject, dated March 1857 (inclosed in Circular of the 25th November, 1879), on which I have hitherto taken action:—

“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.”

Although somewhat vague, this has hitherto sufficed to justify my official interference in such cases, but I have ascertained in private conversation with the present staff of officials that they are likely to dispute my interpretation of it, and also my right to intervene. They contend that public sale by auction only is prohibited, and that British Consular officials have no right to interfere in the case of slaves bought previous to the enactment of this law, who can still be disposed of by private sale if their owners think proper.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GAVIN GATHERAL.

No. 112.

*Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.*

My Lord,

I APPROVE the steps taken by your Excellency in regard to the case of the slave-girl Hosheda, as reported in your despatch of the 13th instant.

*Foreign Office, August 29, 1881.*

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 113.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received August 29.)*

My Lord,

WITH reference to the case of the slave-girl at Angora, I am informed that, in compliance with its previous promise, the Porte has sent orders to the Vali to act in concert with Vice-Consul Gatheral.

*Therapia, August 20, 1881.*

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 114.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received September 7.)*

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch to Mr. Goschen of the 14th March last, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Acting Consul Moncrieff, inclosing a letter addressed by the Acting Commissioner of the Bombay Police to his Government on the subject of Ehsan Aga, the eunuch.

It appears from this letter that Ehsan Aga has overcome his previous fears, and is now anxious to return to Jeddah.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 114.

*Acting Consul Moncrieff to the Earl of Dufferin.*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, August 15, 1881.*

WITH reference to Mr. St. John's despatch of the 10th February last to Mr. Zohrab respecting Ehsan Aga, the eunuch, I have the honour to forward to your Excellency the inclosed copy of a letter from the Acting Commissioner of Police at Bombay to his Government, and to request your Excellency's instructions.

Mr. Zohrab concluded that Ehsan would be safer in India than in Egypt, and he was therefore sent to Bombay with a letter to Sheikh M. Lateef.

I would refer your Excellency to the difference of statement on the part of Ehsan quoted in Mr. Zohrab's despatch of the 22nd December, 1880, and that reported in the inclosed.

I presume the eunuch cannot be kept from returning to this country if he wishes to do so, but after the arguments with the Turkish authorities on his behalf, it is slightly embarrassing that he should have overcome his dread of torture and death.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) LYNEDOCH MONCRIEFF.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 114.

*Mr. Vincent to the Government of Bombay.*

Sir,

*Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, July 14, 1881.*

WITH reference to Government Resolution of the 8th ultimo, and the letter of the British Consul at Jeddah to your address, dated 6th May last, I have the honour to report that the eunuch, Ehsan Aga, who, since his arrival in Bombay, has been residing with Sheikh Mohamed Abdul Lateef, an Arab pearl merchant in this city, has this day appeared before me, accompanied by a servant of the said Sheikh M. A. Lateef, and has asked permission to return to Jeddah by the first opportunity.

2. The eunuch states that the reason why he sought the protection of the British Consul at Jeddah was that the Turkish officials at Mecca would not pay him the wages to which he thought himself entitled, and that he is not aware of anybody's intention to bind him to the temple as a slave, and that nobody interfered with him when he left Mecca for Jeddah, where he resided for six months without molestation.

3. The Arab gentleman who has hitherto given him shelter and food would, I am assured, not be sorry to be relieved of his guest, and as Ehsan Aga seems to have made up his mind not to remain in Bombay, but to return to Jeddah, I beg to solicit the orders of Government regarding him.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) R. H. VINCENT, *Acting Commissioner of Police.*

## No. 115.

*Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, September 21, 1881.*

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 1st instant, respecting the wish expressed by the eunuch, Ehsan Aga, to return to Jeddah from India.

Her Majesty's Government have no interest in this person, other than the fact of his having at one time taken refuge at Her Majesty's Consulate at Jeddah, and should he desire to return to that town they cannot prevent his doing so, but he should be made to understand that they can take no responsibility for the consequences of such an act, and that his return to Jeddah will be made at his own peril.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 116.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received October 9.)*

My Lord,

Constantinople, October 3, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy of a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Gatheral, reporting further on the case of the slave-girl Hosheda, and which it appears still remains in abeyance.

I have referred this despatch to Mr. Consul-General Fawcett, and have asked him for his opinion as to the course Mr. Gatheral should pursue in the event of the girl again taking refuge at the Vice-Consulate.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 116.

*Vice-Consul Gatheral to the Earl of Dufferin.*

My Lord,

Angora, September 23, 1881.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of various despatches, dated from the 10th to the 22nd August, all having especial reference to the case of the slave-girl Hosheda, and the contents of those various despatches have my careful attention.

The matter remains at present in abeyance, the girl being still in neutral charge as a guest, and I have every reason to believe that she is well treated and perfectly contented. Her owner, however, makes no secret of his determination to dispose of her as soon as the writer's vigilance relaxes and he can find a buyer willing to take the risk. Should this intention be carried out there is no doubt but that the girl will again take refuge at the Vice-Consulate, in which case I should have no scruple in giving the poor creature what protection I can, and, subject to your Lordship's approval, would insist categorically on her manumission papers being made out and given to her.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GAVIN GATHERAL.

No. 117.

*Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.*

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, October 18, 1881, 4 P.M.

YOUR despatch of the 3rd.

If the girl takes refuge at the Vice-Consulate, she should not be given up, but your Excellency should try to get her manumission papers from the Porte.

No. 118.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received October 30.)*

My Lord,

Therapia, October 24, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that on receiving your telegram of the 18th instant with regard to the slave-girl Hosheda, I desired Mr. Vice-Consul Gatheral to act in accordance with the instructions conveyed in it.

I have also addressed a despatch to Mr. Gatheral on the subject, a copy of which I inclose herewith, and have caused representations to be made at the Sublime Porte with a view to obtaining the girl's manumission.

I will not fail to report to your Lordship the result of my efforts.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 118.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Vice-Consul Gatheral.*

Sir,

*Therapia, October 24, 1881.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 23rd ultimo on the subject of the slave-girl Hosheda, and have forwarded a copy of it to Earl Granville.

I have to request that if the girl takes refuge at the Vice-Consulate you will not give her up, but endeavour to obtain manumission by the authorities.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 119.

*Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, November 7, 1881.*

HER Majesty's Government approve your proceedings, as reported in your Excellency's of the 24th ultimo, with regard to the slave-girl Hosheda.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 120.

*The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received November 7.)*

My Lord,

*Constantinople, October 28, 1881.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 18th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy of a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Gatheral, reporting the steps taken by him in consequence of the slave-girl Hosheda again taking refuge in the Vice-Consulate at Angora.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 120.

*Vice-Consul Gatheral to the Earl of Dufferin.*

My Lord,

*Angora, October 20, 1881.*

I BEG to inform you that to-day the slave-girl Hosheda again took refuge at this Vice-Consulate.

In accordance with the Governor-General's wish, I have addressed to him a formal despatch in Turkish giving a detailed history of the case, and requesting that the formal manumission papers should be made out and sent to me without delay, informing his Excellency at the same time that the slave referred to remains under my protection until her liberty is granted.

The Governor-General has shown so much humanity, and has expressed so firmly his determination to put a stop to such Slave Traffic in his vilayet, that I do not anticipate any further difficulty with regard to this case; should any such difficulty occur, I will not fail to communicate with your Excellency by telegram.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GAVIN GATHERAL.

TURKEY. (*Consular*) *Jeddah.*

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No. 121.

*Mr. Lister to Consul Zohrab.*

(Extract.)

*Foreign Office, January 31, 1881.*

I AM to instruct you to endeavour to procure all possible evidence and details of recent slave-trading transactions in the Hedjaz.

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No. 122.

*Consul Zohrab to Earl Granville.—(Received February 9.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, January 27, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of my despatch of the 23rd instant, addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, regarding the Slave Trade in the Hedjaz.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

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Inclosure in No. 122.

*Consul Zohrab to Mr. St. John.*

Sir,

*Jeddah, January 23, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 15th December, inclosing, for my information, a copy of a note from the Sublime Porte regarding the Slave Trade in the Hedjaz, and stating that in consequence of the measures adopted by the authorities here the importation of slaves had become impossible.

In reply, I can only state that since the advent to power of Abdul Moutalib perfect freedom has been given to the Traffic, and it is now as free and as openly exercised as at any former period.

Mecca, Medina, and Jeddah have, during the past summer and autumn, been so stocked with slaves that the selling prices went down 50 per cent. I could now go into the bazaar here and without the least difficulty purchase any number I liked. It is sufficient to say that I have had proofs which cannot be doubted that twelve dhows with full cargoes of slaves, principally Abyssinians, were landed in this port during November and December.

The authorities may deem it necessary to deny, in their correspondence with Constantinople, the existence of the Slave Trade, but to me they make no attempt to conceal the fact.

I may here state that during the past few days I have manumitted fifteen slaves, all newly-imported children, who had been purchased in Mecca during the late pilgrimage by Persians. These children had to be manumitted as they had to be taken away from this in British vessels.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

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No. 123.

*Consul Zohrab to Earl Granville.—(Received March 21.)*

(Extract.)

*Jeddah, February 28, 1881.*

THE inclosed Report seems to prove clearly that the Slave Trade is active at Hodeida, that some of the authorities are interested in it, and that the Grand Shereef, Abdul Moutalib, protects it.

There is little room for doubt left, I think, that the Chief of Police at Hodeida (Taboor Aghasi), Hassan Agha, encourages the importation of slaves, and makes a handsome profit out of all those brought over.

Bagashirr's plea for claiming the ten slaves taken by the Hodeida authorities, that they were domestic slaves, cannot be entertained for an instant; he is a slave-dealer, and no man would keep ten domestic slaves in an out-of-the-way village on the coast. The evidence is sufficient to prove that they were newly-imported slaves; it further shows that the Grand Shereef gives his protection to known slave-dealers, and it demonstrates that slaves can now be brought openly to Jeddah; were this not the case, the seven brought here by Bagashirr would have been seized on landing.

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Inclosure in No. 123.

*Report.*

THE following is the result of inquiries about the Slave Trade in Yemen:—

Within the past ten months the Yemen authorities have captured three bands of Abyssinian slaves at Marawah; one band consisted of thirty-one slaves, another of forty-one, and the third of twenty-seven. Marawah is a sacred place, inhabited by Seyids, who are regarded as very holy, and they are annually visited by large numbers of Mussulmans. It is distant about 12 miles from Hodeida; a slave market exists there; this market was formerly held in Hodeida, but the interference of the authorities made it impossible to retain it as an open mart, and it was transferred to Marawah, where the Traffic is openly carried on.

The ninety-nine slaves, after being manumitted, were consigned to the Chief of the Police, Hassan Agha, to be distributed by him to trustworthy people, who had to give bonds that they would retain them as servants and not sell them into slavery. Hassan Agha it appears made them over to his friends, took no bonds, and the greater portion, if not all, were, it is said on good authority, sold as slaves.

Seventeen Nubian slaves were captured about eight months ago at Lohaya, a village about 20 miles north of Hodeida, by the Yemen authorities and taken to Hodeida; they were all manumitted and consigned to Hassan Agha to distribute. The owner of ten of them, Alee Sayid Bagashirr, who is a native of Jeddah, and a slave-dealer, laid a complaint before the Grand Shereef, Abdul Moutalib, demanding restitution of them in the plea that they were domestic slaves, Abdul Moutalib wrote to the authorities in Yemen directing them to restore the slaves to Bagashirr. The owner went to Hodeida with this order, and receiving slaves returned to Jeddah, leaving a certain Ahmed Seyid Bazoowaree as his agent for the recovery of the three remaining ones; these three, with seven others, which made up the seventeen, Hassan Agha declared he could not find, as he had not taken guarantees from the persons to whom he had consigned them, and he could not remember to whom he had given them.

Slaves destined for Hodeida are embarked on the African coast, at a point near Zeilah, and landed at Ras Shooroom, on the Arabian coast, about 12 miles from Hodeida; from this point they are taken in small bands to Marawah and to other points in the interior.

The persons actively concerned in the import trade are, in Zeilah, Ibrahim Shooheim, son of the Governor of Zeilah, and, in Hodeida, his agent, a certain Seyid Alee Haroon, a man who enjoys considerable influence with the authorities. The Chief of the Hodeida Police, Hassan Agha, has information of every cargo arriving, and to protect and assist the Traffic he is paid from 10 to 12 dollars for every slave brought over, while the clerk of the quarantine receives 3 dollars per head to keep silent.

This information was obtained from sources which leave no room to doubt its correctness.

The number of slaves who are annually brought over to Hodeida and its neighbourhood is not known, but the fact that the authorities seized 116 during ten months is, to those who know the motives which induce Turkish officials to make occasional raids on slave bands, proof sufficient that the number must be large.

The French Vice-Consul at Hodeida assured me that the importation is large, and he informed me that of 800 which were landed at Mocha during the past year 400 about were gradually transferred to Hodeida; what became of the others he does not know.

Hassan Agha, the Chief of the Police, is an Ottoman Turk; he was for many years attached to the Damascus police under the name of Hassan Taer. His next post was at Medina, where he remained for three years attached to the cavalry. He has been in his

present post about eighteen months, and has already become rich through his illicit gains.

The Governor-General, Ismail Pasha, is a well-educated man; he is said to be averse to the Slave Trade, but he is powerless to prevent it, as he is far removed from Hodeida, and is surrounded by officials who have an active interest in it; his wishes are disregarded and his orders set at naught.

Seyid Alee Haroon, native of Hodeida, is the President of the Medjliss Idara, the chief Government Council, and contractor for provisions for the troops; he is also a bugla owner. He has just had conferred on him by the Sultan the rank of Moutemaiz of the second class. He is dreaded and detested by the people of Hodeida.

—, February 26, 1881.

No. 124.

*Consul Zohrab to Earl Granville.—(Received March 21.)*

My Lord,

Jeddah, March 7, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 31st January, instructing me as to the importance of having clear evidence that there has been an increase in the Slave Trade in this province.

Such evidence, I believe, I can lay before your Lordship.

I beg to inclose translation of a letter written by a slave-dealer and runner to his brother. This letter was obtained by Commander Byles, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," and was translated in this Office.

I also inclose a list of slaves whose manumission papers were brought to me to attest. These were all newly-imported slaves, and they were given manumission papers because they were leaving the country in British steam-ships, and their owners, being influential men, did not like to incur the risk of being detected conveying slaves. I cannot state what number of slaves Persian Hadjees alone purchased and took away with them, but I have good authority for believing that they numbered hundreds.

I also beg to hand an original receipt for the purchase-money of a slave-girl. This girl took refuge in this Consulate on the 29th January. Her master, a Turk, named Suleiman Effendi, came to me to claim her. He gave me the following details: That she was a domestic slave, and had been purchased by him from the chief slave-broker in Mecca for 95 dollars, and he produced the vendor's receipt for that amount. The girl, on examination by order of the authorities, having been found *enceinte*, Suleiman Effendi was compelled to give her her freedom and make her his wife.

This receipt proves that there is a public slave-market in Mecca, the word "dekke" being the name given to slave-markets in Arabia. It proves that the sale was a public one, the girl having been brought to that market and sold through a broker. It further proves that the Government recognize the legality of the Slave Trade, for were this not so the receipt would not bear the Government stamp.

To produce stronger proofs than what I have now the honour of laying before your Lordship, it would be necessary for me to be authorized to purchase some slaves here and at Mecca; with such authority I should experience no difficulty in buying at the least 100 newly-imported children, and I could then produce receipts which would make it impossible for the Porte to deny that the trade exists openly and is protected by its officials.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure I in No. 124.

*Letter from Alee Arooma to his brother, Ibrahim Arooma, at Jeddah, in charge of the bugla called the "Hejab," which had brought about 100 Slaves from the African Coast.*

(Translation.)

I HAVE received your letter, and duly understood its contents regarding the vessel you state,\* which has arrived and is asking for me; but you do not tell me why

\* The vessel which was inquiring about the writer was the "Seagull."

she asks for me. As regards the vessel (bugla),\* take her out even if it is necessary to hire spars; all the expenses will be accepted. The female slave you sold has not been accepted; she has been returned, and is now with me. The rest of the female slaves remain, no one having made a good offer. Pray God for a better market. I shall try to sell them at best rates, even if it is less than the (usual) rates, and shall leave for your port.

You must let me know immediately why the ship is asking for me. As regards the cargo which is expected,† God is great, therefore you should be ready prepared; and, referring to the voyage, do not allow the "buglas" to land anything; tell them he will come in two days. Give my best salams to Hadjee Shereef.

Your brother,  
(Signed) ALEE AROOMA.

Dated 22 Zil Hedjé, 1297 (November 25, 1880).

Inclosure 2 in No. 124.

LIST of Slaves manumitted by their Masters and registered in Her Majesty's Consulate at Jeddah. (These Slaves were purchased at Mecca during the last Hadj and taken out of the Country.)

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Country.	Master's Name.	Date.	Remarks.
Zafrana ..	Girl ..	16	Abyssinian	Habib Ullah (Persian)	Jan. 6, 1881	Taken to Persia.
Billal ..	Boy ..	8	Ditto ..	H. H. Nasr-ul-Mulk ..	6,	Ditto.
Nouri Saba ..	" ..	16	Ditto ..	Bibegoo Hanum ..	6,	Ditto.
Aga Seraj ..	" ..	10	Ditto ..	Nasr-ul-Mulk ..	6,	Ditto.
Jemilé ..	Girl ..	14	Ditto ..	Habib Ullah Khan ..	6,	Ditto.
Aga Yacood ..	Boy ..	12	Ditto ..	Nasr-ul-Mulk ..	6,	Ditto.
Hassina ..	Girl ..	14	Ditto ..	Abdul Kassim Khan ..	6,	Ditto.
Hassina ..	" ..	14	" ..	Bibegoo Hanoom ..	6,	Ditto.
Aga Abdulla ..	Boy ..	16	" ..	Ditto ..	6,	Ditto.
Nassina ..	Girl ..	24	" ..	Ferza Alee Khan ..	14,	Ditto.
Fiza ..	" ..	12	" ..	Mirza Alee Ispahanee ..	19,	Ditto.
Abdulla ..	Boy ..	12	" ..	Hassan Effendi ..	24,	Taken to Constantinople.

The above were all newly-imported slaves.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Jeddah, March 7, 1881.

Inclosure 3 in No. 124.

Receipt given on Purchase of a Slave.

(Translation.)

HADJEE SULEIMAN EFFENDI, of Camboolee, Khan of Constantinople, has purchased the female Abyssinian slave from Bekir Ahmed Abid, in the Dekke of Mecca (slave market), through the broker, Ibrahim Mohammed Aman, for the sum of 95 dollars, which has been paid. If the said has been stolen, or liberated, or proves to be the daughter of anyone, I, the Sheikh (Chief) of the Mecca brokers, will be responsible.

(Government stamp.)

(Signed) Sheikh AHMED BUCKAT,  
Chief of Black Coral Sellers.

19 Zil Hedjé, 1297 (November 22, 1880).

Witnesses:

(Signed) AHMED MUHEE SOONNEE.  
ABDULLAH MUHEE SOONNEE.  
MOHAMMED MUHEE SOONNEE.  
MOHAMMED ABOO SAOUD MAHEE SOONNEE.  
AHMED BIN SALIM AMBAR.

\* This refers to the bugla being beached for repairs; this was done.

† This was a cargo of slaves, according to the confession of Ibrahim Arooma.



No. 125,

*Mr. Lister to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 26, 1881.*  
 I AM directed by Earl Granville to state to you that he has requested Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to take a favourable opportunity of making a representation to the Porte concerning the increase in the Slave Trade at Jeddah, of which proofs were contained in your despatch of the 7th ultimo.

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

No. 126.

*Consul Zohrab to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)*

My Lord, *Jeddah, April 15, 1881.*  
 I HAVE the honour to inclose a Return of the slaves who have been manumitted through the intervention of this Consulate during the past quarter, or who are under its protection at the present time.

Ehsan Agha, who appears in the list as Eunuch of the ex-Sultan Murad, was exiled to Mecca with five other persons soon after the accession of Abdul Hammid. There he was put to the service of the temple, and later he was transferred to Medina. Finding himself treated as a slave, he took advantage of the Hadj to get leave to return to Mecca, and then escaped to this Consulate. He was very soon claimed by the authorities, but not as a slave. I declined to force him to leave. The Governor-General then wrote to me to ask that he be given up, as, though he was not a slave, the condition of his being free was that he should serve in the temple. In reply I said that, as Ehsan was officially declared to be free, I could not see how he could be compelled to return to Mecca, and that under the circumstances I should first ask for instructions before adopting any course. I laid the case before Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, and I was instructed in two despatches from Mr. St. John, dated the 26th January and the 10th February, not to give up Ehsan Agha, but to send him to Egypt, whither he desires to proceed.

It has been impossible to send him away yet, as, during the Hadj, natives are not allowed to land in Egypt, and now the quarantine has stopped all communication.

The last man on the list, Bilal, is a good instance of the facility with which coloured persons can be seized and made slaves of in this country. This man, before coming to this Consulate, applied to the Cadi here for redress. He was told that he must bring witnesses to prove that he had been manumitted. This he was able to do. Two Abyssinians who knew him in Cairo gave their evidence, but it was refused, as they were slaves. The person who bought him has not dared to claim him.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

## Inclosure in No. 126.

RETURN of Slaves who have sought refuge in, or who have been manumitted through, the intervention of Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, during the Quarter ended March 31, 1881.

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Country.	Master's Name.	Observations.
Ehsan Agha..	25	Male	Abyssinia ..	Ex-Sultan Murad ..	He was exiled to Mecca, where he was bound to serve in the temple. On being transferred to Medina he escaped, and sought refuge in this Consulate.
Johur ..	..	..	..	..	Went back of his own will to his master.
Zafrana ..	16	Female	..	Habib Ullah ..	Manumitted. Gone to Persia.
Billah ..	8	Male	..	Nesr-ul-Mulk ..	Ditto.
Nuri Saba ..	16	..	..	Bebejoo Hanim..	Ditto.
Hassina ..	14	Female	..	" " ..	Ditto.
Aga Abdullah ..	16	Male	..	" " ..	Ditto.
Aga Feraj ..	10	..	..	Nasr-ul-Mulk ..	Ditto.
Aga Yacoob..	12	..	..	" " ..	Ditto.
Jemileh ..	14	Female	..	Habib-ullah Han ..	Ditto.
Hassina ..	14	..	..	Abul Kassim Han ..	Ditto.
Hassina ..	24	..	..	Ferza Alee Han..	Ditto.
Fiza ..	12	..	..	Mirza Alee ..	Ditto.
Behir ..	40	Male	Zanzibar ..	..	Escaped from Guardafui. Sent to Zanzibar the 23rd January.
Bilal ..	25	..	Cassala ..	Hierullah Bedouin ..	Manumitted; sent to Suakin.
Abdullah ..	12	..	Abyssinia ..	Nawun Effendi ..	Manumitted; taken to Constantinople.
Tooroonj ..	25	Female	..	Suleiman Effendi ..	Manumitted; and being found <i>enciente</i> , her owner had to declare her his wife.
Feray ..	30	Male	..	Hussein Mussuan ..	Proved that he tried to stab his master. Given to authorities to be tried.
Karmia ..	25	Female	..	Abdul Rahman Arif (British Indian)	Manumitted; gone to India.
Sultan ..	16	Male	..	Seyed Dahman ..	Manumitted; returned to former master.
Ambar ..	25	..	..	Kushna Cavéjee ..	Reconciled, and returned to his master.
Bilol ..	15	..	Soudan ..	Mohamed Moukasib ..	Returned to his master.
Mabrook ..	23	..	Zanzibar ..	Ambarak Hamiud, Bedouin	Consigned to Consulate by Her Majesty's ship "Philomel." Liberated. Has to be sent away to avoid recapture.
Sayid ..	15	..	Soudan ..	..	This boy was manumitted in 1879, on demand of this Consulate, and sent away in "Fatul Bahy," British ship, which was condemned at Muscat. Sayid, after wandering about, found his way back to Jeddah, and was shipped on the 16th March for India in steam-ship "Peshwur."
Bahit ..	45	..	..	..	This man was manumitted, after nineteen years' service, by his master, who died in 1877. The relatives of deceased attempting to sell him, he fled to this Consulate. Relatives bound over not to molest him.
Bilal ..	20	..	Abyssinia ..	..	This man was manumitted two years ago by his master, Bekir Effendi, one of the employés in the Finance Department at Cairo. He engaged himself as servant to a certain Alee, a slave-dealer of Cairo, and went with him to Suakin. There he was left, Alee going into the interior for slaves. He then entered the service of Mohamed Kiel, a slave-dealer of Suakin, by whom he was sent to Jeddah as a guard over slaves (about 300 were sent), about the 16th March. The slaves were landed near Jeddah and taken into the interior, and he came to Jeddah to return to Suakin. While his master was here he secretly sold him to an Arab baker. He then fled to this Consulate, and will be sent back to Egypt as soon as possible.

Jeddah, April 15, 1881.

(Signed)

JAS. ZOHRAB.

## No. 127.

Consul Zohrab to Earl Granville.—(Received May 19.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Return of slaves who have sought refuge in this Consulate during the past quarter.

It will be seen by this Return that in two instances slaves who had been manumitted

Jeddah, July 1, 1881.

by their masters were re-sold into slavery, and would have remained in slavery but for my intervention. These instances show likewise the facilities afforded to slavers in the Soudan.

These two slaves, with the boy who tried to purchase his freedom at Yembo, will be handed by me to Her Majesty's Consul-General at Alexandria.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure in No. 127.

RETURN of Slaves who have sought Refuge in Her Majesty's Consulate at Jeddah, and who have been manumitted through the intervention of Her Majesty's Consul, during the Quarter ended June 30, 1881.

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Country.	Master's Name.	Remarks.
Bilal .. ..	40	Male	Soudan ..	Seyed Hoossein, deceased..	Executors tried to sell him. Declared free, and now working with relatives of deceased.
Bilal .. ..	20	..	Abyssinian..	Bekir Effendi, of Cairo ..	Was manumitted by his master, went to Suakin as servant to a slave-dealer named Alee; later entered the service of another slave-dealer named Mohamed Keil, by whom he was sent to Jeddah with 300 slaves. On arrival was sold. Will be sent to Egypt by first favourable opportunity.
Seyida .. ..	9	Female	Nubian ..	Mahmoud Effendi ..	Proceeding to Constantinople.
Zeinal .. ..	25	..	Abyssinian..	Abdullah-bin-Hakim ..	Declared free, and married to her master.
Abdul Kheiv .. ..	18	Male	Nubian ..	Salih Muklis .. ..	Returned to his master, who has given sureties for good behaviour towards the boy.
Yussuf .. ..	20	..	Abyssinian..	Alee Elum, of Yenibo ..	A very intelligent lad, who, after serving his master for twelve years, had saved 100 dollars, which he offered for his freedom. His master took them and then sold him to another man, who brought him to Jeddah. To be sent to Egypt by first favourable opportunity.
Mersaal .. ..	18	..	Nubian ..	Hamed-el-Shever ..	Manumitted by authorities.
Mabrook .. ..	40	..	Zanzibar ..	Dahil Sedaan .. ..	Sought refuge on Her Majesty's ship "Arab," and sent to Consulate. No cause for running away, and after four days asked to rejoin his master.
Bakheil .. ..	50	..	Nubian ..	Suleijeni Belouin ..	An old man. His owner sought him and seemed kindly disposed to him. The slave asked to be allowed to go back.
Aman .. ..	18	..	Zanzibar ..	Ibrahim Babzeil ..	Frivolous reasons. Reconciled to his master.
Feraj .. ..	20	..	Nubian ..	Does not know his master..	Was manumitted by Hadjee Hamed Bedil, of Alexandria. Was, for wounding an Arab, sent to Cassala, in the Soudan, where he was kidnapped and brought to Jeddah. To be sent back to Alexandria.
Aman .. ..	16	..	Born in Yemen	Abdul Rahman Ravas ..	Ill-treated. Manumitted by the authorities, and engaged as servant in the house of an official.
Tovomj .. ..	25	Female	Abyssinian..	Ibrahim Rashed ..	Manumitted, and married to her master.
Feraj .. ..	16	Male	.. ..	From Mecca. Does not know his owner	Half idiotic. Case under investigation by authorities.
Feraj .. ..	20	..	Zanzibar ..	Abdullah-el-Rati, of Mecca.	Ill-treated. Case under investigation by authorities.
Bakhit .. ..	25	..	Soudan ..	Jettai, bugla owner ..	Was employed at salt mines at Rowayah. Sent to Jeddah to work in loading ships with salt, being promised good wages. On arrival was sold. Case under investigation.
Membava .. ..	35	..	Zanzibar ..	Abdullah Imbirtan, tribe of Idraan al Hapt, in Hedjaz (Tchama)	This is one family. Five years ago the master sold one of this man's children, a daughter, about 15 years of age. Two days ago he sold the girl Saadiyé. The father succeeded in recovering her, and then escaped. These people came into the Consulate on the 30th June. Their case will be carefully investigated.
Selama .. ..	30	Female	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Sadaiyé .. ..	8	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Embaraka .. ..	3	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Jeddah, July 1, 1881.

No. 128.

*Acting Consul Moncrieff to Earl Granville.—(Received October 31.)*

My Lord,

Jeddah, October 5, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the Return of slaves who have appealed for protection to this Consulate during the quarter ending the 30th September, 1881.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

Inclosure in No. 128.

RETURN of Slaves who have sought Refuge in Her Majesty's Consulate at Jeddah, or who have been manumitted through the intervention of Her Majesty's Consul, during the Quarter ended September 30, 1881.

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Country.	Master's Name	Remarks.
Bakita .. ..	35	Female.	Nubian ..	Emmehawah .. ..	Ill-treatment. Sent to Omer Nassif. Placed with a family.
Sayid .. ..	22	Male.	„ ..	Suleiman Nawar ..	Complained of ill-treatment. Sent to Omer Nassif. Working in town.
Ibrahim Syed .. ..	30	„	Cairo ..	Taken prisoner by Bed- duias of Auf during last Haj.	He had come on Haj, and was going from Mecca to Medina when he was seized and made a slave. Sent to authorities. Liberated.
Rihan .. ..	About 35	„	Zanzibar ..	Ameen Rowehe.. ..	Complained of being worked when unfit from illness, and having to buy his own clothes, being beaten when he asked for money. Sent to authorities. Made peace with his master.
Bakheit .. ..	25	„	Soudan ..	? Ahmet Ibrahim ..	Claimed by two sets of masters, and stated that he belonged to a third party, who denied ownership. There being no proof forthcoming that he belonged to any of them, the authorities settled the matter by declaring him free.
Farayulla .. ..	35	„	Suahili ..	Abdullah .. ..	Had been with his master twenty-five years, and wished to be freed, as the latter, he stated, wished to kill him. He got half what he made. Sent to Kaïmakam with request that he would deal with him as advisable. Liberated.
Barakah .. ..	About 35	Female.	Abyssinian..	Bahdoo .. ..	Had been fourteen years with her master, bringing up his children as a nurse, and had never been able to go to Mecca, nor had she received decent clothes. She went to the Chief of the Police to complain. He restored her to her master, who took her to a broker to sell. Sent to Kaïmakam, and she made peace, and married her master.
Mabrook .. ..	25	Male.	„ ..	Fatimah Shiha .. ..	Complained of being worked hard and badly fed. Master of good character; Mabrook appeared lazy. Made peace, and restored him.
Mahbrook .. ..	25	„	Suahili ..	Nahfa . .. ..	Complained of being beaten, badly clothed and fed. Sent to authorities. Liberated.
Saad .. ..	22	„	Abyssinian..	Said Omer Sheikan ..	Was sent over from Suakim by his master, with whom he had been a slave twelve years, having a passport from Egyptian authorities, No. 133, also a letter to Ahmet Agilan, Baajazi. He came in a bugla in charge of goods; and the letter requested Baajazi to sell him here if he would fetch a good price, and otherwise to send him for sale on to Mecca.
Mahbrouga .. ..	25	Female.	Soudan ..	Moosa Dunnah.. ..	Suspecting something, he took this letter to a friend he had known in Suakim, and, on having it read to him, came to the Consulate. Case being investigated at Suakim. With him seven years. Used only to be beaten by the wife, which she bore; but, after this lapse of years, is beaten by the master, and not by his wife. Says her master threatened to sell her to a European. Very well dressed, and showed no signs of ill-treatment, and was fond of exhibiting her wardrobe, which she brought with her. Her ideas of getting her own living became clear, and were not creditable. Sent her to Kaïmakam after vain endeavour to reconcile her and master. She was finally placed in the house of her master's brother, and satisfied.

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Country.	Master's Name.	Remarks.
Saad .. ..	14	Male.	Nubian ..	Serohr . ..	After working for three years in Suakim as slave to one Moosa of the Ghaveh tribe, was brought over here in a bugla, with twenty others. The bugla was owned by Salim, well known as a slave-dealer, who has since this been killed. Case is under investigation by the authorities, and Saad has been freed.
Aman .. ..	13	„	Abyssinian..	Hafiz .. ..	Complained of ill-treatment, but appears to have a very good master, who has corrected him slightly now and then for bad behaviour. Told a very exaggerated tale. Master is bringing him up kindly, and wishes him to go to school. Sent him back. If freed he would probably be in a very much worse position.

Jeddah, October 5, 1881.

(Signed)

LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

## TURKEY. (Consular)—Salonica.

No. 129.

*Acting Consul-General Garnett to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)*

My Lord,

Salonica, May 22, 1881.

I HAVE been requested by Mr. Consul-General Blunt to forward to your Lordship the inclosed copy of a Report which Mr. Vice-Consul Longworth has addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, on the subject of slavery in Thessaly.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) L. M. J. GARNETT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 129.

*Vice-Consul Longworth to Mr. Goschen.*

(Extract.)

Larissa, May 10, 1881.

ON the 23rd March last a Circassian female slave took refuge in this Vice-Consulate from her master, Dervish Bey, after having first gone by mistake to my Greek colleague, who also lives in this neighbourhood.

She stated her name to be Jenan, her age 30, and her father, Solnen Agha, of Absha, in Circassia. She declared to have been born of free parents, and to have been kidnapped from her native village, when 7 years old, by a slave-dealer, who sold her at Constantinople, from where she was bought by Neshid Effendi, the brother of the Mufti at Larissa, who brought her here and resold her to Dervish Bey, about a year ago, for £ T. 70. She alleged the cause of her escape to be severe and cruel treatment, and she was anxious to show me marks of violence on her body, which, however, I declined to see, thinking at the time a close inspection on my part as altogether unnecessary.

I proposed that she should lodge her complaint in due form before the authorities, but she pleaded hard not to send her there, as both Dervish Bey and his brother Hyhri Bey (the former a member of the Administrative Council, and the latter a member of the Civil Court of Justice) had influence enough to bring about her immediate restitution. I consequently requested the Mufti to give the fugitive a temporary asylum in his house.

and made known the circumstances of the case by a verbal message to his Excellency the Civil Governor.

A month had elapsed without the authorities making any demand for the slave, and Jenan in the meantime procured for herself a situation as a hired servant in the harem of a Turkish military officer.

The matter was at length mentioned to me by the Civil Governor, who observed that both Dervish Bey and Hyhri Bey insist on the slave being restored to them, and that he could not disregard their claim as she is not being kept at the Vice-Consulate. In reply I requested his Excellency to consider her as all the same under the protection of the British flag, for being myself unmarried, and my domestic arrangements being those of a bachelor, I could not very well give her the shelter of my own roof, to which he courteously agreed, on condition the slave remains in the Mufti's house until the matter is settled.

Every effort on the part of the Civil Governor as well as on my own, to induce Dervish Bey to give up the slave, or to persuade Jenan to return to her master proved a failure, and at last his Excellency came to the conclusion that she must be restored by force. I expressed doubts as to whether he would be justified in using force in such a matter, for I held that the police were not exactly the guardians of harems, and that it rested solely with the master to endeavour to get back the slave quietly, and without disturbing public peace and order. After separating we considered carefully our respective arguments *pro* and *con*, and we met again on the 23rd ultimo to discuss the question at some length. The course of reasoning on both sides was on the whole as follows:—

In opening the subject, I observed to his Excellency that, as regards the Traffic in white or black slaves, we were at least agreed on one point, that is its repugnance to the law of nature, to justice, and to humanity; but as we had decided to put aside the sentiments of a moralist, and to search for a legal solution of the question, I would simply maintain that the rights of slave-owners were tolerated, but not protected, in Turkey, and that, although unattended by an infraction of the laws of the country, the authorities cannot be called upon to use force in the restitution of a human being escaped from slavery.

His Excellency replied that as the general practice has not been denounced a crime in Turkey, and as its abolition has not yet been notified by the Porte, white slaves must be admitted by the law as a legal property, of which the owner cannot be deprived by a Court of Justice.

I answered that in this case, judging from what the Mufti and the Mullah had told me, the claimant can have no right on principles of the religious, as well as the civil law; for the Sheri only recognizes such slaves as were born of parents in bondage, while the Kanun entirely ignores even the existence of slavery, and consequently if the claimant is dispossessed, he cannot say his legal rights are being violated, for the law knows of no such property as he claims, and therefore he cannot be entitled to the assistance of the law in obtaining the restitution of such property.

His Excellency answered that it would be difficult to maintain that the right is legally wrong, for vested in all from the Sultan downwards, it could only be relinquished by a general and unexceptional abolition, and above all, as it is still participated in by the dignitaries of the State, it must remain lawful, for a Court in its administration of justice must look to the standard of morality and to the municipal regulations of the country.

I observed that it is not for me to judge whether the regulations were proper or improper ones, or forms to protect anyone from a liability imposed by the local law; but, on the other hand, without instructions from my superiors, I could not deny protection to a fugitive slave who merely takes refuge from cruel treatment, knowing as I do that the English law neither tolerates the existence of slavery, nor respects the rights of slave-owners.

His Excellency remarked that Jenan cannot be amenable to the local laws when in the Consulate, but whilst out she may be lawfully seized and restored to her master.

I answered that I would not have the pretension of resisting or disputing such an act were it not that I held his promise not to restore her to Dervish Bey or Hyhri Bey without giving me due notice, or rather without consulting with me and obtaining my consent.

His Excellency replied that he had not forgotten the agreement, but that he relied on my sense of what is fair not to keep him much longer bound by it, for he regretted to say that his telegram to the Porte, asking permission to give the slave her liberty, had been left unanswered, which tends to show that the proposition had not been received very favourably at Constantinople.

Immediately after this interview I called Jenan and told her plainly that she must absolutely return to her master. The excitement and terror caused by my words on this poor woman are beyond description.

Throwing herself at my feet she sobbed out in a most abject manner her supplications not to be restored.

She was willing to be a slave to any one but to Dervish Bey and Hyhri Bey, and threatened if again in their power to end her miserable life by suicide. I dismissed her with a few encouraging words, and telegraphed to your Excellency on the same day for instructions.

On their receipt I informed the Civil Governor that I would have to take the slave into the Consulate as soon as her forcible return to her owner can no longer be postponed, in order to await your Excellency's decision as to her disposal.

I avail myself of this opportunity to furnish, in tabular forms herewith annexed, some particulars of the slaves whose liberation had been effected through the intervention of this Vice-Consulate.

I regret to say that the ex-cavass Mallush Agha, who receives a pension from the British Government, and who is charged by me with the task of looking after and finding work for these emancipated slaves, has entirely omitted in his record to insert the date of each entry.

But it may be admitted, all the same, that within the last two years no less than thirty-three human beings had through our means obtained their freedom from slavery. The number consists of three Circassian men, four Circassian women, four negroes, and twenty-two negresses, without counting children.

I should add that three Albanian girls, brought to Larissa and sold here as slaves some eight months ago, have not been included in the Return, although they, too, escaped to this Office, and were, on my request, sent back by the Turkish authorities to their homes in Epirus.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 129.

SLAVES Emancipated through the intervention of Her Majesty's Vice-Consulate at  
Larissa and Volo.

(Table 1.)—MALE CIRCASSIANS.

No.	Name of Slave.	Age.	Name and Residence of last Owner.	Remarks.
1	Kamil ..	15	Ahmed Agha, Larissa ..	Earns wages in a farm.
2	Cherif ..	40	Mehmed Bey, ditto ..	Cart driver, with wages.
3	Omer ..	30	Rouchid Bey, ditto ..	Hired servant.

(Table 2.)—FEMALE CIRCASSIANS.

No.	Name of Slave.	Age.	Name and Residence of last Owner.	Remarks.
1	Chemchedil ..	25	Chukri Bey, Larissa ..	Now married at Armyro.
2	Pervella ..	30	Toghani Effendi, ditto ..	Hired cook.
3	Heripha ..	30	Metouch Effendi, ditto ..	Hired servant.
4	Jenan ..	30	Dervish Bey, ditto ..	Not yet emancipated.

(Table 3.)—NEGROES.

No.	Name of Slave.	Age.	Name and Residence of last Owner.	Remarks.
1	Chehid ..	20	—————, Turnavo ..	Hired farm labourer.
2	Amber ..	30	Chemshi Effendi, Larissa ..	Earns wages as harem keeper.
3	Ali ..	20	Kazaklar Estate ..	Hired as farm guard.
4	Abdullah ..	25	Asha-Obah Estate ..	Hired servant.

(Table 4.)—NEGRESSES.

No.	Name of Slave.	Age.	Name and Residence of last Owner.	Remarks.
1	Rouchen ..	35	Mahmoud Effendi, Larissa ..	Hired cook.
2	Vousdan ..	30	Ibrahim Effendi, ditto ..	Earns living as laundress.
3	Nahid ..	30	Rachid Bey, Servia ..	Now married.
4	Chohret ..	40	Hadji Rustem, Larissa ..	Ditto.
5	Teraghi ..	40	Ahmed Effendi, ditto ..	Ditto.
6	Merdin ..	30	Mustapha Bey, Turnavo ..	A prostitute.
7	Rouchen ..	45	Military officer ..	Gone to Smyrna.
8	Cheriu ..	45	Mousta Bey, Larissa ..	Ditto.
9	Medjbour ..	20	Captain Ismail Effendi ..	Hired cook.
10	Achet ..	25	Jellil Agha, Tricalla ..	Married; son, Ali, 1 year.
11	Tenzouf ..	45	Osman Bey, Larissa ..	Now married.
12	Zenep ..	30	Ali Pasha, Turnavo ..	Hired servant.
13	Gulfidan ..	35	Eyoup Agha, ditto ..	Ditto.
14	Delphera ..	30	Dervish Effendi, Aidin ..	Laundress; daughter, Hachi, 10 years.
15	Celhir ..	35	Dervish Agha, Larissa ..	Laundress; son, Eschirif, 3 years.
16	Mustakid ..	30	Sali Bey, Ellassona ..	Hired servant.
17	Kademaghir ..	35	Salim Bey, Servia ..	Ditto.
18	Ighbad ..	30	Celhid Effendi, Larissa ..	Hired cook.
19	Zahrab ..	35	Malile Effendi, ditto ..	Hired servant.
20	Menetchet ..	35	Hadji Mehmet Bey, Tricalla ..	Ditto.
21	Cheriphi ..	30	Ibrahim Agha, Turnavo ..	Ditto.
22	Kademaghir ..	25	Osman Effendi, Larissa.	Just escaped; not yet free.

## No. 130.

*Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(Received June 17.)*

My Lord,

*Salonica, June 4, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship, extract of a further despatch which Mr. Vice-Consul Longworth has addressed to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, furnishing some more particulars respecting the Circassian slave Djenan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure in No. 130.

*ice-Consul Longworth to Mr. Goschen.*

(Extract.)

*Larissa, May 31, 1881.*

IN connection with my despatch of the 10th instant, I have now to report that it was only on the 27th instant that the first and only communication from Constantinople reached the Civil Governor on the subject, and that in the letter the Minister for Foreign Affairs reminds his Excellency that as regards white slaves there are no Treaty rights in existence between Great Britain and Turkey, and calls upon him to settle the case in question by transferring the slave to another master.

Halil Bey, in making known to me this order, observed that its perusal left the impression on his mind that unless a change of owners can be effected the restoration of the slave to Dervish Bey is desirable. I remarked to his Excellency that under the circumstances a purchaser could scarcely be found, for no one is likely to be so venturesome as to stake money on the slave now that it is publicly known, firstly, that her emancipation is being attempted; and, secondly, that the province is about to be annexed to a country where slavery is abhorred and denounced as a crime. I suggested to him, however, that as the Greco-Turkish question is about to be settled, it would be just as well to leave the matter in suspense. To this his Excellency cordially agreed, provided the Porte, pressed by Dervish Bey, did not send him in the meantime a peremptory order to have the slave restored, in which case he would have to return her by force without giving me notice, and without affording me a chance of taking her into the Vice-Consulate, for otherwise, he added, it would be tantamount to giving me an invitation to hinder him in executing the decision of his Government. I admitted that under such circumstances he would be perfectly justified in adopting such a course, and that it rested exclusively with me to counteract her being forcibly restored until instructions reached me to refrain from any further interference in the matter.

Before concluding, I should add that the slave, with the consent of the Civil Governor, is once more in the harem of the military officer, where she continues to earn a small stipend as a hired servant.



## ZANZIBAR.

No. 131.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 7, 1881.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, November 30, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report the capture and condemnation of a large native vessel sailing under the British register and flag, which had been obtained in Bombay by the owner and master, called Saleh bin Saced, a native of South Arabia, residing in Madagascar.

At the trial I felt justified in condemning and destroying the vessel on the evidence then before me, it being made clear the owner had absconded in order to avoid appearing in Court. I have since ascertained, by inquiry at the place where he made his escape, that he is now in hiding in Madagascar, to avoid arrest on the charge of slave-trading, and of having by fraud obtained the English flag.

So far as I can ascertain, the owner and master of this vessel is a native of Hadhramaut, in Arabia, who has resided on the west coast of Madagascar for many years, but never, to my knowledge, or that of those Indian traders and merchants who have had extensive dealings with him, lived in India.

Shortly before 1878 he was the owner and master of a vessel, under the Arab flag, employed in the wholesale Slave Trade from the Umfussi River, south of Mozambique. He went in 1877 to Kutch, taking wooden rafters for sale; there he purchased the vessel now condemned; sailing from Kutch, on his return to Madagascar, he touched at the port of Bombay, where he remained only a few days, living on board his vessel in harbour the whole time, and having no residence on shore. I am not acquainted with the manner in which the details of the Indian Shipping Act are there carried out, but it is extremely probable that this Arab, a foreigner and stranger, must have secured the assistance of some known resident before he could possibly have been granted the British register and flag for his vessel, false declaration must have been made, either by himself or by some one else, which no doubt the records of the port of Bombay will still show.

The result was that, on the 18th January, 1878, the register, which I inclose in original, was issued to Salay bin Saeed (Bana Sallay Syed), and articles signed at the Shipping Office with the crew, many of whom I now find were his slaves. Since then this vessel has made several voyages between Madagascar, Mozambique, and Ibo. On the present occasion, the owner was not only using his slaves, as slaves, to work the vessel, which would, in a British vessel, be illegal, but was carrying some of his plantation slaves by sea from Madagascar to be landed and disposed of as slaves at Mohilla, where slave labour is in much demand, and the slaves he was thus carrying are proved to have been part of those he had himself formerly shipped to Madagascar from the Umfussi River.

With regard to the cargo on board, I beg to state that such portion as was claimed and ordered to be restored at the trial was given up and taken away at the time by the respective owners. There was, however, the evidence both of the crew and of the owner's cargo-books to show that a very large part of the rice on board belonged to a party at the time absent. As some of this rice had been sea-damaged, and as the cost of storage would have been great, I ordered the whole to be sold, and account kept pending further claims. Since then the owner of the part of the cargo has appeared and proved his claims, and I have made accounts with him, and paid over the net value, after deducting expenses, such as customs duty and freight.

There thus remains, after again deducting Court costs, as shown in the annexed Statement, a balance of rupees 1,594 : 13 : 3, which I hold, to be remitted to Her Majesty's Treasury when the time for appeal shall have expired.

I inclose herewith Decree and other certificates in this case.

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

## Inclosure 1 in No. 131.

*Register issued to Sulay bin Saeed on the 18th January, 1878, and Articles signed by Crew—in original.*

## Inclosure 2 in No. 131.

*Case No. 19 of 1880.*

*Decree.*

**I**n the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the vessel named "Dewly," carrying English colours and certificate of registry No. 3, dated Bombay, 1878, owned by Bana Sallay Syed, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, and also against 7 male and 2 female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Commander Seymour H. P. Dacres, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," before John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, on the 9th day of September, 1880.

APPEARED personally, Commander Seymour H. P. Dacres, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the vessel "Dewly," carrying English colours and Bombay certificate of registry No. 3 of 1878, whereof Bana Sallay Syed was both owner and master, of the dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, together with her cargo and 7 male and 2 female slaves, at Bali Bay, Madagascar, on the 18th day of August, 1880. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced and examined the witnesses, having found sufficient proof that the said vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of British law and of existing Treaties, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with such part of the cargo seized therein as may be hereafter ordered by the Court, and also the 7 male and 2 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 9th day of September, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the undersigned officers 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," as amended by the Minute of the Board of Customs, the 9th October, 1858, the British dhow "Dewly," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," on the 15th day of August, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and we certify that her dimensions are as follows:—

Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feet.
Main breadth to outside of plank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15·6
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
									No. of Tons.
Tonnage under tonnage deck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63·28
Closed-in spaces above the upper deck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·30
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76·58
Poop, length, 19 ft.; breadth, 14 ft.; height, 5 ft.									
Class of dhow, Buggla.									
Greatest depth, 10 ft. 8 in.									

Signed this 11th day of September, 1880.

(Signed)

HUGH B. ROOPER, *Lieutenant.*

W. H. MAUNSELL, *Navigating Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 11th day of September, 1880.

(Signed)

S. H. P. DACRES, *Commander,*

*Commanding H.M.S. "Wild Swan."*

*Certificate of Destruction.*

I certify that the vessel "Dewly," condemned by me as Case No. 19 of 1880, has been broken up and destroyed, also that the fittings have been disposed of by my order at public auction, together with the cargo condemned.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Commander Seymour H. P. Dacres, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," 7 male and 2 female slaves condemned in Case No. 19 of 1880, Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

## STATEMENT of Account.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Oct. 3, 1880.	Received, as net proceeds of sale, including value of rice sold pending adjudication .. .. .	3,303	14	6
Nov. 23, 1880.	Paid value of rice not condemned, but sold in interest of those concerned pending adjudication, 668 dol. 75 c., at 47 c. per rupee .. .. .	1,422	14	0
Dec. 1880.	Court costs 23 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> , at 12 rupees per <i>l.</i> sterling .. .. .	286	3	3
	Balance to be remitted to Her Majesty's Treasury .. .. .	1,594	13	3
	Total .. .. .	3,303	14	6
	Balance, Rupees 1,594 : 13 : 3, at 12 rupees per <i>l.</i> .. .. .	132	18	0

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

*Receipt for Cargo sold by order of Court, but subsequently adjudicated to be compensated to Owner.*

I, Abderahman bin Omar, acknowledge to have received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar the sum 668 dol. 75 c., being value in full of proceeds of cargo belonging to me on board of the English vessel "Dewly," condemned as engaged in the Slave Trade, Case No. 19 of 1880, which I accept in discharge of all claims.

(Signed in Arabic.)

Zanzibar, November 22, 1880.

Paid in my presence :

(Signed) MANCHERJI PESTANJI, Clerk to the Consulate.

No. 132.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 7, 1881.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 6, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree condemning seven slaves and the vessel in which they were conveyed from the mainland to Zanzibar.

As regards the dimensions of the vessel, I have to state, that it appears the dhow was run on shore to escape capture, and that before the place could be reached, which was not until after the seven slaves were taken on shore, it had become a total wreck; owing also to the surf the stranded vessel could not be approached nearer than 18 yards. The capturers have, under the circumstances, submitted an estimated tonnage, which I annex. I may add that the statement therein made is supported by the evidence of the coxswain of the capturing boat, there being no superior officer present at the time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 132.

Case No. 24 of 1880.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the dhow or vessel, name unknown, whereof the owner or master are also unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against three male and four female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by C. 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 15th day of November, 1880.

APPEARED personally, H. McA. Cutfield, Esquire, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which a dhow or native vessel, whereof the master, owner, and flag are alike unknown, of the description specified in a declaration hereto annexed, was seized on the 14th November, 1880, in a wrecked condition, at Pangume Island, together with three male and four female slaves, who had been recently landed therefrom, after having been conveyed from the mainland: I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses, having found sufficient proof that the said vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, and that the said three male and four female slaves had been conveyed therein for the purpose of being sold in the Island of Zanzibar, do adjudge both the vessel and the seven slaves aforesaid 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 15th day of November, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., three male and four female slaves, condemned in Case No. 24 of 1880, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

I, the undersigned officer of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that I have estimated dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 12th day of November, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, measuring approximate—

	Fect.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern post .. .. .	60
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 .. .. .	9

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	51·63
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	Nil.
Total No. of tons .. .. .	51·63

Signed this 16th day of November, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, Captain.

Approved by me this 16th day of November, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, Captain,  
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

No. 133.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 7, 1881.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, December 11, 1880.*

I AM in receipt of letters from Central Africa which show that the country generally is, for the time, quiet.

In a letter, dated Ujiji, the 14th October, I am told that the second party sent out under Mr. Wookey by the London Missionary Society arrived at Ujiji on the 3rd of that month, having passed through both Unyanyembe and Mirambo's town. Of that Chief's further movements I, as yet, know nothing more than was reported last month.

The united Belgian and German parties sent out by the International Association Committees of Brussels and Berlin had safely arrived at Unyanyembe, where they joined Captain Popelin and his companions. Before now these explorers will have gone on, the Belgians to their station at Karema on the lake, and the Germans to an intermediate post it has been agreed they shall in the meantime occupy.

I have received a letter, dated the 28th September, from Kagei, a port on the south of the Victoria Lake, from which I learn that King M'tesa has renounced the form of Christianity he was said to have adopted and reverted openly to Mahomedanism, the faith of those whose influence he chiefly feels, and from whom all the trade supplies on which he depends are obtained.

The special messengers sent by King M'tesa to visit me at Zanzibar had safely reached Kagei with the letters and presents of which they were the bearers, and had left for Uganda in canoes sent by King M'tesa.

Two dhows are, I am told, being built for trade by people of Zanzibar on the shores of the lake at Kagei and Kaitabas, in Uzongora, which shows a considerable advance of Zanzibar trade and influence in that quarter.

So far from having been abolished or prohibited, as was some time ago reported, slavery and the sale of slaves within M'tesa's dominions is as prevalent as ever. I receive the most detailed account of wars and raids constantly carried on by M'tesa's own orders against the tribes to the west for the purpose of getting slaves, who arrive in thousands, and are used in the internal Slave Trade that so universally prevails in Africa between the various native tribes.

I before reported that Mirambo, on his late expedition, captured and carried off thousands of slaves, some of whom were issued in the presence of the London Missionary Society's agent as rewards to his men on his return home. M'tesa, I now learn, captures slaves, especially females, from the western shores of the lake, whose complexion is comparatively fair, and who, in consequence, are highly prized both in and out of Uganda. Many of these, I am told, are taken and sold in the Unyamwezi country, being bought up by native dealers in exchange for rifles and powder, which are the things principally sought for by this Chief.

The difficulties that arise in limiting the introduction of gunpowder into these countries are, under the existing Governments of Zanzibar and the Portuguese in Mozambique, almost insuperable. The Sultan having forbidden the introduction of powder from his dominions, the trade is being pushed from Ibo, which is outside his limits, and should the trade from the lakes eventually be diverted through the Nyassa and Zambesi to Quilimane, another way will be open, and the competition of trade succeed in supplying the demand for arms and ammunition until some paramount power succeeds in overcoming and reducing to subjection these independent native tribes who now prey upon each other. One thing is clear, if the natives go on for a few more years arming as at present it will be quite impossible for any but a thoroughly equipped and organized party to pass.

I have news from Mpwapwa that the Uganda Sub-Chiefs, who lately arrived here from a visit to England, have been delayed at that station, together with the missionaries under whose charge they were returning to Uganda.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 7, 1881.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 11, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the French ship of war "Bisson," which has been sent by the French Commodore for the purpose of conveying M. Ledoux, the French Consul, to any places on the coast he may wish to visit.

I am given to understand that Commodore Vallon, when at Mozambique, lately proposed to the Portuguese authorities the introduction of a system for the supply of native labour to the French Colonies, as was reported by me on the 27th February last.

It is said also that endeavours are being made by the French to obtain negro labour through Madagascar and Grand Comoro, to which places slaves are still shipped in considerable numbers. I have reason to believe that Grand Comoro, Johanna, and Mohilla all receive slaves, the first for sale elsewhere, the other two islands principally for local use. In Johanna there are three large sugar estates owned by King Abdulla, by Dr. Wilson, an American, and by Mr. Sunley respectively; all are worked by slave labour; the common people also generally use slaves, and it is obvious there must be a considerable import of fresh slaves to meet such a demand.

The slaves landed in Grand Comoro are taken many of them to the French Colonies as engagés; so also, I believe, are a few from Mohilla, where, however, there are sugar estates worked by M. de Langle, in company with Mr. Sunley, of Johanna.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 135.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 18, 1881.

WITH reference to your despatches of the 17th and 20th August last, reporting the case of a French vessel which had been seized by the Sultan's officers in Zanzibar Harbour, with a large number of slaves on board, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you copies of a despatch, and of its inclosures, from Her Majesty's Consul at Réunion, reporting the trial and condemnation of the captain of the vessel in question.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Inclosure in No. 135.

*Consul Annesley to Earl Granville.*

(Extract.)

Réunion, November 30, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that on the 22nd instant the "Cour d'Assises de St. Denis" assembled at an extraordinary sitting for the purpose of trying a remarkable case of Traffic in Slaves which occurred at Zanzibar.

The "Acte d'Accusation" relates that on the 31st July last a French vessel, named the "Djiamila," was about sailing from Zanzibar with a cargo of slaves (ninety-four in number) for sale at Pemba, but notice having been given of this fact to the French Consul at Zanzibar, he communicated with the Captain of the French ship of war "Laclocheterie," and the slaves were ultimately liberated, the slave-vessel was burnt, and her master, together with two of the crew, were brought to Réunion by the "Laclocheterie," where they were tried, as above reported.

The master and owner of the vessel has been condemned to two years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 50 fr. for each of the ninety-four slaves found on board his vessel. The two sailors were acquitted.

The most notable facts of this case are that the "Djiamila" is a vessel navigating under the French flag, with papers obtained from the French Colony of Mayotte, a dependency of Réunion; that the master and owner of this vessel, together with the two sailors brought to Réunion for trial, are Frenchmen by birth; the first was born at Mayotte, and the two others at Nossi-bé, also a French Colony.

Whether this vessel, with her human cargo, was in reality destined for these French Colonies, is not clear, but as several coasting vessels are frequently making voyages between Réunion, Madagascar, and these small French Colonies, it is possible that a secret, although necessarily limited, Traffic in Slaves is carried on under the eyes of the French authorities.

I may mention, my Lord, that several of these coasting vessels are under the British flag with papers obtained at Mauritius; they are commanded by French masters, and worked by native crews. They are ostensibly employed in the cattle trade between this Colony and Madagascar, but they likewise often visit the French Colonies around that island, and they could, without difficulty, take on board a small number of slaves for disposal in this Colony.

No. 136.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 21, 1881.*  
 WITH reference to your despatch of the 12th November last, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you that the Lords of the Admiralty have informed his Lordship that they have no objection to Commander Ogle, R.N., accepting service with the Sultan of Zanzibar, and that they have issued the necessary directions for the retired pay to be continued to him.

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

No. 137.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 3, 1881.)*

My Lord, *Zanzibar, December 31, 1880.*  
 I HAVE the honour to forward Decrees of Condemnation in Slave Cases Nos. 25 and 26, relating to a vessel and slaves shipped from the coast near Pangani to Pemba.

The slaves and vessel being taken independently by different boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," separate Decrees have been given. The slaves were found on a small outlying island, where they had been landed to escape seizure, while the vessel was seized on suspicion, and identified by the slaves. In Court the master admitted that he shipped the slaves, but said he did so by the order of the owner, who he said was on the coast.

Information has been given to the Sultan in order that steps may be taken to have the dhow owner arrested on the charge made against him by the Sultan.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 137.

*Case No. 25 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 Zanzibar papers and colours, owned by Salim bin Khatibu, and whereof Amani was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, 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 16th day of December, 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 native vessel, name unknown, sailing under Zanzibar papers and colours, whereof Salim bin Khatibu is owner, and Amani master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized off Pemba on the 10th day of December, 1880, by the said officer. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced 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, 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 16th day of December, 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 "Nia" detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 10th day of December, 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. . . . .	28	6
2. Main breadth to outside of plank . . . . .	10	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 . . . . .	15	0
4. Depth of hold . . . . .	4	6

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck . . . . .	7·88
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c. . . . .	Nil.
Total number of tons . . . . .	7·88

Signed this 10th day of December, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART SMITH, *Sub-Lieutenant.*  
F. McMAHON, *Boatswain.*

Approved by me this 13th day of December, 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 20th day of December, 1880, I destroyed the dhow or native vessel called the "Nia," detained by me on the 10th day of December, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, by fire, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by the orders of the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART SMITH, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 22nd day of December, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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Inclosure 2 in No. 137.

Case No. 26 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 seven male and seven 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 16th day of December, 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 seven male and seven female slaves were seized at Kokota Island on the 10th day of December, 1880, by a petty officer under his orders. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that these slaves had been recently landed on the said island, and that they were being transported from the mainland to the Island of Pemba for sale, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said seven male and seven 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 16th day of December, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," seven male and seven female slaves condemned in Case No. 26, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File, on the 16th December, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

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No. 138.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 3, 1881.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, December 31, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree condemning twenty-five slaves taken on an outlying island near Pemba, on which they had been landed to escape capture the previous day.

None of the slave-dealers, of whom two were seen, have in this case been captured, and it is not known in what vessel they had been shipped. It however appeared from the statement of the slaves that they had been shipped from the coast a little north of Pangani.

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

Inclosure in No. 138.

Case No. 27 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 twelve male and thirteen female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by C. J. Brownrigg, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 23rd day of December, 1880.

APPEARED personally W. H. Gribbell, Esq., R.N., Paymaster of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which twelve male and thirteen female slaves were seized on the outlying island of Uvinje, off Pemba, on the 18th day of December, 1880, by George Taylor, A.B., of Her Majesty's ship "London," in charge of the naval depôt at Funzi Island. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced and examined the witnesses, having found sufficient proof that these slaves had recently been landed on the said outlying island, and that they were being transported from the mainland of Africa to the Island of Pemba, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said twelve male and thirteen 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 attached thereto, this 23rd day of December, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," twelve male and thirteen female slaves, condemned in Case No. 27, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File, on the 23rd December, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

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No. 139.*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 3, 1881.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 31, 1880.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Condemnation in Case No. 28 of this year, taken by one of the officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," conveying slaves from Pangani to Pemba.

The slaves were in this case natives for the most part of the adjacent countries, and had been slaves to natives on the coast before they were sold to agents of Pemba Arabs.

The prices paid by the dealers showed how great the demand must be in Pemba, and with what difficulty it is being supplied, one dealer having given 337 dollars for five of the slaves of this shipment.

The passage contracted for—namely, 12 dollars each—showed how unwilling native captains are to run risk of punishment by the Sultan.

In this case the captain and slave-dealers have all been made over to the Sultan.

I may here state that His Highness has asked me whether it would not be possible to have slave-dealers sent for life to some British penal settlement, such as the Andaman Islands, as he thinks such deportation would have a much greater effect than any punishment he can inflict.

I told His Highness that I was much afraid that no such arrangement could be

carried out in accordance with the principles of British law, and that I did not see in what way a Zanzibar criminal, although duly tried and sentenced, could be even detained on board a British vessel against his will.

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

Inclosure in No. 139.

Case No. 28 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, having Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Mohammed bin Naser is owner, and Ramathan master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against three male and seven 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 27th day of December, 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 papers and colours, whereof Mohammed bin Naser is owner, and Ramathan master, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized, together with three male and seven female slaves, off Wasin, on the 24th day of December, 1880, by that officer. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced and examined the witnesses on both sides, 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 three male and seven female slaves which were 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 attached thereto, this 23rd day of December, 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 24th day of December, 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 .. .. .	40	6
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	12	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 .. .. .	19	0
4. Greatest depth of hold .. .. .	6	6
<i>Tonnage.</i>		
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 No. of Tons .. .. .	17	08

Signed this 27th day of December, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART SMITH, *Sub-Lieutenant.*  
HENRY WATSON, *Coxswain of the Pinnace.*

Approved by me, this 27th day of December, 1880.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*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 2nd day of January, 1881, I destroyed the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 24th day of December, 1880, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, by fire, and the said dhow has been destroyed by the orders of the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of January, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART SMITH, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 5th day of January, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," three male and seven female slaves condemned in Case No. 28, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File, on the 27th December, 1880.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

No. 140.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 3.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 9, 1881.

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 to this Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 140.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending December 31, 1880.

Date of Discharge.	No. of Decree.	How disposed of.		Remarks.
		Universities Mission.	Town.	
October 28, 1880 ..	No. 23 of 1880 ..	79	20	
November 15, 1880 ..	No. 24 of 1880 ..	6	1	
December 17, 1880 ..	No. 26 of 1880 ..	..	14	
December 24, 1880 ..	No. 27 of 1880 ..	..	25	
December 27, 1880, and January 8, 1881 ..	No. 28 of 1880 ..	3	7	
Total ..	.. ..	88	67	

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

No. 141.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 3.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 10, 1881.

I AM informed by Mr. Mackay, of the Church Mission Society, now residing at Kagei, on the south of the Victoria Lake, that he had been told there was a war expedition preparing to start from Uganda to operate against Mirambo.

As the intelligence from Uganda had been three months in reaching Mr. Mackay who writes on the 1st November last, and, as we have very recent information from Mirambo's country and from Unyanyembe, in which no mention of such an expedition is made, I am disposed to think there is no danger of such an occurrence actually taking place.

No doubt M'tesa, of Uganda, intended some time ago attacking Mirambo, and was prevented chiefly through my intervention from doing so. I do not think, however, that, unless acting in concert with the Arabs, M'tesa alone could operate successfully against that Chief, situated as he is at so great a distance.

I am told of the termination of a war carried on by King M'tesa in Busoga, in which many prisoners had been taken and enslaved.

The Church Mission Society and the French Algerian Roman Catholic Mission were at Uganda. There were also many Zanzibar Arab traders there.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 142.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 25.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 12, 1881.

I HAVE received letters dated the 29th November, 1880, from Dr. Southon, agent of the London Missionary Society with Mirambo. In one of these he says, speaking with regard to an interview between Mr. Hore, then on his way from Ujiji to the coast, and that Chief—

“He (Mr. Hore) has had an interview with Mirambo, who told him the Mpimbwe story, and complained bitterly about the way the Belgians had acted; in fact, I believe he sent a formal complaint to their Consul through Juma Nasibu, as Mr. Hore refused to convey it.

“He says that, after requiting his hospitality, &c., with deception and gross ingratitude, they pass on to his town of Kerema and build without asking his permission, or even communicating in any way to him their intentions.”

This shows that Mirambo now aims at the conquest of not only the whole of the Unyamwezi country, but claims authority over places far beyond where he or his people have yet reached. It confirms also the idea I formed at the time that the last raid, in which the Belgian expedition was annihilated, was part of a plan to render dangerous all trade roads not lying within his immediate control, and to attack one by one the Chiefs who, if combined, might offer serious resistance to his projects.

I have seen Juma Nasibu, the head native of Mr. Hore's caravan referred to in Dr. Southon's letter, and he accurately repeats what is therein stated. He says, also, that, speaking of the destruction of Captain Carter's expedition, Mirambo did not attempt to deny that the plunder was his own doing, although he protested he did not himself know there were Englishmen at the time in the town. He weakened this, however, by asserting that he had put to death all the principal men actually guilty, a statement which there is every reason to discredit.

As to the danger of attack from Uganda, Mirambo admitted that he could not stand against M'tesa provided the Uganda army once reached his country. He was confident, however, that the distance and the difficulty of getting provisions on the way would prove an insuperable difficulty, and alone save him from all anxiety on that side.

Juma Nasibu says that, at the time he passed, Mirambo had a war expedition fighting against Mgumbewa, successor of Kankanda, an Unyamwezi Chief, whose town is situated two days' journey from Unyanyembe. Mirambo's forces had suffered great loss, but heavy reinforcements were being sent, although Mirambo himself had not, at that time, joined the army in person.

The only known cause of this attack was that Mgumbewa was friendly to the native Chief of Unyanyembe, and refused to acknowledge obedience to Mirambo, or join him as an ally.

Juma said that the Arabs at Unyanyembe were quite incapable of acting in concert, and were individually selling arms to Mirambo in exchange for ivory.

In this way he knew of two Winchester rifles being sold for five frashilas of ivory

(400 dollars) each, these repeating rifles being sold here at 80 dollars each, with 300 rounds of ammunition.

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

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No. 143.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 28, 1881.*  
EARL GRANVILLE communicated to the Secretary of State for India in Council your despatches of the 21st September and 30th November last, relative to the case of the ship "Dewly" (No. 19 of 1880), condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar for being engaged in the Slave Trade; and his Lordship has now been informed by the Marquis of Hartington that the attention of the Government of India has been called to the apparently irregular grant at Bombay of a certificate of British registry to the vessel in question.

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

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No. 144.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received March 8.)*

My Lord, *Zanzibar, January 13, 1881.*  
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 (Admiralty jurisdiction) during half-year ending the 31st December, 1880.

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

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Inclosure in No. 144.

RETURN of Prizes in respect of which proceedings have been taken before Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar (Admiralty jurisdiction), during the half-year ending December 31, 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.
10	Gogo	London	H. E. G. Earle	4	1880 June 30	1880 July 12	Condemnation	£ 20 3 0	£ 8 1 8	£ s. d. .. ..	
11	14 slaves	Ditto	Ditto	14	July 16	" 21	Ditto	16 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	
12	Nyumbé	Ditto	Ditto	1	" 16	" 21	Ditto	8 14 0	21 5 0	21 5 0	Costs paid before sale.
13	Sarakachi	Ditto	Ditto	3	" 22	" 23	Release of vessel; condemnation of one slave	14 12 0	.. ..	.. ..	
14	Unknown	London	H. E. G. Earle	27	Aug. 25	Aug. 30	Proceedings filed in Case No. 18.	15 4 0	.. ..	.. ..	
15	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12	" 25	" 30	Condemnation	12 18 0	.. ..	.. ..	
16	Unknown	Wild Swan	S. Dacres	..	June 7	Sept. 2	Compensation awarded to owner, 37 dollars	5 3 0	.. ..	.. ..	
17	Unknown	Ditto	Salvage of a native vessel wrecked at Mogdisho.	..	..	..	Ditto	14 4 0	.. ..	.. ..	
18	Unknown	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
19	Dewby	Ditto	Ditto	9	Aug. 15	" 9	Condemnation	23 17 0	156 15 0	.. ..	
20	1 male slave	Ditto	Ditto	1	June 5	" 9	Ditto	4 16 6	.. ..	.. ..	
21	Unknown	London	C. J. Brownrigg	2	Sept. 6	" 10	Condemnation of slaves; release of vessel	12 17 0	.. ..	.. ..	
22	Mvinje	Ditto	Ditto	2	" 21	Oct. 25	Restitution	12 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	
23	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	99	Oct. 24	" 28	Condemnation	17 19 0	.. ..	.. ..	
24	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Ditto	8 1 0	.. ..	.. ..	
25	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 16	Ditto	10 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	
26	14 slaves	Ditto	Ditto	14	" 10	" 16	Ditto	9 3 0	.. ..	.. ..	
27	25 slaves	Ditto	Ditto	25	" 18	" 23	Ditto	11 4 0	.. ..	.. ..	
28	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	10	" 24	" 27	Ditto	13 15 0	.. ..	.. ..	

Zanzibar, January 13, 1881. (Signed) JOHN KIRK, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received March 8.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, January 31, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward Decree condemning thirty-eight slaves and a vessel from which they were being landed when captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

The dhow was viewed at night off the Island of Pemba, and chased without success, but on nearing the land the shouting of a number of people guided our cruizers to the vessel, which was overhauled some distance from the beach. The greater part of the slaves had been thrown into the water and taken on shore by the crew, but six children still remained on board. From the evidence produced it would appear that all but about seven of the slaves were secured. None of the crew or slave-dealers were captured, but the vessel's papers and the evidence of a passenger who remained on board have fully identified all concerned in this transaction, and on my notifying the circumstances to the Sultan His Highness at once sent orders to the Governor of Pemba to apprehend the owner of the vessel and the slave-dealers with whom he was in league.

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

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Inclosure in No. 145.

*Case No. 5 of 1881.*

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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 named "Uchumi Kunga" sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Naser-bin-Suliman is owner and Juma Shoka master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against fourteen male and twenty-four female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles J. Brownrigg, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "London," before Frederic Holmwood, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 26th day of January, 1881.

APPEARED personally F. McMahan, a boatswain in Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the vessel "Uchumi Kunga," carrying Zanzibar colours, owned by Naser-bin-Suliman, and whereof Juma Shoka was master, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized by him off Pemba on the 23rd day of January, 1881, together with fourteen male and twenty-four female slaves found therein and on the adjacent beach. I, the said Consul, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in conveying the said slaves from the mainland of Africa to the Island of Pemba, in contravention of Treaties between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the fourteen male and twenty-four female slaves found therein, or in the act of being landed therefrom, 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 26th day of January, 1881.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,  
*Her Majesty's Consul.*

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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



"Uchumi Kunga," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 23rd day of January, 1881, 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 .. .. .	60 0
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	18 0
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 .. .. .	36 0
4. Greatest depth of hold .. .. .	6 5

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage-deck .. .. .	74·35
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage-deck, if any, naming them poop, or round-house, &c. .. .. .	..
Total number of tons .. .. .	74·35

Signed this 26th day of January, 1881.

(Signed) F. McMAHON, *Boatswain.*

Approved by me this 26th day of January, 1881.

(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," fourteen male and twenty-four female slaves taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 5 of 1881, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,  
*Her Majesty's Consul.*

No. 146.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received March 8.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, January 31, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith two Decrees, the first condemning a native vessel and one slave found on board, and the second condemning fourteen slaves who had recently been landed from her on an islet off Pemba. The two seizures were made by the same officer, Sub-Lieutenant Charles S. Smith, of Her Majesty's ship "London," but Captain Brownrigg brought them into Court as separate cases, and separate Decrees were therefore given.

Two of the natives in charge of the slaves were captured and have been placed in irons in the fort.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 146.

*Case No. 1 of 1881.*

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Mwari Mtoto," sailing under Zanzibar colours, whereof Sharifu Bakhari is owner, and Bukheiti master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male slave 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, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 10th day of January, 1881.

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 native vessel "Mwari Mtoto," having Zanzibar colours, owned by Sharifu Bakhari, and whereof Bukheiti is master, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized by him off Pemba on the 4th day of January, 1881, together with one male slave. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the said 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, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and also the one male 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 10th day of January, 1881.

(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 "Mwari Mtoto," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 4th day of January, 1881, 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 .. .. .	40	0
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	9	0
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 .. .. .	17	0
4. Greatest depth of hold .. .. .	4	9

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	11·49
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	..
Total number of tons .. .. .	11·49

Signed this 5th day of January, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART SMITH, *Sub-Lieutenant.*  
W. F. COOTER, *Captain, Quarter Deck.*

Approved by me this 5th day of January, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Certificate of Destruction not come in.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 146.

*Case No. 2 of 1881.*

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against six male and eight female slaves 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 10th day of January, 1881.

PERSONALLY appeared Sub-Lieutenant Charles S. Smith, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circum-

stances under which six male and eight female slaves were seized by him at Vikunguni Islet, off the Island of Pemba, on the 4th day of January, 1881. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses produced, having found sufficient proof that the above-mentioned six male and eight female slaves had been recently landed from the native vessel "Mwari Mtoto," condemned by a Decree of this Court dated this day for having conveyed the said slaves from the mainland of Africa, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge them 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 January, 1881.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," six male and eight female slaves condemned in Case No. 2 of 1881, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File, on the 10th January, 1881.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

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No. 147.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received March 8.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, January 20, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree condemning two slaves (male and female) seized by Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" on board a dhow belonging to Johanna, which was entering the port of Pomone in that island.

The man asserted that he had been bound and put on board against his will, while the evidence of the woman corroborated his statement, and also clearly showed that she herself was being conveyed to Johanna for sale.

No one appeared for the defence, though the Arab in charge of the slaves was offered a passage to Zanzibar in the "Wild Swan." The dhow's papers, however, confirmed the evidence of the slaves, it being stated therein that the vessel carried eight passengers only, who were all present, these two slaves making the number on board ten, besides the crew. The documents also showed that the vessel belonged to one Abd-al-Rhaman, of Johanna, whom the male slave declared to be his master.

Commander Dacres, although satisfied that the vessel would be condemned, did not consider himself justified by the Admiralty Instructions in destroying her on the spot, and being unable to bring her to the port of adjudication against the monsoon, he released her.

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

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Inclosure in No. 147.

*Case No. 3 of 1881.*

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction. Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against a male slave named Saidi, owned by Abd-al-Rhaman-bin-Ali, of Johanna, and a female slave named Yasmini, whereof Saeed Bakhari, a resident of Ngazidja, is owner, seized as liable to forfeiture by Seymour H. P. Dacres, Esquire, a Commander in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," before Frederic Holmwood, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 17th day of January, 1881.

APPEARED personally Commander Seymour H. P. Dacres, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the

circumstances under which one male slave and one female slave of the Makua tribe were seized by him at sea on the 4th day of December, 1880. I, the said Consul, having heard the evidence produced and examined the two slaves, and in default of any one appearing on behalf of their owners, having found sufficient proof that the two slaves above named were at the time of their seizure being conveyed against their will to the Island of Johanna, in contravention of a Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Sultan of Johanna for the suppression of the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said male slave Saidi and the female Yasmini 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 17th day of January, 1881.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**  
*Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Commander Seymour H. P. Dacres, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "White Swan," one male and one female slave condemned in Case No. 3 of 1881, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**  
*Her Majesty's Consul.*  
Zanzibar, January 17, 1881.

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No. 148.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received March 8.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 31, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree condemning four slaves seized by a boat of Her Majesty's ship "London" on an islet off the south of Zanzibar, where they had been recently landed to await a canoe to take them to their destination, probably in the plantations at the head of Pete Inlet, which is situated about 15 miles south-west of this city.

In this case Captain Brownrigg also proceeded against a dhow which had been run ashore on some reefs near the islet where the slaves were captured, and which it was thought was the vessel which had recently landed them. The evidence, however, clearly proved that these slaves had been landed from another vessel which had escaped our cruising boats, and the case as against the vessel was therefore dismissed.

Whilst endeavouring to get on the track of three other slaves, which it is now ascertained had gone on to some other landing-place, the "London's" boat was capsized in a squall. Fortunately no one was lost, but the petty officer in command had considerable difficulty in saving two of the slaves—a woman with her infant.

I sent a Consular servant, accompanied by two of the Sultan's soldiers, to the spot in order to ascertain whether slaves had been landed from the stranded dhow, but no traces of the wreck were left, and none of the fishermen had observed any slaves being landed from the locality indicated by the captors.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) **JOHN KIRK.**

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Inclosure in No. 148.

Case No. 4 of 1881.

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*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against a native vessel, name, owner, and flag alike unknown, and also against three male slaves and one female slave seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles J. Brownrigg, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "London," before Frederic Holmwood, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 29th day of January, 1881.

APPEARED personally J. J. Bishop, a first-class petty officer of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances

under which a native vessel, name, flag, and owner alike unknown, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, and also three male slaves and one female slave who had recently been landed on an adjacent island off the south of Zanzibar were seized by him on the 25th day of January, 1881. I, the said Consul, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses, not having found sufficient proof that the above-mentioned slaves had been conveyed in the captured dhow, do dismiss the case as against the said vessel, and it having been proved before me that the said four slaves had recently been conveyed from the mainland of Africa, and landed by a vessel, name unknown, upon the Island of Miwi, south of Zanzibar, and that they were, when seized, awaiting transportation to the main island, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, I do hereby adjudge the said 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 29th day of January, 1881.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,  
*Her Majesty's Consul, Judge.*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Captain Charles J. Brownrigg, R.N., Commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," three male and one female slaves condemned in above case in the Zanzibar Admiralty Court on the 29th day of January, 1881.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,  
*Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.*

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No. 149.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received March 8.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, February 5, 1881.*

REFERRING to my Report of the 9th January, I have now the honour to state that the two Germans who came here by last mail proved to be, as I said, agents of Mr. Stanley, sent by him on behalf of the Belgian Company now engaged in placing steamers on the Congo to engage Zanzibar labourers.

The party which now returns to the Cape consists of two Germans and seventy-two Zanzibar natives who have been engaged for three years at the rate of 5 dollars per mensem. It is intended chartering a schooner at the Cape should no other vessel be available in which to proceed to the Congo.

Following Mr. Stanley's tactics in such matters, his agents, while here, set on foot the most absurd stories as to their object in visiting Zanzibar.

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

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No. 150.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received March 8.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, February 6, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Vice-Consul Nunes, of Quilimane, who came here by last mail for medical advice and assistance, has sailed for Mozambique greatly benefited by the treatment he here received from Dr. Peters, the Agency surgeon.

Mr. Nunes, before leaving, told me that serious disturbances have occurred in the district that lies between the Rivers Shiré and Zambesi, passed by him on his late official visit to Blantyre, and that the Portuguese town of Senna is threatened by a native Chief in alliance with Chipitula, one of the most powerful of the Makololos on the River Shiré.

There can be little doubt that, as Portugal gains strength, these rebel, or rather independent, Chiefs will all be reduced, and order established where now life and

property are unsafe; but for this purpose a stringent Arms Act must be put in practical operation all along the coast, and not at one or two points only, as at present. This, however, implies that Portuguese authority should be established at many places where now native vessels can land powder and arms without difficulty in the same way as they ship slaves without danger.

In the Zanzibar dominions little impression was made on the Slave Trade until the Sultan's authority became a reality everywhere on the coast, and I anticipate it will be so in the Mozambique, where the conditions are now similar to what they were here twenty years ago. I do not think that even an increased number of cruisers will affect in any material way the export of slaves in the Mozambique until our efforts at sea are supported by the authorities on shore, which cannot be the case until the Portuguese Government has made its power much more generally felt along the coast than at present.

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

No. 151.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, February 28, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report having visited, in company with Captain Foot, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," the district inland from Dar-es-Salam, including the road made at the private cost of Mr. W. Mackinnon and Sir Thomas F. Buxton. On this journey I was able to determine more accurately the plant that yields the best East African india-rubber, and to obtain seeds of that species for introduction into India, as I had been instructed to do by the Government of India.

The line of country visited extended for about 90 geographical miles inland from the coast in a west-south-west direction, passing across the country inhabited by the Wazaramo.

Our course first lay along Mr. Mackinnon's road, which now extends 73 statute miles, and after reaching the furthest point we crossed the River Kingani, there called the Ruvu, and proceeded as far as Kidunda and Gongorogo on the borders of Khutu.

Various reports have been made regarding the road; I was therefore desirous to see it myself, and so form an opinion of its practical value as a means of opening up Africa. The road itself is well constructed, and will require little to keep it open. As a philanthropic undertaking it has been eminently successful, and its civilizing influence upon the people through whose country it passes is very apparent. It, however, as yet has reached no highway of commerce, and the local trade, although fast increasing, is still small. Unfortunately, the presence of the tsetse fly in numbers in the country through which it passes after the first 40 miles from the coast makes it hopeless to attempt the use of horses or bullocks as beasts of burden. There is, however, no known path into East Africa that enjoys an immunity from this great obstacle to civilization. The belt of fly country on this line is, however, more wide and continuous than we know it to be a little further north.

The Wazaramo, who have been brought under the influence of the road, are one of the most degraded and troublesome tribes on the coast, and until the country had been opened up it was unsafe for any but an armed party to attempt to pass. Being cowards they took advantage of the dense jungles and thickets through which the narrow paths had to pass, and kidnapped or plundered stragglers, thus extorting payment. Their utter weakness has now become manifest wherever the road has reached, and any one may traverse the country unarmed and without danger of molestation if only he follows the road.

On the people themselves also an influence has been obtained, for I noticed that along many miles they had formed extensive fields in the adjacent lands, and had commenced to settle in open and cleared places, leaving their stockaded villages in the jungle.

As a trade route to Nyassa this road will, I believe, never be of great use; there are steep slopes and lofty mountain plateaus to be crossed before the shores of the lake can be reached, while the intervening country appears from what we know to be poor and very thinly peopled.

In all probability the trade of the Nyassa district will pass in time along the Shire and Zambezi, and not by land. The Dar-es-Salam road might, however, easily become

the great exit for the land trade of Unyamwezi, Ujiji, and surrounding countries, which now goes to Bagamoyo, and had the late Sultan lived longer this undoubtedly would have been the case, for Dar-es-Salam and Msasani Bay together form a magnificent port of shipment, while Bagamoyo is a dangerous open roadstead.

Mr. Mackinnon and Sir T. Fowell Buxton, by whom the Dar-es-Salam road has been made, must be congratulated on the benefit conferred by them on the country, although their hopes of reaching Nyassa are, I fear, doomed to failure.

I was peculiarly glad on this trip to be able to bring with me to Zanzibar, and here to interest the Sultan in, one of the most intelligent of the Chiefs (himself a foreigner in the Uzaramo country), who had from the first supported the making of the road against the opposition of his neighbours, and I was fortunate in being able to send back by him to their homes slaves lately kidnapped in that country who desired to return and join their families. The fact of these people again returning after having been taken from their captors at sea by us and freed will make our doings, which are so often misrepresented by the slave-dealers, well understood.

Along the line we passed the india-rubber plant was found in great abundance, apparently little affected, unless in the immediate neighbourhood of villages, by the reckless mode of tapping employed. I was told that in many parts a native may still collect three pounds of india-rubber daily. So far as I could learn from the people I came in contact with, there is only one species of the plant which it is thought worth tapping, although I found five species of landolphia present in the country. I therefore collected as much as possible of the seed of this species, which is undoubtedly the best to introduce to India and other of our tropical possessions.

The other great staple of the district is copal, which is found in many parts. It seemed to me that this semi-fossil resin exists even in the richest diggings in patches only, as if it had been produced by isolated trees now dead. The natives nowhere appeared to work the country systematically, but to sink test holes, and, on finding traces of the resin in any part, to work that thoroughly. In many places these test-holes had been made, and the place abandoned as useless, although not far off a patch had been well worked. The old gum now found under ground, usually in red sandy soil, is undoubtedly the produce of the same species of trees as still exists in these jungles, and yields now an inferior sort of resin, the difference between the two being the consequence of age and a chemical or molecular change that time has effected. Throughout the Uzaramo country the copal tree still exists. It is by no means confined to the sea coast, but is even more abundant beyond the first coast ridge. I did not see it, however, at Kidunda, where the geographical formation changes, and the old limestone rocks of the interior first appear.

All that I could learn regarding the Slave Trade was that in Dar-es-Salam itself there is an amount of transfer of slaves from hand to hand which could not be the consequence of local wants alone, and I was satisfied the place, and especially our Indian subjects residing there, require more careful watching than I have been able to give.

The Sultan's headman, a chief of the handful of irregulars, for there is no Governor, is not a person who impressed me on this occasion favourably, and I have mentioned this to His Highness. The Slave Trade here is, however, very small, and the few gangs that pass are taken away from the coast. They could, however, easily be stopped by the soldiers if the local official had a wish to do so. It has, however, of late not been found convenient to pass so far north as Dar-es-Salam, and slaves are shipped in canoes or small dhows from native villages a few miles further south. The numbers, however, so shipped, are comparatively small, and could be easily reduced if an active officer were stationed at Dar-es-Salam.

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

No. 152.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, March 1, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that in consequence of anxiety felt by the Senior Naval Officer here for one of his boats, with an officer and crew on board, which was known to have left Pemba, but of which nothing had been heard for some days after other boats that left at the same time had arrived, the Sultan at my request placed one of his steam vessels at disposal, and sent her in search of the missing boat, which was eventually towed into harbour.

As this is only one of many occasions on which I have lately had to ask the Sultan's help in this way, and as His Highness will on no account allow Her Majesty's Government to bear any part of the expenses, insisting on placing his vessels with coal, provisions, and every necessary at disposal for as long as she may be needed, I think it right to bring to the notice of Her Majesty's Government the services thus rendered us in the absence of the Agency steam vessel, which has been so often recommended, but never supplied, although the advantage and necessity of having one at Zanzibar is fully admitted.

No. 153.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 28, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decree condemning a slave, but releasing the vessel in which she was being conveyed.

This is one of the numerous instances which have lately occurred in which old slaves who have worked for years for Arab masters have been moved by them to other plantations, and where, although proof of coercion is rarely clear, it is generally expedient to give the slaves the benefit of the doubt, and free them by a Decree of the Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 153.

Case No. 6 of 1881.

*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 Ali-bin-Abdullah is owner and Mdunge master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against one female slave, 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 11th day of February, 1881.

APPEARED personally, George Kive, a Petty Officer in Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, sailing under Zanzibar colours, owned by Ali-bin-Abdullah, and whereof Mdunge is master, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, together with one female slave, off the Island of Kwali, on the 8th day of February, 1881. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, have heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, not having found sufficient proof that the vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to be restored to the possession of the lawful owner or his agent, in the same condition as that in which she was seized and detained; and it having been sufficiently proved that the said female slave was being conveyed in the vessel against her will, I do adjudge her 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 11th day of February, 1881.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*



*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one female slave, named Hanzerani, condemned in Case No. 6 of 1881, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File, on the 11th February, 1881.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.*

*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 8th day of February, 1881, 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. . . . .	60
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
4. Depth of hold . . . . .	9
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck . . . . .	No. of Tons. 74·35

Signed this 9th day of February, 1881.

(Signed) GEORGE KIVE, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*  
W. SIMMON, *A.B.*

Approved by me this 9th day of February, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 154.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, March 5, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Mr. Beardall, who had been sent by the Sultan to examine the upper course of the River Lufji and its tributary, the Uranga, has returned to Zanzibar, and is now engaged in drawing out a map of his route and Report of his journey.

The general result of this examination is, that above the junction with the Lufji the River Uranga, which had been said to be deep and navigable to canoes, is for the first 80 miles blocked by rocks and rapids that render it useless. The country, moreover, through which it flows in this part of its course, is very poor and thinly peopled.

Some interesting information has, I understand, been collected regarding existing trade routes and the Slave Trade.

I hope by next mail to be able to forward a copy of Mr. Beardall's Report, which, when presented, will be placed in my hands by the Sultan.

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

No. 155.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, March 9, 1881.*

THREE months ago the Sultan showed me a letter received from the interior, in which it was said that white men were buying slaves in the Unyamwezi country, and His Highness thought the parties alluded to must be Englishmen. I told him I utterly

discredited the story, but asked him to write and inquire more particularly, as I did not wish such a statement to rest unanswered.

A reply has now come from the Governor at Unyanyembe, in which it is said that upwards of 100 slaves have been purchased by Pere Daneau, of the Algerian Mission at Ujiji, and that a German named Schuler has also purchased slaves at Ugunda (not to be confounded with Uganda). Other Europeans, he says, buy slaves, but through their native servants.

I think it not at all improbable that the French at Ujiji are purchasing slaves, seeing the other French Mission Society here does so regularly for the supply of its schools, acting, as I have been told, under a special warrant granted by the late French Government, permitting the congregation of the Holy Spirit to buy slaves in consideration of the object in view.

As reports of such a kind as the above may reach Europe, I have thought it right to make your Lordship acquainted with what has occurred, but without vouching for the accuracy of the statements.

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

No. 156.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 18, 1881.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 1st ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to instruct you to convey to the Sultan of Zanzibar the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the services so frequently and so cordially rendered by his vessels to the Naval and Consular Representatives of Her Majesty's Government on the East Coast of Africa.

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

No. 157.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 27, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to state to you that he is informed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that they have purchased two sailing schooners, as recommended by the Admiral, and that when ready they will replace one of the ships or gun-vessels now employed for the suppression of the Slave Trade in the Mozambique Channel.

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

No. 158.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received May 3.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, March 29, 1881.*

WITH reference to the purchase of slaves by Europeans in the interior, alluded to by me on the 9th March, I ought to state that, on the arrival of Captain von Scholer at Zanzibar, I was told by himself that he had bought 12 slaves and placed them as servants at the station held by the German branch of the International Association; he said he had fully reported this, and that he bought the slaves for the purpose of freeing them, and then making with them an agreement to work without wages for three years in consideration of the purchase-money with which they were bought.

As a slave in that country could not cost more than 5 or 10 dollars, and as the wages of the coast porters and servants of the expedition was in no case less than five dollars per month, the example is one that any planter requiring labour in the interior might be expected to follow; and the fact of its being reported to the Sultan shows clearly that it had been misunderstood.

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

No. 159.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received May 3.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, March 31, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decrees Nos. 7, 8, and 9, the first condemning 22 slaves, the second condemning a dhow, and the latter a dhow and two slaves.

In each case these captures were made off Pemba, and they serve to confirm what I have lately had occasion to allude to, namely, the negligence of certain of the Sultan's authorities on the coast in regard to watching the movements of slaves destined for shipment.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 159.

*Case No. 7 of 1881.**Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against 12 male and 10 female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles J. Brownrigg, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, 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 7th day of March, 1881.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant R. H. Travers, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which 12 male and 10 female slaves were seized by him on the Island of Njao on the 16th day of February, 1881. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses, having found sufficient proof that these 12 male and 10 female slaves had recently been landed on an islet adjacent to the Island of Pemba, to which they were being conveyed in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said slaves to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 7th day of March, 1881.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," 12 male and 10 female slaves, condemned in Case No. 7 on the 7th March, 1881. Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 159.

Case No. 8 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, whereof the owner, master, and flag are also unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles J. Brownrigg, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "London." Before John Kirk, Esquire, C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, on the 7th day of March, 1881.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant R. H. Travers, of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which a native vessel, name unknown, and whereof the owner, master, and flag are alike unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him off Pemba on the 15th day of February, 1881. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and in default of any person appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was fitted out for the Slave Trade, there being strong presumptive evidence that she had recently conveyed and landed on an islet adjacent to Pemba the slaves condemned by a Decree of this Court in Case No. 7, dated this day, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 7th day of March, 1881.

(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 16th day of February, 1881, 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 .. .. .	56
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	18
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other .. .. .	42
4. Depth of hold not taken, but estimated at .. .. .	12

## TONNAGE.

1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	No. of Tons. 85·68
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Signed this 18th day of February, 1881.

(Signed)

ROBT. H. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

W. COOTER, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 18th day of February, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*

*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate of Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Robert H. Travers, 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 16th day of February, 1881, I held a survey on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 16th day of February, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was in a very unseaworthy state through age and in consequence of having been run ashore by her crew previous to their leaving the said dhow.

The dhow's cable afterwards parted, and she sank in deep water from the injuries received on the reef (previous to being towed off and anchored by me), and the said dhow has therefore been lost beyond recovery, there being 35 fathoms of water at the place where she sank.

Given under my hand this 19th day of February, 1881.

(Signed) ROBERT H. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 19th day of February, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

Inclosure 3 in No. 159.

Case No. 9 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named "Tangulieni," owned by Theneyi-bin-Sabiet, and whereof Wadi Simba is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two male slaves, 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 28th day of February, 1881.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. McA. Cutfield, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Tangulieni," whereof Theneyi-bin-Sabeit is owner and Wadi Simba master, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized, together with two male slaves, by John Sand, a petty officer in Her Majesty's ship "London," off Pemba on the 18th day of February, 1881. 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 capture was engaged in conveying the two slaves found on board from Zanzibar to the Island of Pemba, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the two male 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 28th day of March, 1881.

(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 "Ndeze,"

detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 18th day of February, 1881, 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 .. .. .	40
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	14
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 .. .. .	6
TONNAGE.	
Number of tons .. .. .	32·9120

Signed this 19th day of February, 1881.

(Signed)

J. H. ELIOT, *Lieutenant.*

JOHN SAAID, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 28th day of February, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*

*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Certificate of Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Henry W. Target, 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 9th day of March, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the "Tangulieni" or "Ndeze," detained by me on the 18th day of February, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the said dhow has been destroyed by fire.

Given under my hand this 9th day of March, 1881.

(Signed)

H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant, R.N.*

Approved by me, this 11th day of March, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*

*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two male slaves condemned in Case No. 9 of the 28th July, 1881. Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

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No. 160.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received May 3.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, March 31, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the Sultan of Zanzibar has, at his own cost, carried out an important public work that will prove of great benefit to the people of Zanzibar by bringing to the town in pipes a good supply of pure water.

This comes from a natural spring about 3 miles off, and is the purest water that is to be had.

Already native vessels are enabled to water in the harbour, whereas before they had to proceed along the coast and obtain an unwholesome supply with great trouble, and even some of Her Majesty's ships have felt the benefit of this new water provision, which is issued freely.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK.

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No. 161.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received May 3.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 4, 1881.

I AM in receipt of European and native reports from the Unyamwezi country up to the end of February, at which time all was quiet.

Dr. Southon had gone to the Arab Settlement at Unyanyembe to obtain stores of cloth and wheat and to purchase donkeys; he has sent me watches, and a few things that had been plundered by Mirambo's men at the time of the murder of Captain Carter and Mr. Cadenhead. These the Chief, on Dr. Southon's representations, reluctantly gave up, saying they were worth sixty pieces of cloth, or, at the prices there, 360 dollars. They have been now forwarded by me to Captain Carter's mother.

The Governor of Unyanyembe, in a letter to the Sultan, says that Mirambo had sent to inquire whether the field-pieces, mitrailleuse, and arms that had reached were intended to be used by the Arabs against him, and was told that the Sultan had ordered that war was not to be commenced on the part of the Arabs, and that the guns in question were sent by the King of Belgium for the defence of his people at Karema, in consequence of what the Belgian expedition had suffered through Mirambo in the late war.

The Governor says that Mirambo is still pursuing the same line of action as before, attacking villages friendly to the Arabs in detail, so as to isolate them in the country and get command of the main roads. He has, however, I am told, been beaten off and peace made on the last occasion, after having for two months waged war against a Chief who holds an important position on the Ujiji road. The settlement of this dispute was made by the Chief sending to Mirambo six slaves and a little ivory. This attack, the Arabs say, was made for the purpose of getting possession of a quantity of ivory in the hands of a party sent from Manyema by Tipo Tipo. Mirambo, on the other hand, complains, in a letter to the Sultan, of the conduct of Abdullah-bin-Nasib, the Governor, accusing him of having attacked and plundered a native caravan.

The report that reached here last month of the death of Nyungu is unfounded; that Chief has, however, been very much weakened since his allies were punished by the combined Belgian and German expedition at Mdaburu. Several parties have arrived at the coast from the shores of Tanganyika, and from the countries of Rua and Manyema, to the west of that lake. There are said to be large quantities of ivory now ready to be brought to the coast by Juma Mericani and Tipo Tipo, traders mentioned by Livingstone and Cameron in the account of their travels. These men have been absent for about ten years from Zanzibar. I have received letters from these parties, but they are of old date. They contained bills of Captain Cameron, drawn in 1874, on the Royal Geographical Society, which have remained since then in the interior, and only now presented for acceptance and payment.

Nearer the coast, but in the Unyamwezi road, Dr. Baxter, of Mpwapwa, tells me of slave-gangs being passed through to the coast. These can be dealt with effectively only after the Sultan's posts have been advanced to Mpwapwa, the present station at Mamboia, commanding only one of the roads. At Mamboia already Slave Trade cases are beginning to be dealt with by the Sultan's soldiers, and the best relation in this respect seems to exist between Mr. Last and the native officer in charge of the fort. On Mr. Mathews' return this year I hope he will be able to organize a proper surveillance over all caravans passing up or down this road.

I regret to hear that a large war expedition is being organized by Mirambo for the purpose of attacking the country of Usukuma, in order to get cattle and slaves. This, I understand, is being done under pretence of opening the road to the lake.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 162.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 10, 1881.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to instruct you to express to the Sultan of Zanzibar his Lordship's appreciation of the benefit rendered to Her Majesty's ships by

the construction of the public waterworks for the town of Zanzibar, as reported in your despatch of the 31st March.

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

No. 163.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 2.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 9, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed Quarterly Return of the disposal of freed slaves taken by our ships of war and condemned as forfeited in this Court.

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

Inclosure in No. 163.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending March 31, 1881.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How Disposed of.		
		In Town.	Universities' Mission.	French Mission.
January 27, 1881 .. ..	No. 1 of 1881 .. ..	1	..	..
„ 11 and 27, 1881 .. ..	„ 2 „ .. ..	12	..	2
„ 27, and February 5, 1881. .. ..	„ 3 „ .. ..	2	..	..
„ 27 and 28, 1881 .. ..	„ 5 „ .. ..	22	16	..
March 8, 1881 .. ..	„ 6 „ .. ..	1	..	..
„ 2, 1881 .. ..	„ 7 „ .. ..	22	..	..
February 28, 1881 .. ..	„ 9 „ .. ..	2	..	..
Total .. ..	.. ..	62	16	2

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

No. 164.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 2.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 27, 1881.

I HAVE before informed your Lordship that it has been my duty to call the attention of His Highness Seyed Burgash to the marked want of energy shown by his present Governor at Pangani in the matter of Slave Trade suppression within his district whereby the Pemba planters have been enabled to obtain and ship slaves without serious difficulty.

As, notwithstanding the stringent orders of the Sultan, this official was either incompetent or unwilling to interfere with those who carried on the Traffic, I again, on the occasion of a recent capture of slaves, called the Sultan's attention to the Governor's conduct, and asked for his removal, suggesting at the same time that, in order to break up the gang who were supplying this slave labour to Pemba, Mr. Mathews should inspect the district in the absence of the Governor, with full power to act on shore as a Zanzibar officer and chief of His Highness' police and regular forces.

The Sultan, without a moment's hesitation, replied that the Governor, who was at the time in Zanzibar, should not be allowed to return to his post, and that he left it to me to give Mr. Mathews what orders and make what arrangements were required to enable him to act in the manner I proposed.

It was therefore arranged that on the following day two men should be sent to Pangani to obtain private information, and that he himself should follow a few days later in a native vessel with an armed guard to enable him to act on the information collected



by his agents immediately on landing; also that, after seven days, one of the Sultan's steam-vessels should proceed to Tanga to bring back the party to Zanzibar and convey any slaves or slave-dealers who might be seized.

Whatever the immediate result of this action may be, it is sure to prove a serious blow to the Slave Trade that still continues to exist for the supply of Pemba, for every house in which slaves are supposed to be concealed will be searched under the direction of a British officer long experienced in the ways of the coast slave-dealers, acting with full authority of the Sultan, and with a force of regular soldiers to support him in case of need.

The slave-dealers, knowing that such a visit may at any time be repeated, will now be forced to leave the coast and move inland, by which it will be much more difficult for them to effect their shipments without detection. I therefore confidently look forward to a considerable effect being produced by this visit of Mr. Mathews to the coast, and I shall, on the return of the expedition, report fully the immediate results.

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

No. 165.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 2.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, May 3, 1881.*

IN continuation of what I stated in my despatch of the 26th April regarding the mission of Lieutenant Mathews to the coast, sent by the Sultan at my special request for the purpose of arresting those engaged in the Slave Trade, I have the honour to report that yesterday His Highness' steam-vessel returned, bringing back Lieutenant Mathews, who has thoroughly carried out his orders, and struck a blow at the Slave Trade which, if properly followed up by the Sultan, will be felt along the whole coast, and do much more than anything that has happened for some time to discourage those who think the Traffic will again be permitted to revive.

Lieutenant Mathews reports that he was able to enter Pangani Harbour and land with his men from the native vessel in which he was conveyed without any but his spies being aware of his approach. Guided by one of these, he proceeded with an armed guard, carrying the Sultan's colours, to the houses of the chief dealers, where thirty-two slaves were seized and the principal dealers secured. Unfortunately, a shipment of seven slaves for Pemba had been effected the night previous, and the accidental entrance of one of the "London's" boats had just induced the dealers to move off forty slaves who were awaiting shipment, and who otherwise would have fallen into his hands.

Although the number of slaves taken was therefore small, the information collected was so complete that Lieutenant Mathews was able to lay hands on the principal offender on whom the whole Slave Trade of Pangani seems to depend, and to arrest his chief accomplices and assistants; also to make a seizure of vessels engaged in the Trade.

So far, therefore, as Lieutenant Mathews is concerned, the work has been arranged and carried out with skill and success. It now remains to be seen how far the Sultan is prepared to go in dealing with those who have been placed in his hands. That the slaves taken were collected for illicit conveyance to Pemba there cannot be a doubt. It is also certain that the chief supporters and agents of the Traffic in that place have been captured, and some of the dhows employed secured; but there will be very powerful influence brought to bear to defeat the object I have in view, by inducing the Sultan to do what will be understood as a partial repudiation of his officer's act. The Sultan is himself a large slave-owner, and works his sugar plantations at Pangani by slave labour; and it has been discovered that slaves are generally ferried across the river at a place on his estate, no doubt with the connivance of his overseers.

In any case, what has been done under the Sultan's flag by his chief officer must produce along the coast a great effect in destroying confidence in Slave Trade ventures, and spreading among the dealers a feeling of insecurity; and should the Sultan endorse all that Mr. Mathews has done by punishing those he has arrested, it will be difficult in future to get together slaves for shipment unless in very small numbers.

Pangani is a place of ill repute for health, and the exposure Lieutenant Mathews necessarily underwent brought on a severe attack of fever that prostrated him for two days.

Proceeding to Tanga, another haunt of the Pemba slave-agents, he found things

prepared for his arrival; no slaves were therefore seized, but evidence was obtained confirming all I submitted to the Sultan when I asked him to send out the expedition. Here, instead of receiving assistance from the Sultan's people as he had at Pangani, Lieutenant Mathews was delayed and obstructed in every way by the authorities and irregular soldiers, with whom, on one occasion, there was danger of a collision, arrested only by Lieutenant Mathews' determination and tact.

In consequence of what happened the local official has been recalled.

Although at Tanga no slaves were found, the chief dealer was arrested and brought prisoner to Zanzibar, and a vessel in which slaves had been conveyed seized.

The result of these operations has been to confirm what I have reported, that an organized Slave Trade, limited in extent, and directed only to Pemba, but carried on without opposition from the Governor, has existed at Pangani and Tanga for a year past; and that this business is in the hands of a few foreigners, with whom the people of the country have little sympathy. There cannot be a doubt that, were the Sultan to employ a few Europeans in doing systematically the work which Lieutenant Mathews has been engaged in on this occasion, the trade would soon collapse.

I would not have it thought that I believe in any serious revival of the Slave Trade, or that slaves in any great numbers are now shipped; for if we look at what the trade formerly was it may now be said to have ceased. The Slave Trade to foreign countries, to Arabia, Persia, and the Red Sea, as also that large Traffic that, before 1873, went on by sea for the Somali country, is entirely at an end. The illicit Traffic with which we have alone to deal now is the Slave Trade for the supply of Zanzibar and Pemba in the north, and the Comoro Islands and Madagascar in the south, of which last the greater part is shipped from Portuguese territory.

No just estimate of the number of slaves at present being taken to Pemba can be formed from the vessels lately captured, as these have carried only a very few slaves each. Full cargoes are now rarely met with, the risk being, I presume, thought to be too great.

It is remarkable, on looking at the slaves seized by Lieutenant Mathews and those captured of late by our cruisers in the Pemba Channel, to observe how completely for the time the movement of slaves from Kilwa north, that continued until 1876, has been cut off; the slaves we now find taken to Pemba being no longer Nyassas or Yaos, but natives of countries inland, from Pangani and Bagamoyo, from Usagara, Ushambala, and the Unyamwezi country. The number of the latter tribe has been for some time on the increase, and in the last capture made by our cruisers slaves were found who had been taken by Mirambo during his last war raid.

It will be necessary for me to report again on the manner in which the Sultan deals with the slaves and prisoners taken by Lieutenant Mathews, but I shall urge him to follow up what has been done, and obtain therefrom the results that may legitimately be anticipated.

I feel that, if His Highness follows my advice, it will be necessary for me to give him my full support, as there are strong influences at work to neutralize, as far as possible, what has been accomplished.

I beg, in conclusion, to bring before your Lordship the admirable manner in which this important expedition has been carried through by Lieutenant Mathews, whose former services in Her Majesty's ship "London," when he was actively engaged in the work of Slave Trade suppression, have been brought to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government.

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

No. 166.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 2.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar. May 5, 1881.

I HAVE much satisfaction in being able to report that after due deliberation the Sultan has decided to follow my advice and support the action of his officer, Lieutenant Mathews, R.N., on the coast. At one time it seemed doubtful if this would be so, nor can we be surprised that the most powerful influences were brought to bear upon His Highness to induce him to reconsider a system of action against slavery and the Slave Trade on land that had but a remote relation to his Treaty obligations with us, and that would be looked upon as a decided step towards a policy of active interference with the

system of slavery with which, as such, we have not pretended to meddle. The slaves taken will therefore be confiscated and freed, the prisoners punished, and an Intelligence Department organized for service on the coast under Lieutenant Mathews, who will have one of the Sultan's steamers at disposal when required in order to visit any part of the coast, as may seem needed.

I would venture to submit to your Lordship that, in placing Lieutenant Mathews and his force at disposal for such a duty, giving him full discretionary powers to act as he did, and in now backing up that officer in the decided course he judged it advisable to adopt, the Sultan deserves the greatest credit, and our support and sympathy in the event of any difficulty occurring as a consequence.

His Highness is a most popular Prince; since his accession justice has been fairly administered, which was not the case at any former time; he has carried out at his own expense many public works, and done much for the good of his people, such as lighting the principal streets of the town, bringing in a pure supply of water which is distributed freely, and using his own steamers in importing grain, thus frustrating combinations of Indian speculators, and reducing the price of food on which the bulk of the population depend. He has, moreover, freed from a kind of serfdom and remitted the tribute paid by the native inhabitants of the Island of Zanzibar, and has organized a regular police force for the protection of order in town; still this interference with the institution of slavery as it has existed here would endanger his position were it not that he is known to be supported by us and acting at our instance in what he does.

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

No. 167.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 2.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, May 5, 1881.*

I HAVE much pleasure in being able to state that, up to the present time, the Sultan has honestly endeavoured to carry out all his Treaty obligations in respect to the suppression of the Slave Trade, and has since the last Treaty was signed made internal rules restricting slavery on shore, for the purpose of giving better effect to the spirit of his Treaties with us. So far, therefore, His Highness has hitherto done all that can be demanded of him; and the limited conveyance of slaves by his people and foreigners, that still exists against Treaty, is a thing he is occupied in doing his best to prevent and punish, in evidence of which I may here state that Mr. Mathews, the Commander of his regular forces, has been on the coast, with full powers over the district between Pangani and Tanga, opposite the Island of Pemba, and has there carried out the Sultan's orders, issued in answer to representations made by me.

No. 168.

*Earl Granville to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir

*Foreign Office, June 22, 1881.*

I HAVE laid before Her Majesty your despatches of the 26th April and 3rd and 5th May, relating to the expedition sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar for the purpose of stopping the operations of the slave-dealers in the neighbourhood of Pangani.

I have now to instruct you to express to His Highness the great satisfaction of the Queen and of Her Majesty's Government at the vigorous suppression of the Slave Trade which he is carrying on in so loyal a spirit.

I have also to state to you that I entirely approve of your own proceedings in regard to this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 169.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, May 30, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the Chief of Kisanga, the district near Ibo, lately attacked and destroyed, as has been described by Consul O'Neill in his recent despatches, has come to Zanzibar to ask help, in order to induce the marauders to withdraw.

The so-called Maviti, who have made their appearance so near to Ibo, are, I am told, not Zulu in any sense, but the off-scourings of several local tribes, chiefly Donde, Gindo, and Nindi, settled south of the Rovuma, and distant fourteen days' journey from the coast.

Through contact with one or other of the tribes using the spear and cow-hide shield, these, like others elsewhere, have adopted the weapons, and with them the marauding habits of the more warlike races, but they appear not to be in any sense Zulu in descent or language, and hold but a remote relation to the true Maviti or Mongoni of the north and west of Nyassa, whose origin is indeed Zulu, as has been often told.

With these so-called Maviti who have invaded Kisanga Sayyid Barghash's people have come in contact, and an arrangement was made some years ago; but they live outside his dominions, and are beyond his authority.

The Sultan has, however, consented to use his influence in a disinterested manner, and assist the Chief of Kisanga in coming to terms with the Maviti Chiefs, and for this purpose will direct some of his people residing at Mikindani, who are in good relation with these Chiefs, to accompany and introduce the Chief of Kisanga, and help him in this matter.

Were the Sultan to consult his own interests he would probably have done nothing, seeing that the district of Kisanga competes most unfairly with the southern ports of his dominions in drawing trade that otherwise would reach Mikindani, outside the frontier, by selling gunpowder, which is an article forbidden, or much restricted, in His Highness' territory.

No. 170.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, May 30, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report the capture, after resistance, of an Arab vessel engaged in the Slave Trade, but I regret to state that the slaves, the dealers, and the crew were unfortunately allowed to escape.

I do not now forward Decree, as the hearing has been adjourned, in the hope of some of those concerned being arrested, although, as regards slave-trading, the matter is sufficiently clear already. As, however, a statement of this case is needed in order to make the subsequent action taken by the Sultan and myself understood, I shall give what has as yet transpired regarding the event.

On the night of the 5th May a dhow of the sort exclusively employed by northern Arabs was seen on the Pemba coast; the night was calm but dark, so that one of the "London's" boats could easily approach. As no answer was given when hailed, a blank cartridge was fired by our boat's crew when 30 yards off the dhow, which at once answered it by firing a volley of bullets into the boat. Although no one was hit by the discharge, one of the seamen was wounded in the independent firing that followed. The "London's" boat that thus found itself unexpectedly engaged was a whaler, with only four English seamen and a native interpreter on board, and without an officer in command, the boat being, in fact, a tender to a steam-boat that lay inside one of the gaps in the reef close by. Thrown in confusion by the unexpected reception, it was some time before the arms in the whaler could be made use of, and two of the oars were lost. The wind being light, the boat had, however, no difficulty, even then, in keeping its own distance from the dhow, which still fired on them, but at from 150 to 200 yards, at which range the Arab bullets fell short.

The crew of the whaler kept up a random and ill-directed fire on the slave-vessel without apparently even hitting her, although in a space of twenty minutes 105 rifle cartridges and 40 revolver shots were discharged at her.

The effect of this display seems, however, to have been to intimidate the

Arabs, who lowered their sail. The ammunition of our men had, however, in the wild firing, been nearly exhausted, and the crew of the whaler hesitated to take the prize that lay before them. They, therefore, although the vessel had given herself up, turned about and went in search of help, the last they saw of the vessel being that she hoisted her sail once more.

Before the steam-boat could arrive the slaves and their owners had all been safely landed in Pemba, which was only 400 yards distant from the place where the firing took place.

When first sighted by the steam-boat the dhow was again standing out to sea, but at once was beached, allowing the crew to escape, so that only an abandoned and empty vessel was left to be towed off as a prize.

I regret to say that, contrary to the express order of the Court, this vessel has been since allowed to be lost before condemnation. The destruction certainly may have been caused by damage sustained when first beached, but she had been kept afloat for several days, had subsequently been taken to the naval depôt, and there permitted to sink. My object in ordering her to be kept was to enable us to identify the owners and crew, a thing now rendered most difficult.

I shall hereafter forward Decree and papers relating to the case now before the Court.

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

No. 171.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 1, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Condemnation of a native vessel. The only evidence to imply slave-trading in this case is that the vessel was seen to alter her course when the boat of Her Majesty's ship "London" came in sight; she was run on shore, but no one seen to land, the distance being too great to allow of the boat's crew distinguishing what happened. When visited, the dhow was found to be abandoned and to have become a partial wreck. She was very old and rotten.

Captain Brownrigg, who was himself in the "London's" boat at the time, caused the vessel to be destroyed, and placed the case in Court.

There being no defence after notice given on the coast, the vessel was condemned.

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

Inclosure in No. 171.

Case No. 13 of 1881.

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 neither papers nor colours, and whereof the owner is unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles J. Brownrigg, Esq., a 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 25th day of April, 1881.

APPEARED personally Captain Charles J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, without papers or colours, whereof the owner is also unknown, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized by him off Ras Utondwe on the 16th day of March, 1881. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and in default of any one appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the vessel, at the

time of her capture, was engaged in the illegal Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 25th day of April, 1881.

(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 16th day of March, 1881, 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.. .. .	40
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 .. .. .	20
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	7½

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	15·30
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	Nil.
Total number of tons .. .. .	15·30

Signed this 28th day of March, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain.*  
R. REDDING, *Captain's Coxswain.*

Approved by me, this 28th day of March, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate of Destruction.*

I, the undersigned Charles J. 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 17th day of March, 1881, I held a survey on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 16th day of March, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was half full of water, and that she had several holes in her bottom; and I further insured her destruction.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain.*

Approved by me, this 28th day of March, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 172.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 1, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation of a vessel and five slaves captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" at Pemba.

The crew effected their escape before the dhow was boarded, but the five slaves

gave an account that clearly proved the illegal manner in which they were being taken from the mainland to Pemba.

The slaves were natives of countries near to Pangani.

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

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Inclosure in No. 172.

Case No. 14 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Heri," having no papers or colours, whereof the owner and master are unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male and four female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by C. 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 31st day of March, 1881.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant R. H. Travers, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Heri," having neither papers nor colours, and whereof the owner and master are unknown, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, together with one male and four female slaves, off Pemba, on the 27th day of March, 1881. 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 one male and four female slaves, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 31st day of March, 1881.

(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 "Heri," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 27th day of March, 1881, 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 .. .. .	52
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	14
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 .. .. .	27
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	7.5

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	36.83
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	Nil.
Total number of tons .. .. .	36.83

Signed this 30th day of March, 1881.

(Signed)

ROBERT H. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*  
JOSEPH GRAY, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 30th day of March, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate of Destruction.*

I, the undersigned Robert Henry Travers, 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 28th day of March, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the "Heri," detained by me on the 27th day of March, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and the said dhow has been destroyed by fire by my orders.

Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1881.

(Signed) ROBERT H. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 30th day of March, 1881.

(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," one male and four female slaves, condemned in Case No. 14, Zanzibar Admiralty File, on the 31st March, 1881.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

No. 173.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28.)*

Sir,

*Zanzibar, June 1, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Condemnation of a native vessel as engaged in the Pemba Slave Trade.

The sole evidence of the illegal employment of this vessel consists in her conduct as reported by the seizors in not stopping when hailed, and in her being found stranded, much injured, and abandoned on a reef the following morning.

There is a vague report given by some fishermen that would imply slaves had been landed from the vessel, and this is supported by the fact that no one appeared to defend the case in Court after notice and time given.

The vessel was never seen by an officer, as she is said to have foundered when being towed from the reef; a certificate of measurement has, however, been sent in as the dimensions of the vessel, taken by a Quarter-master and seamen of the capturing boat.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 173.

Case No. 15 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, without colours, and whereof the names of owner and master are also unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture by C. 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 6th day of May, 1881.

APPEARED personally George Kive, a Quarter-master in Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, without colours, and whereof the names of the



owner and master are also unknown, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized by him off Pemba on the 30th day of March, 1881. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and in default of any one appearing for the defence, 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 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 6th day of May, 1881.

(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 29th day of March, 1881, 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. . . . .	64
2. Main breadth to outside of plank . . . . .	18
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other . . . . .	37
4. Depth of hold . . . . .	10

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck . . . . .	83·34
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage-deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. . . . .	Nil.
Total number of tons . . . . .	83·34

Signed this 4th day of April, 1881.

(Signed)

A. J. CODLING, A.B.  
GEORGE KIVE, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 4th day of April, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate of Destruction.*

I, the undersigned George Kive, holding the rank of Quarter-master in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that on the 30th day of March, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 29th day of March, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the said dhow sank in consequence of injuries received while on the reef between Suliman Point and Brisk Island, where she was left by her crew on the evening of the 29th March, 1881, and the said dhow having sunk out of soundings, is irrecoverable, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by the action of her own crew in leaving her on the reef on the aforesaid evening.

Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1881.

(Signed)

A. J. CODLING, A.B.  
GEORGE KIVE, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 4th day of April, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, June 1, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the inclosed Decree of Condemnation of a native vessel and nineteen slaves taken at Pemba by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

The slaves were found, as has been the case of late, to be natives of countries inland from Pangani and Bagamoyo, and not from Nyassa and countries to the south that formerly furnished the great supply of slaves. The crew of the dhow escaped over the reef, taking with them two slaves, while the captors were occupied in cutting off and securing the remainder.

The vessel eventually sank in consequence of damage sustained while on the reef, but the measurements were taken previous to this by Lieutenant Eliot.

In consequence of the evidence obtained in this, and in some of the recent cases, of negligence on the part of the Sultan's authorities at Pangani and Tanga, Mr. Mathews was sent, at my request, with full authority to these places. A detailed Report of the proceedings of the Sultan's officers on this occasion has been already forwarded to your Lordship, and it is to be hoped that the steps taken will result in a diminution of the illegal traffic.

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

Inclosure in No. 174.

Case No. 16 of 1881.

*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 Hamis is owner, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against seven male and twelve female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles J. Brownrigg, Esq., a 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 21st day of April, 1881.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant L. H. Eliot, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, sailing under Zanzibar colours, and owned by Hamis, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized by him off Pemba on the 19th day of April, 1881, together with seven male and twelve female slaves, who were recovered from the water whilst swimming from the vessel towards the shore. 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 transport of slaves to the Island of Pemba, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the seven male and twelve female slaves above mentioned, 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 21st day of April, 1881.

(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 19th day of April, 1881, 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. . . . .	70
2. Main breadth to outside of plank . . . . .	18
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other . . . . .	38
4. Depth of hold . . . . .	8

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck . . . . .	93·2960
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c. . . . .	Nil.
Total number of tons . . . . .	93·2960

Signed this 20th day of April, 1881.

(Signed) **LAWRENCE HENRY ELIOT, Lieutenant.**  
**JOHN SAAID, Petty Officer, 1st Class.**

Approved by me, this 20th day of April, 1881.

(Signed) **CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, Captain,**  
**Commanding H.M.S. "London."**

*Certificate of Destruction.*

I, the undersigned Lawrence Henry Eliot, 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 19th day of April, 1881, the dhow, name unknown, captured by me on the 19th day of April, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, was destroyed by being run on the reef whilst being chased.

Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1881.

(Signed) **LAWRENCE H. ELIOT, Lieutenant.**

Approved by me, this 20th day of April, 1881.

(Signed) **CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, Captain,**  
**Commanding H.M.S. "London."**

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," seven male and twelve female slaves, condemned in Case No. 16, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File, on the 21st April, 1881.

(Signed) **JOHN KIRK,**  
**Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.**

No. 175.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 1, 1881.

DURING the past month matters have been quiet in Central Africa, so far as is shown by letters received from Ujiji, Unyanyembe, Mirambo's, and the south of the Victoria Lake. From the Belgian stations I have received no information, nor have I direct intelligence of the Algerian party now settled near Mdaburu, on the confines of Western Ugogo.

Mr. Stokes had safely arrived with the Uganda natives at Kagei, having traversed

Northern Ugogo and Usukuma without difficulty or annoyance, and by the payment of very moderate presents. There were awaiting canoes at Kagei for the conveyance of his party across the lake, and he had visited the Chief of the island of Ukerewe, and taken off, for burial on the mainland, the skulls of Lieutenant Smith and his companion, who were there killed.

I am told that King M'tesa still prohibits any missionary teaching in his country.

The London Missionary station at Ujiji appears for the time to be left without any one in charge, Mr. Wookey, the chief, having left suddenly and passed Unyanyembe on his way to the coast; the two others—Dr. Palmer and Mr. Hutley—have crossed the lake to Uguha, which is considered more healthy, the latter suffering apparently from a parasite first noticed in Egypt, but now known to extend along the whole East Coast.

I hear of no movement at present on the part of Mirambo or on that of the people of Unyanyembe, and for the time the roads are safe.

Very large amounts of ivory are, I am told, coming to Ujiji from Manyema and Rua, and consignments of goods have been sent to allow of the transport to the coast.

At Mombasa and elsewhere on the coast all is reported quiet.

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

No. 176.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 1, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree condemning a native vessel and two slaves who were working in the dhow as sailors at the time of capture.

These two sailors said that fifteen slaves shipped at Pangani had been landed in Pemba, and that the vessel had been before used in the trade. In the absence of further proof, time was given for parties to appear, and Decree given on the evidence in default of appearance being entered.

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

Inclosure in No. 176.

Case No. 12 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Saluwa," sailing under Zanzibar colours, owned by Sherifu, and whereof Ambari is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two male slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by C. J. Brownrigg, Esq., a 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 11th day of April, 1881.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. W. Target, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Saluwa," sailing under Zanzibar colours, whereof Sherifu is owner and Ambari master, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, together with two male slaves found on board, off Pemba, on the 19th day of March, 1881. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and in default of any person appearing for the defence, 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 two male slaves,

to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 11th day of April, 1881.

(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 "Saluwa," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 19th day of March, 1881, 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.. .. .	64
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 .. .. .	29
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	—

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	57·55
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	Nil
Total number of tons .. .. .	57·55

Signed this 19th day of March, 1881.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*  
F. McMAHON, *Boatswain.*

Approved by me, this\* day of March, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Certificate of Destruction.*

I, the undersigned Henry W. Target, 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 19th day of March, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the "Saluwa," detained by me on the 19th day of March, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was destroyed by fire by my orders.

Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1881.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 9th day of April, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two male slaves condemned in Case No. 12, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File, on the 11th April, 1881.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar*

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, June 3, 1881.*

IN my despatch of the 30th ultimo I gave a short account of the circumstances attending the capture of an Arab vessel, and the escape of the slave-dealers with their cargo, now ascertained to have numbered about eighty slaves.

This shipment has been since traced to Mtangata, a port on the coast between Tanga and Pangani, and it is found that it took place in consequence of the recent visit of Lieutenant Mathews, reported by me on the 5th May last.

On Lieutenant Mathews' departure from Tanga the Arab holders, who had removed their slaves inland, seeing capture probable, deemed their best chance of saving what they had lay in making an attempt to convey the slaves at once to Pemba. For this purpose a northern Arab fishing-vessel was engaged, which took eighty slaves from Mtangata.

Tempted evidently by the reward offered, these warlike men undertook the risk and set sail. What happened has been related by me: the slaves and their owners escaped capture, but the empty vessel was taken, and through mismanagement lost by the captors, throwing difficulty in the way of identifying the owners.

On the case being reported at Zanzibar, the Sultan, at my request, wrote the strongest letters possible to Mohamed-bin-Juma, one of his Agents in Pemba, calling on him to use every endeavour to arrest the parties engaged in this slave shipment.

There is reason to think that the owners of the dhow escaped before the Sultan's orders could be given effect to, but the slaves and their owners undoubtedly remained in Pemba. Suspicion falling on a certain Arab, a large proprietor, belonging to a good family, who had lately returned from Oman, the Sultan's Agent called on him to appear and meet the charge that was brought against him. This he at first did, but finding the question was to be seriously proceeded with, he next day refused to come; while it was known he had collected his friends and armed his followers, in case of any attempt being made to take him.

In order to enable your Lordship to understand what followed, I must here explain that the Arabs in Pemba have to this day preserved intact the old feudal ideas of Oman, and are not as the Arabs here, who have for many years lived close to the centre of government. In Pemba, to this day, the feeling has survived among the Arab clans that the Sultan is but one of themselves, whose power comes from them, which power he possesses, not for their government, but only as their leader.

In this way an order to a man such as Mohamed-bin-Juma, a cadet of an inferior tribe, was resented, the idea being that each Chief is independent, and that the Sultan can individually only deal with each one separately. The authority of Mohamed-bin-Juma, derived from the Sultan's order, was therefore despised, and would have been resisted by force, as has been clearly shown.

Knowing that this was so, and that on a former occasion his life had been in danger in consequence, the Sultan's Agent wisely referred to Zanzibar. At first His Highness felt inclined to treat the case, as he has so often done, by compromise; but I told him this was a most fitting occasion to break up utterly these obsolete ideas, and to crush at once by force the tribes in Pemba. I explained that otherwise government was impossible, the present system having led to abuses that were intolerable; in fact, that one paramount authority must be established, and that his sovereignty, if it was to be respected, must now assert itself.

I told His Highness that his course was clear to send Lieutenant Mathews with sufficient force and full powers to enforce his authority, and arrest the man accused of slave-trading and now in open contempt of his commands.

Without delay my advice was followed, and Lieutenant Mathews, with a body of regulars, sailed for Pemba, with orders to shoot down every Arab Chief who offered the smallest resistance. Mr. Mathews' powers were those of Commissioner over all Pemba. He could call in all the Arabs to his aid if necessary, and deal with any one who refused as a rebel, without reference to Zanzibar. In the face of this the Arab who had resisted Mohamed-bin-Juma at once gave himself up, and the traditional independence of the Arab Chiefs collapsed without a blow.

The truth is the Arabs had played into our hands, and placed themselves in the wrong. There is no doubt the Sultan's orders will meet with more respect in Pemba, and his influence for suppression of the Slave Trade be greatly enhanced, by what has occurred.

The accused Arab is now under arrest here, but I fear it will be impossible to prove he was on board the vessel that fired on our boats.

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

No. 178.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 3, 1881.

IN the Case No. 10, in which I have the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation of a native vessel as engaged in the Slave Trade, the vessel was run on shore at night, when being chased by boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

As no slaves or proof of Slave Trade other than the conduct of the crew in running their vessel on a reef and there abandoning her could be found, I gave sufficient time after the case had been entered in Court to allow of any one interested appearing in defence, the vessel in the meantime being under the care of the Sultan's soldiers, to prevent removal.

After the expiry of the time allowed, a Decree of Condemnation was given, and I have no doubt slaves had been conveyed and safely landed at night, before the vessel was abandoned, and that therefore no defence was entered.

The vessel has been since totally destroyed at Pemba by the captors, by my orders.

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

Inclosure in No. 178.

Case No. 10 of 1881.

*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 neither papers nor colours, whereof also the owner is unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles J. Brownrigg, Esq., a 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 28th day of March, 1881.

APPEARED personally Henry Westcombe, a coxswain in Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, and whereof the owner is unknown, without papers or colours, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized by him off Pemba on the 13th day of February, 1881. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and in default of any person appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the above-mentioned vessel was engaged in the illegal Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to be lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 28th day of March, 1881.

(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 13th day of February, 1881, 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. . . . .	66
2. Main breadth to outside of plank . . . . .	20
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 . . . . .	36
4. Depth of hold . . . . .	8

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck . . . . .	88
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. . . . .	Nil.
Total number of tons . . . . .	88

Signed this 7th day of March, 1881.

(Signed)

H. WESTCOMBE, *Coxswain of Launch.*

Approved by me, this 7th day of March, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate of Destruction.*

I, the undersigned Henry W. Target, 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, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 13th day of February, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was broken up by my orders.

Given under my hand this 7th day of March, 1881.

(Signed)

H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 9th day of April, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 179.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, June 3, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree condemning a vessel as having been engaged in the Slave Trade.

It was alleged by the captors that slaves had just been landed, and that the vessel when seized was on her way back empty; that she had been for some time suspected of being employed in the Slave Trade, and that the captain and crew confessed when seized to having landed slaves in Pemba.

As, however, through the negligence of the captors, the captain and members of the crew who were said to have made these admissions had been allowed to effect their escape, and to take with them the dhow's papers, such statements were of small value.

The vessel was eventually condemned in the absence of anyone appearing for the defence, and I have no doubt had been engaged in the illegal manner stated by the officer of Her Majesty's ship "London."

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK.



Inclosure in No. 179.

Case No. 11 of 1881.

*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 the owner and master are unknown, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain E. J. Brownrigg, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar on the 24th day of March, 1881.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant R. H. Travers, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn affidavit setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, sailing under Zanzibar colours, and whereof the owner and master are alike unknown, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized by him off Pemba on the 1st day of March, 1881. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and, in default of any one appearing for the defence, 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, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 24th day of March, 1881.

(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 1st day of March, 1881, 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 .. .. .	56
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	14
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 .. .. .	26
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	7.5

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	38.08
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	Nil.
Total number of tons .. .. .	38.08

Signed this 2nd day of March, 1881.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*  
R. H. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 8th day of March, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the undersigned Henry W. Target, 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 1st day of March, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the "Sitawa," or "Dondaya," detained by me on the 1st day of March, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result

of such survey was that the said dhow was destroyed by fire, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1881.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 9th day of April, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 180.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 1, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for your information, copies of a correspondence with the Church of Scotland Committee, relative to a Circular alleged by them to have been issued, in Lord Granville's name, to Missions abroad respecting the reception by them of fugitive slaves.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 180.

*Mr. Maclagan to Earl Granville.*

*Offices of the Church of Scotland, 22, Queen Street, Edinburgh,*  
*June 1, 1881.*

My Lord,

THE Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland have heard that in the course of last year a Circular was issued from the Foreign Office prohibiting Missions in Africa from receiving or liberating runaway slaves. They are desirous of knowing its precise terms, and, therefore, have directed me to request that your Lordship would have the goodness to order one or two copies to be sent to me for the use of the Committee.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. T. MACLAGAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 180.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Maclagan.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 17, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 1st instant, applying for copies of a Circular which the Committee have heard has been addressed from this Department to Missions in Africa, prohibiting them from receiving or liberating runaway slaves.

I am, in reply, to state, for the information of the Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee, that no Circular of the above nature has been issued from this Office, although Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar has cautioned certain missionary stations within his district as to their proceedings in this respect.

I am to request that Lord Granville may be furnished with the details of any particular case to which the Committee may desire to refer.

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

Inclosure 3 in No. 180.

*Mr. Maclagan to Mr. Lister.*

*Offices of the Church of Scotland, 22, Queen Street, Edinburgh,*  
*June 23, 1881.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant. One of our deputies to East Africa—the Rev. Dr. Rankin—informs me that he got a

glance of the Circular as to refugee slaves, which he says "may have emanated from the Consul more directly, but certainly was based on Lord Granville's name." The Committee on Foreign Missions were desirous of knowing the exact terms of the Circular; but it is of little consequence, as the Church of Scotland intends heartily to act on the principles contained in the Circular in reference to the non-harboursing of refugee slaves. The Committee will be grateful to have any instructions from Lord Granville in reference to this or to any kindred subject.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) J. T. MACLAGAN,  
*Secretary to the Foreign Mission Committee of the  
 Church of Scotland.*

No. 181.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 13, 1881.*  
 I AM directed by Earl Granville to express to you his approval of the advice given by you to the Sultan of Zanzibar, as reported in your despatch of the 3rd ultimo, which resulted in Lieutenant Mathews' successful expedition to Pemba and action against the Arab slave-dealers in that island.

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

No. 182.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 22, 1881.*  
 WITH reference to the despatch from this Office of the 1st instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the reply which has been addressed to the Committee of the Church of Scotland on the subject of the reception of fugitive slaves by missionary establishments abroad.

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

Inclosure in No. 182.

*Mr. Lister to Mr. Maclagan.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 20, 1881.*  
 I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, in which you state that the Committee of the Church of Scotland intend to act on the principles of a Circular which you believe to have been issued in Lord Granville's name in reference to the reception of fugitive slaves by Missions abroad.

In reply, I am to refer you to the letter from this Office of the 17th ultimo, in which you are informed that no Circular of the above nature has been issued by this Office. His Lordship feels sure that your Committee fully understand that Her Majesty's Government must decline to accept any responsibility for difficulties which missionaries may bring upon themselves, and that your agents will be constantly warned to avoid all acts likely to irritate the people among whom they dwell, and whose eventual civilization it is their object to effect.

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

No. 183.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 26.)*

My Lord, *Zanzibar, June 25, 1881.*  
 CASE No. 17 on the Slave Trade File of this year, referred to in my despatch of the 3rd June, being closed, I have the honour to forward copy of Decree condemning the vessel.

I regret to state it has been found impossible to discover the owners of the dhow, or to bring home to the Arab who was seized in Pemba by Mr. Mathews the charge of slave-trading.

There is good reason to think that this large shipment of slaves was made, as I before stated, in consequence of the recent action the Sultan had taken on the mainland in order to carry to Pemba the slaves who had been previously purchased, and who, it was feared, would be taken on land if not quickly removed.

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

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Inclosure in No. 183.

Case No. 17 of 1881.

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*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, and without papers or colours, the owner and master being unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture by C. J. Brownrigg, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 9th day of May, 1881.

PERSONALLY appeared Robert H. Travers, R.N., Sub-Lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the vessel, name unknown, the owners and master being unknown, without papers or colours, the description and dimensions whereof have been certified to in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized at Pemba on the 5th day of May, 1881, as engaged in the Slave Trade. I, the said Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced by the seizers, and in default of an appearance after due notice given on the part of any one for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the said vessel at the time of capture was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, 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 14th day of June, 1881.

(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, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 5th day of May, 1881, 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 .. .. .	61
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	19
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 .. .. .	39
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	12
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	No of Tons. 87·21

Signed this 6th day of May, 1881.

(Signed) ROBERT TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*  
WM. CARRUTHERS, *Petty Officer, 2nd Class.*

Approved by me, this 9th day of May, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Certificate of Destruction.*

I, the undersigned Henry W. Target, 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 8th day of May, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Sub-Lieutenant R. Travers on the 5th day of May, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the said dhow has foundered in six fathoms of water, consequent on injuries sustained by her on being run ashore by her crew, to avoid capture, on the 5th day of May, 1881.

Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1881.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 9th day of May, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 184.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 26.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, June 25, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree in Case No. 18 of this year, condemning a vessel and four slaves.

The master of this vessel had intended landing the cargo of eight slaves at the north-east point of Pemba, but, finding a man-of-war's boat there stationed, was compelled to stand on to the east and beach his vessel on the weather side, where she became a wreck. The crew and five slaves reached the shore, but three of the slaves appear to have been drowned.

While in pursuit of the vessel the man-of-war's boat got on a reef, and was compelled to return to shelter for the night without reaching the wreck from which they had seen the crew and slaves landed.

The following morning the sailor in charge crossed by land to where the wreck lay, and succeeded in finding four of the slaves, whose statements were clear as to their shipment from the coast. It is from them we know that the owner of both vessel and slaves is one Awod, an Arab, living on the mainland, and that there were eight slaves on board, of which three were drowned and one carried off by the master on the appearance of the sailors the following morning.

The measurement of the vessel given in the certificate that has been filed is estimated only, it being impossible to approach within 200 yards of the wreck. The slaves say she was very old and worthless, and that she had been employed in the Slave Trade before.

I consider that the seamen in charge of the boat acted, in the absence of an officer, with considerable judgment in this matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 184.

*Case No. 18 of 1881.*

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, without colours, &c., name unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also against two male and two 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, on the 16th day of May, 1881.

PERSONALLY appeared William G. Bulyer, captain of fore-top on board Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn affidavit setting out the circumstances

under which the native vessel, without colours, and name unknown, said to have been owned by Awod, of Tanga, and whereof the accompanying certificate of admeasurement has been filed by the captors, and also two male and two female slaves found on shore, were seized at Pemba on the 6th day of May, 1881. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced by the seizers and examined the slaves, and, in the absence of any one appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the said vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the said slaves had been landed therefrom in contravention of Treaty, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also the two male and two female slaves, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 16th day of May, 1881.

(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, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 7th day of May, 1881, 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 .. .. .	50
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	20
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
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	8

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	71.48

Signed this 16th day of May, 1881.

(Signed) W. J. BUBYER, *Captain of Foretop.*

Approved by me, this 16th day of May, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Certificate of Destruction.*

I, the undersigned William J. Bubyer, holding the rank of captain of fore-top in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that on the 7th day of May, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 7th day of May, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was broken up and rendered useless by running ashore and the sea breaking over her, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed.

Given under my hand this 16th day of May, 1881.

(Signed) W. J. BUBYER, *Captain of Foretop.*

Approved by me, this 16th day of May, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain Charles J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two male and two female slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 18 of 1881, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

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No. 185.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 26.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 1, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that no intelligence of any importance has reached me this month from the interior.

Letters which I have received from Uganda from the French Father Superior are of old date, and only serve to show that all missionary work there is for the time at an end. Slave kidnapping and slave wars seem to be common under M'tesa, and Arabs are the purchasers. These slaves are, however, not sent to the coast, but exchanged elsewhere for ivory.

Every attempt is made, I am told, to damage the reputation of Europeans, and particularly of British officials, with M'tesa, by Arabs who, having been dealt with here as slave-dealers, have returned to the interior.

Contradictory native reports reach us of the result of Mirambo's last raid into the country of Usukuma, which he had attacked for the plunder of cattle and slaves.

Since Mr. Wookey's return from Ujiji, reported last month, a party has been sent off to bring down Mr. Hutley, of the London Mission at Ujiji, who was left very seriously ill.

From stations near the coast, especially from Mombasa, which is under the care of Mr. Last, I continue to receive good accounts.

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

No. 186.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 2, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed quarterly Return of the disposal of freed slaves taken by our ships of war and condemned as forfeited in this Court.

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

Inclosure in No. 186.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending June 30, 1881.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of.	
		In Town.	Universities Mission.
April 11, 1881 .. ..	No. 12 of 1881 .. ..	2	..
April 1, 1881 .. ..	No. 14 of 1881 .. ..	..	5
April 26, 1881 .. ..	No. 16 of 1881 .. ..	6	13
May 27, 1881 .. ..	No. 18 of 1881 .. ..	4	..
	Total .. ..	12	18

Zanzibar, July 2, 1881.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 187.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 2, 1881.

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, 1881.

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

## Inclosure in No. 187.

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, 1881.

No. on Court File.	Name and Nature of Prize.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Commanding Officer.	Number of Slaves Seized.	Date of Capture.	Date of Adjudication.	Decree.	Court Fees.	Net Proceeds of Sale.	Amount Remitted.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	"Uwari Mtoto"	Her Majesty's ship "London"	C. J. Brownrigg	1	Jan. 4, 1881	Jan. 10, 1881	Condemnation ..	8 16 0	..	..
2	14 slaves	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	14	Jan. 4, "	Jan. 10, "	Ditto ..	11 19 0	..	..
3	2 slaves ..	Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan"	S. H. P. Dacres	2	Dec. 4, 1880	Jan. 17, "	Ditto ..	7 3 0	..	..
4	Vessel, name unknown	Her Majesty's ship "London"	C. J. Brownrigg	4	Jan. 22, 1881	Jan. 29, "	Release of vessel, condemnation of slaves	9 6 6	..	..
5	"Mchumi Kunga"	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	38	Jan. 23, "	Jan. 26, "	Condemnation ..	14 7 0	..	..
6	Vessel, name unknown	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1	Feb. 8, "	Feb. 11, "	Release of vessel, condemnation of slaves	11 14 0	..	..
7	22 slaves	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	22	Feb. 16, "	Mar. 7, "	Condemnation ..	13 12 0	..	..
8	Vessel, unknown	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	Feb. 15, "	Mar. 7, "	Ditto ..	7 9 0	..	..
9	"Tangulieni"	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2	Feb. 18, "	Feb. 28, "	Ditto ..	12 7 0	..	..
10	Vessel, unknown	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	Feb. 13, "	Mar. 28, "	Ditto ..	8 6 0	..	..
11	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	Mar. 1, "	Mar. 24, "	Ditto ..	8 16 0	..	..
12	"Salwa"	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2	Mar. 19, "	Apr. 11, "	Ditto ..	8 3 6	..	..
13	Unknown	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	Mar. 16, "	Apr. 25, "	Ditto ..	7 6 0	..	..
14	"Heri"	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	5	Mar. 27, "	Mar. 31, "	Ditto ..	10 4 0	..	..
15	Vessel, unknown	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	19	Mar. 30, "	May 6, "	Ditto ..	8 13 6	..	..
16	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	Apr. 19, "	Apr. 21, "	Ditto ..	14 14 6	..	..
17	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	May 5, "	June 14, "	Ditto ..	9 4 6	..	..
18	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	4	May 6, "	June 16, "	Ditto ..	10 16 0	..	..

JOHN KIRK, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, July 2, 1881.



No. 188.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 23, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have received from the Government of India permission, by telegram, to avail myself of furlough, and that it is my intention to leave Zanzibar by the mail steamer on the 27th August.

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

No. 189.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 27, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd June, I carried out your instructions by communicating to the Sultan in a letter, of which copy is annexed, the expression of the great satisfaction of the Queen and of Her Majesty's Government at the vigorous suppression of the Slave Trade which he is carrying on in so loyal a spirit.

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

Inclosure in No. 189.

*Dr. Kirk to the Sultan of Zanzibar.*

Sir,

Zanzibar, July 27, 1881.

HAVING communicated to Her Majesty's Government a Report of the operations in which Mr. Mathews was engaged under your orders on the coast, I am instructed by Earl Granville to express to your Highness the great satisfaction of the Queen and of Her Majesty's Government at the vigorous suppression of the Slave Trade which you are carrying on in so loyal a spirit.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 190.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 27, 1881.

DURING the present month three packets of letters have reached Zanzibar from Uganda.

The first consisted of native letters and a letter to the Sultan from King Mtesa, the bearer saying that others addressed to me had been lost in crossing the Lake, a statement I do not believe.

The second contained one from Mr. Pearson, which I inclose; it is dated the 25th January. At that time all Mission work had been stopped, and both French and English prevented from teaching in public. I have now seen a long letter dated Rubaga in Uganda the 9th April, giving an account of the arrival of the party that came from England. In this no mention is made of the native Envoys, who possibly were men of no standing in their own country; but the King seems to have been satisfied with the presents he received, and to have, under their influence, become for the time more friendly to the missionaries.

I gather that Mr. O'Flaherty and Mr. Mackay remain in Uganda; that Mr. Stokes (of whom, however, no mention is made) remains with Mr. Lichfield at Kaghei, on the south of the Lake; that Mr. Pearson has gone on an exploring expedition on the Lake, and that he will pass to Mirambo, in or near whose country the Church Missionary Society intends opening a branch station.

It is evident from all accounts I receive that the European and Arab communities in Uganda are in constant antagonism, and lose no opportunity of depreciating each other before the King.

Speaking of his voyage from Kaghei to Uganda, Mr. O'Flaherty mentions in the letter referred to that the people of Bambire Island, where Stanley fought, refused to allow his party to land, driving them off by shooting poisoned arrows, being afraid of the Waganda, who rob and plunder them. He adds, "The beautiful and numerous islands have had their inhabitants all massacred or taken into slavery by M'tesa's forces for assaulting his men when they wished to land. We used to encamp on these beautiful, but now desolate, islands. Certainly there are now no inhabitants to molest the progress of the traveller or stranger. The Waganda never buy plantains, which are their constant food; they cut down the bunches with their hatchets. The inhabitants flee from their houses, for woe to the women if they remain." Little wonder, then, if they are fired at.

Of the mission in Uganda he says, "It is scattered to the wind, owing to the petty jealousy of the several members." We shall now look with some interest to see whether the better relations that have been established continue, and whether an influence can be obtained over the King to induce him to stop those bloody slave-hunting wars in which he is so constantly engaged.

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

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Inclosure in No. 190.

*Mr. Pearson to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Rubaga, January 25, 1881.*

AN Arab named Said Mahomed has been here asking me for a letter for you. Nothing will convince these men that we are not employés of the Government, and they fancy if they can get a letter to you it will take off all suspicion of their being engaged in the Slave Trade.

However, this man, Said Mahomed, and his nephew, have not, to my knowledge, been buying slaves; they, with another Arab, Hamiss-bin-Halfan, are the only ones whom I have not heard traducing you and the British Government to M'tesa. There seems at present a deep-set conspiracy to destroy British interests here. Every Arab who comes here brings some tremendous story of British aggression and annexation, and we have suffered very much in consequence. We are on the eve of leaving Uganda; M'tesa has hindered us, holding us as prisoners and treating us most shamefully. His barara is closed against us, and we cannot see him; the only way of communication is by Dallington, who takes letters to the King at some risk.

I have sent home by a previous mail my journal of events happened here. I requested the Church Missionary Society to send you a copy of such parts as they should print for circulation among their committees. I hope that they may do so; you will then have an opportunity of seeing the true state of affairs here, and the true character of M'tesa. This seems to be wrongly estimated, owing to the hitherto laudatory accounts of travellers.

Your letters to M'tesa on our account came duly to hand, with your present to the King. Neither, I am sorry to say, accomplished the end I should have wished. M'tesa looks upon all your presents, as well as all presents from every one, as homage to his greatness—"Hongo," in fact.

I thank you very much for your courtesy and kindness in remembering us; several times of late I have had to stand up in your favour at Court, when these rascally Arabs charged you with stealing ivory, and other false accusations.

As yet we have no news of the Envoys of M'tesa, nor of Mr. Stokes, but we are daily expecting them. I say "we," that is, Mr. Mackay and myself; we are the only Englishmen in Rubaga. There are at the French mission the Pères Livinhac, Levesque, and Lourdel, with a "frère." They do not seem very bright in health. The rest of the mission are at Revoma.

With many thanks for your letters, and wishing you every success, believe me, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES WM. PEARSON.

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No. 191.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, July 27, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Lieutenant Mathews, having been permitted to retire from the Royal Navy with the rank of Lieutenant, remains in command of the Sultan's troops. The Sultan has on this occasion given him the rank of Brigadier-General in Zanzibar, in order to support his position, the naval rank which hitherto he has held, and with which alone he has been permitted to retire, being out of all proportion to the great importance of the command he holds, which brings him in contact with civil and naval officials of our own and foreign nations.

I inclose a copy of the Sultan's Order this day published.

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

Inclosure in No. 191.

*Order.*

(Sultan's seal.)

From Bargash bin Saeed.

AND now it is our order that from this day forward our friend, Lieutenant Mathews, R.N., who is in command of our regular forces, shall hold the rank and title of Brigadier-General. Let this be known.

Written by command by his servant Zohr with his hand.

*Dated 30 Shaaban, 1298.*

No. 192.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, July 28, 1881.*

PENDING the arrival of Mr. Foster's successor, Mr. Holmwood has had to carry on, in addition to his other duties, the heavy judicial business here, but in the meantime the important work so urgently called for on the mainland is at a standstill, and the season rapidly passing when the more unhealthy districts should be visited.

As it appears very doubtful whether Mr. Mathews will this year be able to visit Mamboia, owing to other Slave Trade work on the coast calling for his presence, I should have now sent Mr. Holmwood inland, it being most important we should know what is taking place in the districts from which the slave traders derive their principal supply at present. It is by the Usagara route we may look for slaves being now brought down in any numbers, and late captures bear out the idea that, as the Kilwa slave route is blocked, the dealers look to obtain a supply from the countries immediately inland, where arrest in transit is less likely. These movements might, however, be impeded by combined action between the missions and native Chiefs along that line and this Agency, thus giving early intelligence of the approach of caravans that included slaves. I therefore consider that the visit thus deferred should be carried out as soon as possible, and, on account of the heat, not later than the month of September.

It is also high time that the Comoro Islands, to which slaves are undoubtedly taken, were examined in a thorough manner. Owing to the constant pressure of other more important work, and in the absence of a means of transport, this I have never been able to accomplish myself. In my absence I would venture to suggest it might be done by Mr. Holmwood during the north monsoon, who for this purpose, and to support his position on such a mission, might be appointed to act for me under my commission as Consul in these islands.

No. 193.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, July 29, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that intelligence reaches me of the return of Mirambo from the war he has for some months back been waging against the people to the north and east. On this occasion he is said to have reached the southern shores of the Victoria Lake, to have secured for himself and his warriors plunder and slaves, and to have opened friendly relations with King M'tesa of Uganda.

The ostensible object of this projected alliance is to induce M'tesa to attack the independent and powerful tribes between the countries of these two Chiefs, and so open a western trade route passing through Mirambo's country to Uganda.

Dr. Southon tells me that M'tesa agrees to attack East Uyui and depose Makolongo, and Mirambo has sent presents to M'tesa to induce him to do this. Dr. Southon also says he has written and asked the Church Missionary people in Uganda to give Mirambo's message on this subject, so that no mistake should occur. If the project proves a success this, he says, may be an immense boon to the Church Missionary Society's people in Uganda. I fear, however, that with such a fickle and selfish man as M'tesa has shown himself, and considering the manner in which both carry on their bloody wars, it may become unpleasant for Christian Missions to have been in any way concerned in bringing about an alliance the first result of which is plunder and capture of slaves, even although the end may be to open, temporarily, a safer and cheaper road for traders and missionaries going inland.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 194.

*Earl Granville to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 25, 1881.*

I HAVE much satisfaction in acquainting you that, on my recommendation, the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of your being appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, as a mark of her approbation of your services as Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, especially with regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the development of legitimate commerce on the East Coast of Africa.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 195.

*Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 26, 1881.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 28th ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you that he sanctions Mr. Holmwood's visiting the Comoro Islands, for the purpose of examining thoroughly into the amount of Slave Trade which may be carried on throughout the group, whenever the state of business at Zanzibar will permit of his absence.

For that purpose you are authorized to appoint Mr. Holmwood to be Acting British Consul in the Comoro group during the period of his visit.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 196.

*Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 2, 1881.*

WITH reference to the despatch from this Office of the 28th February last, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a

despatch from the Government of India, showing the circumstances under which a certificate of British registry was granted to the "Dewly," and the steps which will be taken to prevent such certificates being fraudulently obtained in future.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 196.

*The Governor-General of India in Council to the Marquis of Hartington.*

My Lord Marquis,

*Simla, July 15, 1881.*

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, dated the 17th February, 1881, regarding the condemnation, in the Consular Court at Zanzibar, of the ship "Dewly," charged with being engaged in the Slave Trade. Your Lordship requested that an inquiry might be made as to the circumstances under which a certificate of British registry was granted to the vessel in question at Bombay.

2. We have now the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter from the Government of Bombay, inclosing a Report submitted by the Registrar of Shipping, from which it appears that, as the declaration made by Bara Sallay Syed was in due form and according to law, the certificate was granted in the usual course.

3. There can, however, be little doubt that the declaration was a false one, and measures have now been adopted to prevent similar imposition for the future.

We have, &c.  
(Signed) RIPON.  
D. M. STEWART.  
W. STOKES.  
RIVERS THOMPSON.  
J. GIBBS.  
E. BARING.  
T. F. WILSON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 196.

*Mr. Gonne to Sir A. Lyall.*

*Bombay Castle, June 17, 1881,*

WITH reference to the papers received under Mr. Collins' endorsement, dated the 9th April last, relative to the condemnation in the Consular Court at Zanzibar of the ship "Dewly," charged with being engaged in the Slave Trade, I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a Report by the Registrar of Shipping at this Presidency, explaining the circumstances under which the vessel in question was granted a certificate of British registry at Bombay.

2. The "certificate of registry" and "agreement and account of crew" (in original) are herewith returned as requested.

Inclosure 3 in No. 196.

*Report by Mr. Morland, Registrar of Shipping, Bombay.*

ON the 16th day of January, 1878, Bara Sallay Syed presented an application at this office for the butel "Dewly," built at Cutch in 1875, to be registered at this port under Act X of 1841, and produced the declaration executed before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, copy of which is hereto attached.

2. The declaration is in the usual form; and it will be observed it sets forth that Bara Sallay Syed was at that time an inhabitant of Bombay, resided in Kawa Khana, which place is in the Mahomedan part of the native town of Bombay, and that he is a British subject. There was no apparent reason to doubt the truth of these declarations; and all matters being in form according to law, the vessel was duly registered, and a certificate thereof was granted to the applicant in the usual course.

3. If the owner of the vessel be the man described by Mr. Kirk, it is extremely probable, as that gentleman remarks, that this Arab, a foreigner and stranger, must have secured the assistance of some known resident before he could possibly have been granted the British register and flag for his vessel; and as there exists in Bombay a class of men who act as brokers on behalf of native vessels in conducting any official business they require to perform, immediately on receipt of the reference from Government, I placed the matter in the hands of the detective police, to endeavour to ascertain the broker who had assisted this man to fulfil falsely the several formalities to procure the register; but I regret to have to state that the police have not succeeded in discovering the broker; and seeing that over three years have elapsed since the certificate of registry was granted, I scarcely anticipated the broker could be traced; but, with a view to prevent the repetition of such an imposition, I have now arranged that the name of each broker who transacts business on behalf of a native vessel at this office is to be noted for future reference, and that similar declarations be made before myself as Registrar of Shipping, when evidence will be taken and attested by well-known, respectable residents of Bombay before registration is permitted.

*Bombay, May 31, 1881.*

No. 197.

*Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 10, 1881.*

WITH reference to Dr. Kirk's despatch of the 23rd July, reporting that you had been appointed by the Indian Government to take charge at Zanzibar, as Political Agent, during his absence on leave, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you that he also authorizes you to take charge, as Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General for Zanzibar, and Consul in the Comoro Group, whilst Dr. Kirk is absent.

With reference to the latter appointment, I am to refer you to the despatch to Dr. Kirk of the 26th ultimo, authorizing the temporary appointment of Mr. Holmwood as Acting Consul in the Comoro Group while engaged on public service in those islands.

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

No. 198.

*Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 10, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a Convention concluded between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, and I am to instruct you to report to his Lordship any incidents relating thereto which may come to your knowledge.

Instructions will shortly be issued to Her Majesty's naval officers enabling them to exercise the rights conferred upon them by the Convention, and I am to instruct you to co-operate with those officers to the best of your ability in securing the objects for which the Convention has been negotiated.

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

No. 199.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 19.)*

*On board Steam-ship "Abyssinia," at Aden,  
September 3, 1881.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a Report by Captain Foot, R.N., giving the results of his inquiries regarding the Slave Trade in the southern district of the Zanzibar dominions.

It will be seen that Captain Foot confirms the opinion expressed by Consul Holm-

wood, that although slaves are still brought to the coast from the lakes in considerable numbers, there is no clear proof of shipments being made; while the local demand for labour must account for the greater part of the slaves that are known to reach the districts of Kilwa and Lindi.

Undoubtedly the greater part of the export Slave Trade now passes from the Ibo district south of the Zanzibar frontier; slaves thence shipped are taken to the Comoro Islands, and employed on the sugar estates of Johanna, Mohilla, Mayotte, and Nossi-bé. Evidence of the extent to which this traffic is carried on came to my knowledge when I was leaving Zanzibar, and I have directed Consul Holmwood to investigate the matter fully. Only during the northerly monsoon could native vessels reach Grand Comoro from Lindi or Mikindany, whereas from Ibo and the Lurio River it is always possible to make the passage, and I received information of a vessel now in the latter river shipping slaves for Comoro, thence to be transferred to the Johanna sugar estates.

Recent events brought about in Grand Comoro through the intrigues of the French in Mayotta, and Abdulla, King of Johanna, have made this traffic even more easy than before.

It is very satisfactory to know that through the influence of the Sultan's Government at Kilwa the transport by land of slaves to the north has been quite stopped for the present, a fact clearly shown by the history of recent captures tried at Zanzibar, in which almost no slaves have been found for upwards of six months belonging to tribes south of Kilwa, the district that formerly furnished the vast majority of slaves.

I inclose a note received by me from Mr. Mathews, which will show that, acting on the advice given the Sultan at one of the last interviews I had with His Highness, steps are being taken that will organize a permanent Slave Trade Department, under the independent direction of that most energetic officer. As the authority Mr. Mathews will hold in such matters is independent of the Arab Governors, there is every reason to hope that slave-dealers will soon find their operations more dangerous and their arrest more certain than it has been up to the present time.

I have, &c  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 199.

*Captain Foot to Captain Brownrigg.*

Sir, "Ruby," at Zanzibar, August 8, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report the following information obtained since the 30th June last:—

*Kilwa.*—As to Kilwa, I believe there is no extensive Traffic from that place, as the present Governor has stopped the road, and appears to be thoroughly in earnest in his efforts to stop the trade. But there is no doubt a certain amount of smuggling carried on to Chole, the principal town on Mafia Island, and occasionally to Zanzibar.

It becomes a matter of great difficulty to deal with this smuggling trade, as now carried on, for the slaves are shipped as passengers, and are all able to talk Swahili fluently, and are well tutored as to what to say when examined by an interpreter.

The legitimate trade of Kilwa has vastly increased since I was last there in the early part of 1874. The ground in rear of the town, which then was literally strewn with skulls and bones of slaves who had died on arrival, or were too weak and worthless for the dealers to pay the freight and custom dues, is now in a high state of cultivation, and the Banians and Hindis are pushing their shambas into the interior.

*Lindi.*—There can be no doubt that a considerable Slave Trade is carried on in the vicinity, having seen slave caravans myself, as reported in letter of the 26th July.

A place called Mgongo appears to be the slave-market where the slave caravans encamp, and is within five hours' walk of Lindi, so that buyers have no difficulty in going out to see the slaves on view, whilst the ivory is brought into Lindi to be sold to the Hindis and Banians, and I believe an Arab, Abdallah-bin-Amoor, levies a tax on it.

The Governor of Lindi is a Muscat Arab, who does not talk Swahili, rather deaf and partially blind, and generally broken-down in health, so that little energy can be expected from him, and I fancy is but a tool in the hands of Abdallah-bin-Amoor.

As to shipment of slaves I could get no direct evidence, but as the cultivation about Lindi is not equal to that south, and that place has not improved in proportion to Mikindani, I am inclined to think shipments may have been made from some of the

villages at the entrance or on the coast, and as canoes can pass along inside the barrier reef at half tide, there can be no difficulty in transporting slaves by water to any special shipping place, if required, in preference to the land route.

Starting from the ship at Lindi on the 13th July, with the intention of walking to Cape Delgado or Tunghi, I reached Kequero, a village on the coast, and halted for the night, leaving early next morning for Sudi or Mgau Mwanja, a thriving settlement of Arabs and Hindis.

The Governor is a most active and intelligent Arab, and he accompanied me next day to Mikindani, which has considerably increased since 1874.

Here I met Mr. Joseph Thompson, about to proceed to the head-waters of the Rovúma River, to report for His Highness the Sultan on the coal known to exist there.

I heard of a recent shipment of slaves from Misete Creek to the southward of the harbour.

Leaving Mikindani the following morning, and crossing the Harbour of Mtwara in a steam-cutter, I resumed my march, halting one hour at a village on the coast, close to Ras Mkubero. This seems to be a very likely place for shipping, as there were several Comoro men and half-caste Arabs, and no representative of the Sultan.

Mnazi village was reached before dark, and I obtained information that a dhow left for Pemba with slaves on board two months ago, running outside of Zanzibar Island.

The next day, the 17th, I arrived at the Rovúma River at 4 P.M., and crossed by canoe to Megumbani village. Here I was told that caravans occasionally cross at the ferry; but I think they more frequently ford the river higher up when coming from up-country, and take the route north of the river.

Keonga was reached on the 18th, and I halted one day to communicate with Lieutenant Bremer, in charge of the cutters.

On the 20th I visited the Governor of Tunghi, who has seventy Muscat Arab soldiers, returning to Keonga the same evening.

On the 21st I proceeded in the first cutter to the Rovúma, and on the 22nd to Mnazi village (Misimbati Bay).

Mikindani was reached on the 23rd, where I found the Rev. — Janson, of the University Mission, who had just arrived from Masassi, viâ Mchemba's Town.

On the 24th I walked to Sudi and embarked in steam-cutter, arriving at the ship in the evening.

On the 25th the steam-cutter and dingy proceeded up the river to explore the tributaries, I having learnt that the rumour had gone up country that our boats had conveyed the reconnoitring party by the Ukeridi to Mtua, the place where the two slave caravans were seen.

The result is, that I believe the river to be navigable some 20 miles for small boats and 60 miles by canoes. Time did not permit of a lengthened exploration, but the attached Sketch Survey by Messrs. C. A. Radcliffe and C. E. Madden will give some idea of the river, and shows that in any case the slave route can be cut several miles above Lindi.

The attached Chart, by Mr. E. R. Pears, midshipman, shows the boats' cruising ground, the routes taken by me, and also the roads by which slaves are brought to the coast.

The substance of what I gathered respecting the Slave Trade is as follows:—

1. There is little doubt that between Lindi and Cape Delgado about 4,000 or 5,000 slaves are brought to the coast annually, but as to the number shipped I am unable to form an estimate, and from the increased cultivation along the whole line of coast, partly by the natives (Yao's and Makondi's), and by Arab and Swahili settlers, many are absorbed in the plantations; but these are always liable to sale in the event of drought or a failure of the crops, and supply the existing smuggling trade with slaves, who speak Swahili and are taught to give answers which prevent their being brought into the Prize Court as witnesses. This occurs especially with women.

2. I learnt that there are Chiefs in the interior who do not deal in slaves, and that as a rule the interior Slave Trade is carried on by native slave-stealing Chiefs, such as Matas and Makangira in the Nyassa, and Mchemba in the Myau district. But when the slaves arrive near the coast they change hands to the Arab, Comoro, and Swahili dealers.

One exception came to my notice, that of an Arab, who had the audacity to send to Mr. Johnson, of the University's Mission, who was at Mataka's Town, inviting him to come and see some slaves he was taking to the coast for sale.

In conclusion, I venture to express my opinion that, unless the Slave Trade is



attacked nearer to its root, it will continue with all the horrors of man-stealing, destruction of villages, &c., by the marauders, the fatal and weary march to the coast.

I trust the day is not far distant when His Highness the Sultan will abolish slavery in his dominions, and invite the co-operation of England in establishing stations in the interior with such a military or police system as will give security to the legitimate trader, for, if that is assured, the Banian Hindis and native traders would flock to the various protected places.

Money is being gradually introduced, and labour is obtainable for about 3 dollars to 4 dollars for those hired by the month, and 6*d.* per diem for day labourers; and this must ultimately produce good results.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 199.

*Mr. Mathews to Dr. Kirk.*

My dear Dr. Kirk,

*Sunday.*

THE Sultan has sent to me to say that everything that can be done to suppress the Slave Trade on the coast is to be done, and that he will have a ship ready at all times when required to visit the mainland ports, to collect information, and carry troops to land when caravans can be seized. Informers will be kept on the coast, and whatever ship is used the work is to be done along the whole of the coast, the ship leaving Zanzibar without any one's knowledge except those under orders, so that she may appear suddenly in any coast port from time to time without the coast people having any idea of the ship until she is suddenly in the port, and also so that they may never know when to expect the ship. I feel certain the Sultan wishes this carried out to please you, knowing that whilst you are away the work is going on which you wished him to carry out, helping the English Government.

Yours, &c.  
(Signed) LLOYD W. MATHEWS.

No. 200.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 21.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, August 18, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of letters relative to the accidental death of an Arab soldier, shot when on duty with a party from Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," on the coast near Melindi.

It is very satisfactory to know that the Sultan's Governor at that port has acted so well on the occasion, and I have ventured to suggest that his past services to our naval officers might well be brought before the Naval Commander-in-chief, with a view to some recognition being made.

I was not aware until informed by Commander Byles of the many testimonials in the possession of this official given by Midshipmen and Lieutenants many years ago, some of these dating back for sixteen years, showing that he has exercised a generous hospitality on all occasions to officers of whatever rank. Although I know him well, he had never presumed to show me these flattering certificates, but I can add my testimony to the help he has on all occasions freely rendered without hope of reward.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 200.

*Captain Brownrigg to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, August 10, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a letter dated the 9th instant, addressed to me by Commander Mather Byles, of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," reporting that an Arab soldier had been accidentally killed by Sub-Lieutenant Robert J. Kidd while shooting in the vicinity of Melindi on the 31st July last.

2. In forwarding the Report to His Highness the Sultan, I beg you will express the deep regret I feel that such an accident should have occurred, and I hope that the arrangements made by Commander Byles will be favourably received by His Highness.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

Inclosure 2 in No. 200.

*Commander Byles to Captain Brownrigg.*

Sir,

*"Seagull," at Zanzibar, August 9, 1881.*

I REGRET to have to report that on the 31st ultimo, whilst shooting in the vicinity of Melindi, Mr. Robert J. Kidd, Sub-Lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship under my command, accidentally shot an Arab soldier who had been sent as an escort.

The man's friends were paid a sum of money, and everything was satisfactorily arranged before leaving Melindi. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the great courtesy and consideration of the Governor of Melindi. On hearing of the occurrence he at once sent a party of soldiers out to meet the shooting party, and also went out himself with another escort as far as the River Sabaki, and I feel fully convinced that it was owing to his discretion and forethought that this unfortunate affair was so amicably arranged, and would request that the same should be made known to His Highness the Sultan.

The Governor of Melindi has many testimonials from officers in charge of boats testifying to his kindness when they have had to put into Melindi either through stress of weather or shortness of supplies.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) MATHER BYLES.

Inclosure 3 in No. 200.

*Captain Brownrigg to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, August 13, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 11th August, 1881, relative to an Arab being accidentally shot by Sub-Lieutenant Robert J. Kidd, of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," near Melindi, on the 31st July last, and in which you inform me that His Highness the Sultan fully understands, from reports made by the Governor of Melindi and letters addressed to him, this unfortunate occurrence to be accidental.

2. I beg you will convey to His Highness the Sultan the thanks of Sub-Lieutenant Kidd for the consideration and kindness shown by His Highness in this affair.

3. I shall not fail to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-chief the able assistance rendered by the Governor of Melindi during a long series of years to Her Majesty's ships of war and boats on detached service cruising for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Commander Byles, of the "Seagull," has pointed out to me the number of testimonials the present Governor holds from officers certifying to the courtesy and hospitality shown by him to our boats, and I shall have much pleasure in requesting the Commander-in-chief to express to His Highness his acknowledgments of the same.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

No. 201.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 21.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, August 26, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the French Consul here has forwarded charges against officers of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" of having boarded and searched two native vessels carrying French colours in Lindi Harbour, and with having subjected the masters and a native woman on board one of the dhows to grave insults.

I at once forwarded M. Ledoulx's letters to Rear-Admiral Gore Jones, who is now in this harbour, calling his attention to the very serious nature of the charges preferred. From his reply it would appear that, although the two native vessels, together with a third bearing the French flag, were boarded by an officer of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" as stated the whole circumstances have been grossly misrepresented and exaggerated in the depositions made by the masters and crews before the French Consul.

As I leave Zanzibar on furlough to-morrow morning, it is impossible for me to see this matter through, but I have asked Mr. Holmwood to forward to the French Consul copy of the Admiral's reply, and I have full confidence that he possesses the ability and discretion to deal with this untoward occurrence, and any proceedings that may arise out of it, in the best way.

No. 202.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 21.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, August 26, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report the death of Captain Popelin, Chief of the Belgian International Expedition in East Africa. Captain Popelin died in Uguha, on the west side of Tagannyika, of inflammation of the liver.

It is also reported, but on less reliable information, that three of the Algerian missionaries have been killed by the natives in Urundi, north of Ujiji, and it is said that this was in consequence of a dispute that arose regarding a slave that had been bought by the Fathers, and who was carried off by some of the people. The Fathers, it is said, thereupon seized a native woman, which ended in the death of three of their party. For the accuracy of these details I cannot vouch, but it seems likely that a collision has occurred.

Mirambo is now actively engaged building a new town a little distance from where he was before. This is probably for the purpose of occupying a stronger and more commanding position.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 203.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 21.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, August 27, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report having this day given over charge of the office of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, also of the Indian Political Agent, to Consul F. Holmwood, the First Assistant here.

I am informed that Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Political Agent at Muscat, has been appointed to act here during my absence; but as he has not arrived by the present mail, and cannot come for at least one month more, I have left the Agency in Mr. Holmwood's hands, so as to enable me to avail myself of the sanction already granted me of proceeding to Europe now.

I trust that this arrangement will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I inclose a copy of the notice that has been here issued of the change.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 203.

*Notice.*

*The British Agency and Consulate-General, Zanzibar.*

ON the 27th day of August, 1881, John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, who proceeds on leave of absence to Europe, gave over charge of the office of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar to F. Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul.

No. 204.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 21.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, August 27, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on leaving Zanzibar I gave over charge of my duties as Her Majesty's Consul for the Comoro Islands to F. Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul here, who also acts for me as Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

I have informed King Abdulla, of Johanna, of this; but in view of the present unsettled state of things in Grand Comoro and Mohilla, have deemed it expedient for the present to avoid direct communication with the men now in power in these islands.

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

No. 205.

*Mr. Lister to Consul Holmwood.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 24, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your having undertaken the duties of Acting British Consul for the Comoro Islands, under the circumstances reported in Sir John Kirk's despatch of the 27th ultimo.

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

No. 206.

*Mr. Lister to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 24, 1881.*

EARL GRANVILLE has had under his consideration Sir J. Kirk's despatch, with its inclosures, dated the 18th ultimo, relative to the circumstances under which an Arab soldier was accidentally shot by an officer of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull;" and I am now directed by his Lordship to instruct you to convey to the Sultan of Zanzibar the sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the considerate behaviour of the Governor of Melindi on the occasion in question.

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

No. 207.

*Mr. Lister to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 24, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to convey to you his approval of your taking charge of Her Majesty's Agency and Consulate-General at Zanzibar on the departure of Sir John Kirk, as reported in the latter's despatch dated the 27th ultimo, pending the assumption of the duties of Acting Consul-General by Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

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

No. 208.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 1.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, September 3, 1881*

IN reference to Dr. Kirk's despatch of the 26th August, I have now the honour to inclose the whole of the correspondence which has passed here in connection with the charges brought forward by the French Consul against certain officers of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby."

From M. Ledoulx's letters of the 19th and 23rd August, forwarding these charges, and from the accompanying depositions of the native masters of two French dhows, it appeared that, not only had the officers in charge of the "Ruby's" boats acted in direct violation of their station orders in regard to vessels carrying French colours, but that, in addition to boarding and searching two such vessels, after duly verifying their papers, they had permitted insult, and in one instance positive outrage, to be offered to those on board by men under their command. It also appeared that they had caused sufficient detention or other inconvenience to justify one of the masters, in the opinion of his Consul, in giving notice of a civil action for damages.

In replying to these charges, Admiral Gore-Jones made it very clear that, though the fact of the boarding of the vessels was admitted, the officers implicated had satisfied him that there was absolutely no foundation for the graver part of the accusations. His Excellency did not, however, appear prepared to assert that the necessary French documents were not among the papers tendered by the masters of the French dhows, but merely that the officers did not see them; and, though he has taken the responsibility of putting forward excuses for what occurred, I fear he will be unable to report to the Lords of the Admiralty that he considers the circumstances justified the proceedings of the "Ruby's" officers.

Owing to Dr. Kirk's departure for England, he was compelled to leave this matter in my charge, but in notifying this to M. Ledoulx he intimated that the British Court here would be ready to hear the suit for damages at once before Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" left the port.

On the morning of the 27th August M. Ledoulx wrote to say he had come to the conclusion it would be more regular not to commence civil proceedings until the main question had been determined.

Seeing, however, the great assistance that a judicial investigation would afford, especially in face of so total a want of agreement as to the facts, I took the opportunity, in forwarding a copy of Admiral Gore-Jones' reply, to point out to the French Consul the obvious advantages that both of us would gain by allowing the civil action to proceed.

Without anticipating that my representations would have any effect, I considered that, in event of M. Ledoulx's non-acquiescence, his Government could scarcely refuse to accept the account given by the British officers of what actually occurred, thus placing the whole affair in a very different category from that assigned to it by my French colleague.

M. Ledoulx's answer to my letter inclosing Admiral Gore-Jones' reply seems to render any further correspondence between us unnecessary, and as the Naval Commander-in-chief of the station informs me he has no further communication to make to the French Consulate, it now only remains for me to submit the whole correspondence to your Lordship.

Inclosure 1 in No. 208.

*M. Ledoulx to Dr. Kirk.*

Monsieur et cher Consul-Général,

*Zanzibar, le 19 Août, 1881.*

J'AI l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint une plainte qui a été déposée par le patron du boutre Français "Saint-Joseph." Vous apprécierez comme elle le mérite la gravité des faits qui y sont relatés et vous trouverez sans doute dans la présence sur notre rade de M. l'Amiral Gore-Jones les moyens de châtier après examen les auteurs de cette nouvelle violation des Conventions conclues entre nos deux Gouvernements pour le respect réciproque de nos pavillons.

Mes fonctions m'imposant l'obligation de référer à son Excellence M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères les faits dont il s'agit, je suis persuadé que vous me fournirez l'occasion d'instruire en même temps M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire de la répression qui aura été exercée. Je crois, d'ailleurs, utile de faire à cet égard toutes les réserves de droit.

Vous reconnaîtrez comme moi que la visite qui a été faite du boutre "Saint-Joseph" constitue un abus d'autant plus grave que j'ai été obligé de m'élever au mois d'Octobre dernier contre un fait analogue, et que j'ai reçu à cette époque de M. le Commandant du "London" l'assurance que cet incident regrettable ne se renouvelerait plus.

Veillez, &c.

(Signé) G. LEDOULX.

(Translation.)

Monsieur et cher Consul-Général,

*Zanzibar, August 19, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a complaint which has been made by the Captain of the French vessel "St. Joseph." You will duly estimate the gravity of the facts it sets forth, and, as Admiral Gore Jones is at present in the roads, you will doubtless find means of punishing, after due inquiry, the authors of this fresh violation of the Conventions concluded between our two Governments to ensure the mutual respect of their flags.

As my duty obliges me to inform his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the matter in question, I feel confident that you will give me the opportunity of at the same time informing M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire of the punishment which has been awarded. With regard to this, however, I think it better to make all the due reservations.

You will observe with me that the visit paid to the vessel "St. Joseph" is an outrage all the more grave because only last October I was compelled to protest against one of similar character, when I received from the Captain of the "London" an assurance that such a thing should not occur again.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) G. LEDOULX.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 208.

*Declaration of Mahomed-ben-Sélim.*

L'AN 1881, et le 18 du mois d'Août, à 8 heures du matin.

Par devant nous, Drogman Chancelier Substitué du Consulat de France à Zanzibar, et en présence de MM. Chabot, Melchoir, et Fleury (Théophile), tous deux Français, majeurs immatriculés, domiciliés à Zanzibar.

S'est présenté le nommé Mohamet-ben-Sélim, capitaine et propriétaire du boutre Français "Saint Joseph," inscrit à Mayotte sous le No. 75, lequel nous a requis de recevoir la déclaration suivante :—

"Je suis arrivé à Zanzibar, comme vous le savez, hier dans l'après-midi. Il y a environ vingt-cinq jours que venant de Mayotte et des Comores, j'entrai au port de Mikindani où je vis une embarcation Anglaise qui vint me demander le long de mon bord d'où je venais, où j'allais, et combien d'hommes j'avais à bord. Ayant répondu à toutes ces questions elle se retira le deuxième jour de mon arrivée à Mikindani, où je vendis du sucre et des cabris; je mis à la voile pour Lindi; je naviguai de conserve avec deux ou trois boutres portant le pavillon Arabe; mon boutre était seul à battre le pavillon Français, avec les deux autres boutres Français: l'un le 'Sesame,' commandé par Mahomet-ben-Raschid; et l'autre, je crois le 'Sojha,' patron Amici-ben-Ali. En gagnant le mouillage je vis un navire de guerre Anglais peint en blanc qui était mouillé au Cap extérieur du fleuve; je fis voile sur lui et à peine étais-je à pouvoir parler à son bord, qu'une embarcation se détachait et venait me trouver. L'interprète me criait d'amener ma voile, mais je me contentai de mettre en travers pour pouvoir me maintenir au courant et permettre à l'embarcation de m'accoster, ce qui avait lieu au même instant. A peine l'interprète était-il à mon bord qu'il se mit à m'apostropher et à me dire que si une autre fois je n'amenais pas ma voile il m'arriverait de grands désagréments; je lui disais que je ne voulais pas lui répondre, car l'état d'ivresse dans lequel il se trouvait lui faisait proférer des insultes. Sur ces entrefaites, un officier et deux matelots Européens étaient montés à bord; l'officier de petite taille portant des galons d'or me faisait demander par l'interprète d'où je venais et ce que je venais faire à Lindi; je lui répondis que je cherchais du fret et que si je n'en trouvais pas je me rendrais à Simba Ouranga chercher des cortis; et je lui remettais mes expéditions, qu'il me retournait sans en avoir pris connaissance, et ordonnait à un matelot Européen et à l'interprète de descendre par le panneau de l'avant, et l'autre matelot Européen descendait également dans la cale par le panneau de l'arrière.

"Durant ce temps mon équipage murmurait et me disait que j'avais tort de permettre de visiter et d'avoir laissé monter des étrangers quand le pavillon Français qui flottait nous mettait à l'abri de semblables perquisitions; je le calmai en lui disant que justice nous serait rendue.

"Les matelots et l'interprète ayant fait leurs perquisitions s'approchèrent de l'officier, qui se mit à écrire sous leur dictée ne faisant pas attention à l'interprète, qui était

tellement ivre qu'il ne s'aperçut pas avoir laissé tomber son revolver dans la cale, que l'un de mes hommes s'empressa d'aller chercher, que je remis à l'officier.

“L'officier ayant fini d'écrire, me présentât un livre en me disant de signer, ce que je fis, et s'en retourna à bord.

“Je m'avançai un peu, jettai l'ancre, et le surlendemain de mon arrivée je mis à la voile pour Simba Ouranga.

“Et des dites déclarations le patron sus-mentionné a demandé qu'il soit pris acte, ce que nous avons fait aussitôt et il a signé avec nous, Drogman Chancelier Substitué, les témoins ci-dessus désigné et le Sieur Suleyman-ben-Ali, Interprète Auxiliaire de ce Consulat, les jour, mois, et an que dessus, après lecture et traduction faite en langue Souhahéli.

(Signé) “MAHOMED-BEN-SELIM.  
 “SULEYMAN-BEN-ALI.  
 “M. CHABOT.  
 “T. FLEURY.  
 “H. GREFFULHE.”

Pour copie conforme à l'original existant au dossier et certifié par nous, Soussigné Chancelier Substitué,

(Signé) H. GREFFULHE.  
*Zanzibar, le 19 Août, 1881.*

Vu, soit annexée la présente copie à notre lettre en date de ce jour, à M. l'Agent et Consul-Général d'Angleterre.

(Signé) G. LEDOULX.  
*Zanzibar, le 19 Août, 1881.*

(Translation.)

THE year 1881, and the 18th of the month of August, at 8 A.M.

Before us, Dragoman Chancelier Substitué of the French Consulate at Zanzibar, and in presence of Messrs. Chabot, Melchoir, and Fleury (Théophile), both French, domiciled at Zanzibar.

Appeared Mohamet-ben-Sélim, captain and owner of the French vessel “St. Joseph,” entered at Mayotte as No. 75, who requested us to receive the following deposition:—

“As you know, I arrived at Zanzibar yesterday afternoon. About twenty-five days ago on my way from Mayotte and the Comoros, I put in at the port of Mikindani, when I observed an English boat, which, coming up alongside, asked me where I came from, where I was going, and how many men I had on board. I answered all these questions, and on the second day after I arrived at Mikindani, the English boat left. After selling my sugar and my kids, I set sail for Lindi, and kept company with two or three other boats flying the Arab flag. I alone flew the French flag with the two other French vessels: one the ‘Sesame,’ commanded by Mahomet-ben-Raschid; and the other, called, I think, the ‘Sojha,’ under the command of Amici-ben-Ali. On arriving at the anchorage I saw an English man-of-war, painted white, anchored off the exterior point of the river. I made sail for her, and scarcely had I come within speaking distance when a boat put off and made towards me. The interpreter called out to me to strike sail, but I contented myself with putting about, so that I would keep in the current and allow the boat to board me, which happened at once. Scarcely was the interpreter close to the side when he began to abuse me, and say that another time if I did not strike sail, I should find myself in a very unpleasant position. I told him I wouldn't answer him, as being drunk, he did nothing but insult me. While this was going on, an officer and two European sailors came on board; the officer, a little man, wearing gold stripes, asked me, through the interpreter, where I came from and what I was doing at Lindi. I answered that I came for a cargo, and that if I could not get one, I should go to Simba Ouranga to look for one, and I handed him my papers, which he gave me back without looking at them, and told a European sailor and the interpreter to go down by the fore-hatch, and at the same time the other European sailor went down into the hold by the after-hatch.

“Meanwhile, my crew were murmuring and grumbled that I was wrong to let my ship be visited by strangers, when the French flag that I carried secured me from all such visitation. However, I calmed them by saying that justice would be done us.

“The sailors and the interpreter having finished their search, came up to the officer, who began to write under their dictation without paying any attention to the interpreter, who was so drunk that he didn't perceive that he had dropped his revolver in the hold, which was found by one of my men and handed over by me to the officer.

“ When the officer had done writing he gave me a book telling me to sign, which did, and he then left the ship.

“ I went on a little and anchored, and the day after I set sail for Simba Ouranga.

“ The above-mentioned Mohamet-ben-Sélim requested that the above declaration should be registered, which was done by us, and he has signed with us, Dragoman Chancelier Substitué, the under-mentioned witnesses, and Suleyman-ben-Ali Assistant Interpreter to this Consulate, on the day, month, and year as above, after it had been read and translated in the Suahili tongue.

(Signed)

“ MAHOMED-BEN-SELIM.

“ SULEYMAN-BEN-ALI.

“ M. CHABOT.

“ T. FLEURY.

“ H. GREFFULHE.”

Certified copy of the original in the register by us, the undersigned Chancelier Substitué.

(Signed) H. GREFFULHE.

Zanzibar, August 19, 1881.

Seen, and let the present copy be added to our letter of this day to the English Agent and Consul-General.

(Signed) G. LEDOULX.

Zanzibar, August 19, 1881.

Inclosure 3 in No. 208.

*M. Ledoux to Dr. Kirk.*

Monsieur et cher Consul-Général,

Zanzibar, le 23 Août, 1881.

JE m'empresse de vous adresser ci-joint une nouvelle plainte qui a été déposée par le patron du boutre Français “Sohora.” Sans m'arrêter, pour le moment, sur les menaces et les voies de faits qui m'y sont dénoncées et qui vous paraîtront sans doute de nature à exiger une enquête spéciale, je ne peux que regretter cette nouvelle violation des Conventions conclues entre nos deux Gouvernements.

D'autre part, le patron dont il s'agit se proposant d'intenter une action civile aux auteurs des sévices qu'il a subis, je fais, en son nom, toutes les réserves de droit pour son recours ultérieur.

Veillez, &c.

(Signé) G. LEDOULX.

(Translation.)

Monsieur et cher Consul-Général,

Zanzibar, August 23, 1881.

I HASTEN to send you herewith another complaint that has been preferred by the Captain of the French ship “Sohora.” Without now expatiating on the threats and violence of which complaint has been made to me, and which, doubtless, will seem to you to call for a special inquiry, I cannot but express my regret at this new violation of the Convention concluded between our two Governments.

On the other hand, as the Captain proposes to bring a civil action against the authors of the outrage against him, I make in his name every legal reservation to preserve his ultimate legal rights.

I am, &c.

(Signed) G. LEDOULX.

Inclosure 4 in No. 208.

*Declaration by Nadjim-ben-Mahomed.*

L'AN 1881, et le 23 du mois d'Août, à 9 heures du matin.

Par devant nous, Drogman Chancelier Substitué du Consulat de France à Zanzibar, et en présence de MM. Chabot, Melchion, et Fleury (Théophile), tous deux Français, majeurs immatriculés, domiciliés à Zanzibar.

S'est présenté le nommé Nadjim-bin-Mahomed, propriétaire du boutre Français “Sohora,” inscrit à Mayotte sous le No. 92, lequel nous a requis de recevoir la déclaration suivante :—



“ Il y a environ trente jours que, venant des Comores, j'arrivai en vue de la rivière de Lindy. Je naviguai de conserve avec quatre boutres, dont deux portant comme moi le pavillon Français, et les deux autres portant le pavillon Arabe ; j'occupai dans le convoi le quatrième rang.

“ A l'entrée de la rivière se trouvait un navire de guerre Anglais, peint en blanc, qui nous envoyait deux embarcations : l'une se dirigeait sur les deux boutres pavillon Arabe, et l'autre sur moi. Il était environ 3 ou 4 heures de l'après-midi, et nous marchions pour passer la barre et prendre notre mouillage avant la nuit.

“ L'embarcation qui se dirigeait sur moi me criait d'amener la voile ; je répondai en mettant en travers afin de me maintenir sur ma ligne et ne pas être entraîné par le courant sur les récifs. Arrivée plus près l'embarcation se mettait à me crier d'amener, en m'injuriant grossièrement et en m'appelant enfant de p— et d'autres mots analogues. A ces insultes grossières j'amenais totalement ma voile, me présentai à l'échelle, et remettais à l'officier mon rôle, qu'il refusa et me repoussa violemment. Après lui montaient un matelot et un interprète. L'officier me disait d'ouvrir le grand panneau du milieu ; je lui disais que je n'en ferai rien, ce que voyant le matelot descendait dans la cale par le petit panneau de l'avant et la visitait. L'officier et l'interprète se dirigeaient vers la chambre, je cru devoir leur dire qu'ils n'avaient pas ce droit et me mettait devant l'entrée, mon rôle à la main, disant à l'officier le nombre que nous étions à bord, ce qu'il inscrivait sur un registre ; ayant fini il me rejetait durement au dehors le revolver en main et entra dans la chambre précédé de l'interprète, armé également d'un revolver. Ma femme leur disait, ‘ Que venez vous faire ici.’ A ces paroles l'officier et l'interprète se jetaient sur elle, lui enlevait de force son voile, et appuyant leur revolver sur la tempe lui disaient : ‘ Tu es esclave : avoue-le, ou sinon tu vas voir.’ Ma femme se débattait en leur répondant qu'étant libre on ne la forcerait pas, malgré ces menaces, à lui faire dire un mensonge. Pendant quelques instants et malgré les revolvers appuyés sur ma femme, leur demande n'eut aucun effet, ce que voyant ils se retirèrent et me dirent qu'ils avaient fini—que je pouvais continuer ma route.

“ Durant cette longue visite mon boutre, entraîné par le courant, était presque sur les récifs ; une minute de plus, nous nous perdions corps et bien. Ayant pu hisser ma voile, je me mis en route et arrivait au mouillage entre 6 et 7 heures du soir.

“ Mes opérations terminées à Lindy je vins à Simba Ouranga, d'où je suis parti avec un chargement de cortis pour ici.

“ Et des dites déclarations le patron sus-mentionné a demandé qu'il soit pris acte, ce que nous avons fait aussitôt, et il a signé avec nous, Drogman Chancelier Substitué les témoins ci-dessus désignés et le Sieur Suleyman-ben-Ali, Interprète Auxiliaire de ce Consulat, les jour, mois, et an que dessus, après lecture et traduction faite en langue Souhabilé.

(Signé)

“ NADJIM-BEN-MAHOMED.

“ T. FLEURY

“ M. CHABOT.

“ SULEYMAN-BEN-ALI.

“ H. GREFFULHE.”

(L.S.)

Pour copie conforme certifiée à l'original existant au dossier.

Le Drogman Chancelier Substitué,

(Signé) H. GREFFULHE.

Zanzibar, le 23 Août, 1881.

Vu, soit jointe la présente copie à notre lettre de ce jour à M. l'Agent et Consul-Général de Sa Majesté Britannique à Zanzibar.

Le Consul de France,

(Signé) G. LÉDOULX.

Zanzibar, le 23 Août, 1881.

(Translation.)

THE year 1881, and the 23rd of the month of August, at 9 A.M.

Before us, the Dragoman Chancelier Substitué at the French Consulate, Zanzibar, and in the presence of Messrs. Chabot, Melchion, and Fleury (Théophile), both French, of full age, living at Zanzibar.

Appeared Nadjim-bin-Mahomed, owner of the French vessel “Sohora,” entered at Mayotte as No. 92, who requested us to receive the following declaration :—

“ About thirty days ago, as I was coming from the Comoros Islands, I came in sight of the River Lindi. I was sailing in company with four other vessels, two,

like myself, flying the French flag, and the two others the Arab flag ; I had the fourth place.

“ At the mouth of the river we found an English man-of-war, painted white, which sent off two boats to us. One went towards the two vessels flying the Arab flag and the other towards me. It was about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and we were about to cross the bar and take up our anchorage-ground before night.

“ Those in the boat which came towards me called on to me to strike sail. I replied by putting about so as to keep on my course and not be carried by the current on the rocks. As the boat came nearer those in her again called to me to strike sail, and at the same time grossly insulting me and calling me ——— and using similar opprobrious epithets. On hearing these gross insults I struck sail, went to the ladder, and handed my papers to the officer, which, however, he refused to take, and pushed me back violently. After him came a sailor and interpreter. The officer told me to open the middle hatch. I told him I should do nothing of the sort, on hearing which the sailor went down into the hold by the little fore-hatch and inspected it. On seeing the officer and the interpreter go towards the cabin I thought it my duty to tell them they were acting illegally, and I placed myself before the door with my papers in my hand, informing the officer of our numbers on board, which he noted down in his register. After he had finished, he pushed me back roughly, and, revolver in hand, entered the cabin preceded by the interpreter, also armed with a revolver. My wife cried to them : ‘ What do you want here ? ’ On hearing these words the officer and the interpreter threw themselves upon her, tore off her veil, and, putting their revolvers to her forehead, cried, ‘ You are a slave ; say so, or else ——— . ’ My wife struggled against them, calling out that as she was free they should not by their threats make her tell a lie. For some minutes, in spite of their revolvers pressed against my wife, their demands produced no effect. On seeing this, they went off, saying that they had done, and that I could continue my course.

“ During this long visit my vessel, drawn by the current, was nearly on the rocks ; one minute more and we should have been lost, ship and crew. Having succeeded in hoisting my sail, I continued my course and arrived at the anchorage between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening.

“ Having finished my business at Lindi I went to Simba Ouranga, whence I came on here with a cargo.

“ And the above-mentioned captain has requested that the above declaration may be registered, which we have done, and he has signed with us, Dragoman Chancelier Substitué, the under-mentioned witnesses, and Suleyman-ben-Ali, Assistant Interpreter to this Consulate, on the day, month, and year as above, after being read and translated into Suahili.

(Signed)

“ NADJIM-BEN-MAHOMED.

“ T. ELEURY.

“ M. CHABOT.

“ SULEYMAN-BEN-ALI.

“ H. GREFFULHE ”

(L.S.)

Certified correct copy of the original in the register.

Dragoman Chancelier Substitué,

(Signed) H. GREFFULHE.

Zanzibar, August 23, 1881.

Seen and let the present copy be added to our letter of this day to the English Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

The French Consul,

((Signed) G. LEDOULX.

Zanzibar, August 23, 1881.

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Inclosure 5 in No. 208.

*Dr. Kirk to Rear-Admiral Gore-Jones.*

Sir,

Zanzibar, August 19, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to submit a complaint formally lodged by the French Consul here against the act of one of the officers of Her Majesty's ship “ Ruby,” as stated in an affidavit, copy of which accompanies the letter herewith inclosed.

I would ask to be informed as to the result of any investigation you may make into these allegations, in order that I may be able to reply to M. Ledoulx's letter, and to submit a statement of the case for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, before whom the matter will no doubt be brought through the French Government.

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

Inclosure 6 in No. 208.

*Dr. Kirk to Rear-Admiral Gore-Jones.*

(Extract).

*Zanzibar, August 23, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward a second complaint received by me this day from the French Consul, to which I would call your attention.

I have to ask that you will be good enough to cause the originals which accompany this despatch to be returned to me, as it is most important Her Majesty's Government should be made aware by me of these complaints in order to be prepared to answer any questions that may be put by the French Government.

Inclosure 7 in No. 208.

*Rear-Admiral Gore-Jones to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*"Euryalus," at Zanzibar, August 25, 1881.*

I BEG to inform you, in reference to your letter of the 19th instant, relative to a dhow carrying French colours having been boarded by an officer of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," and also in reference to your letter of the 23rd instant, relative to another dhow, with French colours, having been boarded by an officer of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," and both letters inclosing depositions made by the Nahozas of the dhows, detailing the facts of these visits. I beg to inform you that both these dhows, and also a third, were boarded at the same time and under the same circumstances, and I will, therefore, deal with them together.

I have caused a careful inquiry to be made, and have personally interrogated the boarding officers, and I found as follows:—

That the fact of the vessels having been boarded is true, but that all the details given by the Nahozas are entirely false, or grossly exaggerated.

It appears that, on the 24th July, Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" was at anchor off Newentingi Village, when a number of dhows were perceived making for the Lindi River, some under Arab and some under French colours, and boats were dispatched to board them to ascertain that the Arab dhows had not slaves on board, and that the other dhows were legitimately entitled to fly French colours; and here I must relate some facts which may seem to be irrelevant, but which were the real causes of this search being made. Captain Foot, of the "Ruby," who is a very zealous officer, had received information some days previously at the Lindi River that a large caravan of slaves was coming down from the interior. He informed the Sultan's officials of what he had heard, but they all denied the truth of it. Captain Foot therefore determined to judge for himself, and started inland, to surprise the caravan, with an officer and seven men. After thirty hours, walking some twenty-three miles, he fell upon the caravan at daylight, and found large numbers of slaves with wooden forks on their necks, and all the other features of Slave Traffic. The slaves were hurried off in all directions; and Captain Foot, having thus ascertained the perfect correctness of his information, hurried down to the coast, as he was also informed that dhows would be in waiting to ship these slaves. He ordered his ship to keep a bright look out, and seven boats were sent off to occupy other points, he himself also going away with his steam pinnace.

It was known that dhows had run to the mouth of the Mohandani with slaves during the present monsoon, and the coast had not been visited for some time.

One dhow had already been brought in without papers, and it was under these circumstances that the squadron of dhows made their appearance flying different flags, amongst which were the three French dhows in question. It was, therefore, determined to board them to verify their right to carry the French flag.

With regard to the first visit, the interpreter was not drunk, but perfectly sober; he used no abusive language whatever; the officer did not wear a gold galon on his uniform.

He asked to see the papers, and he states that a number of papers were given him, and he saw nothing in French (he has a fair knowledge of the language), and the search consisted of simply sending a man down forward and aft. The Interpreter dropped his pistol getting over the side, and laid it down while he was going below, and, then forgetting it, it was handed to him.

There was no danger from rocks or anything else, and the time lost was only a very few minutes. With regard to the second dhow. There was no bad language used and no threats; the officer saw no French papers and the search was simply as before. On the officer seeing the woman he said to the Nahoza, "You did not say there was a woman on board."

The woman lifted her own veil, and when asked if she was a slave, said she was not.

The idea of an English naval officer putting a pistol to her head and threatening her is too absurd to answer.

The orders on this station are very strict, that French dhows are not even to be boarded without there are very suspicious circumstances, and that their right to carry the flag should only be verified by papers. In the present cases the officers say they saw no French papers, and it would be very advisable if in future the French dhows were ordered to give only their French papers, and not a mass of papers in Arabic which nobody understands. I shall order a fresh memorandum to be issued, calling the attention of the captains of the ships under my command to adhere most stringently in future to the regulations, and avoid as much as possible even visiting dhows carrying the French flag.

In conclusion, I have to observe that I think that as the French and the English are both loyally engaged as allies in putting down slavery and suppressing the trade, that extreme susceptibility should not be entertained between us.

The French Commodore and his squadron have been on the very best of terms with ours, and we never would dream of doing anything to hurt the feelings of the French.

In 1870 the French Commodore, M. Gisolme of the "Amérique," on pointing out to Sir Leopold Heath that an Arab dhow had been captured by us containing the goods of a French merchant who had placed them on board the dhow believing her to be an honest and legitimate trader, says "Such is the avarice of the Arabs and such their innate propensities to slave dealing, that there could be no security against a Nahoza rendering the cargo liable to capture after it was shipped."

The English Government very properly admitted the truth thus forcibly put by the French Commodore, and paid 4,000 fr. to the French merchant, although his goods were legally captured, and this is, without question, the spirit with which the two services should work, and when the cases now reported by the French Consular authorities here are removed from local influence and prejudice, the great French statesmen at Paris will form a juster estimate of the real value of the present complaint, especially as the Slave Trade has increased very much, more slaves having been captured in the present year by our vessels than in the three preceding years.

The inclosures to your letters Nos. 312 and 316 are returned herewith as requested.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. GORE-JONES.

Inclosure 8 in No. 208.

*Dr. Kirk to M. Ledoux.*

Sir,

*Zanzibar, August 26, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 19th and 23rd instant respectively, relating to visits made by British cruising-boats to two native vessels sailing under the French flag, accompanied by depositions made before you by the native Nahoza's regarding outrages and insults shown them by the British naval officers who boarded them.

I at once forwarded your letters to the Naval Commander-in-chief now in harbour, and called his attention to the very serious nature of the charges, and I asked him, after full examination, to inform me of the result, that I might be in a position to reply to your letters.

I have this day received the Admiral's reply in regard to these charges, from which it would appear that, although the two native vessels, together with another also under the French flag, were boarded at the time and place you state by officers of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," the whole circumstances have been grossly misrepresented and exaggerated.

I regret it is quite impossible for me, with the limited time at disposal before my departure, to give you a copy of the reply I have received from Rear-Admiral Gore-Jones, but I have asked my successor to do so as soon as possible.

With reference to the civil action the master of the second vessel proposes to institute, I beg to inform you that the Court here will be ready to receive it as an action for damages arising out of proceedings of the officers. As, however, Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" proceeds shortly to sea, it will be necessary that the action be commenced at once, otherwise the Court will find difficulty in bringing the parties concerned before it.

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

Inclosure 9 in No. 208.

*M. Ledoulx to Dr. Kirk.*

Monsieur et cher Consul-Général,

*Zanzibar, le 26 Août, 1881.*

JE reçois à l'instant la lettre de ce jour que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser et je regrette avec vous que les préoccupations de votre départ ne vous permettent pas de me transmettre copie de la réponse de M. l'Amiral Gore-Jones, auquel vous avez cru devoir communiquer mes lettres des 19 et 23 de ce mois.

Je vous suis, néanmoins, bien reconnaissant des ordres que vous avez laissés à M. le Gérant de me donner copie, dans le plus bref délai, des communications qui m'intéressent.

En ce qui concerne l'action civile à intervenir contre qui de droit par les patrons de boutre requérants, je crois plus régulier et plus conforme à la jurisprudence établie, de ne les faire mettre au rôle que lorsque la question de fond aura été résolue, mes réserves devant suffire pour la sauvegarde des délais.

Veillez, &c.  
(Signé) G. LEDOULX.

(Translation.)

Monsieur et cher Consul-Général,

*Zanzibar, August 26, 1881.*

I HAVE just received your letter of to-day's date, and regret, with you, that your preparations for your departure prevent your sending me a copy of the reply of Admiral Gore Jones, to whom you have communicated my letters of the 19th and 23rd of this month.

I am, however, much obliged to you for leaving instructions with the Acting Consul-General to send me as soon as possible a copy of the communications which interest me.

As regards the civil action which may be brought by the masters of the vessels, I think it will be more regular, and in accordance with the established form of jurisprudence, not to bring them forward till the main question has been settled, as the reservations I have made will protect them against any loss of their rights by delay.

Accept, &c.  
(Signed) G. LEDOULX.

Inclosure 10 in No. 208.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to M. Ledoulx.*

Sir,

*Zanzibar, August 29, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, and I now inclose copy of Rear-Admiral Gore-Jones' reply to your communications to this Consulate of the 19th and 23rd August.

I have notified to the British Admiral your opinion that it would be more regular, and more in conformity with established jurisprudence, that the masters of native vessels should not enter upon civil proceedings pending the settlement of the main question, and that, in the meantime, you consider the notice you have given to this Office as sufficient protection of their interests.

In regard to this subject, however, I must beg to point out—

1. That the officers who would be the defendants in the civil action which the masters of the native vessels propose to bring, being at present within the jurisdiction of this Consulate, it is open to the plaintiffs to seek their legal remedy at once, while after the departure of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" from the East African Station, which is

shortly to take place, it would be scarcely possible for the British Court here to compel their appearance.

2. That by allowing the plaintiffs to institute immediate proceedings, the questions of fact which are now at issue might be inquired into in presence of both parties, who could be then cross-examined on their depositions, and the evidence also of their respective witnesses could be taken on oath.

As you would be able to watch these proceedings on behalf of your *protégés*, the decision judicially arrived at might, I venture to think, prove a most valuable assistance in any further representations on the subject you might consider it desirable to make, while, on the other hand, I should feel that there was a sound basis upon which to report the matter to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) F. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure 11 in No. 208.

*M. Ledoux to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.*

Monsieur et cher Collègue,

Zanzibar, le 1<sup>er</sup> Septembre, 1881.

J'AI reçu, à mon retour de Bagamoyo, la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 29 Août dernier, pour me transmettre la réponse de M. l'Amiral Gore-Jones à la note que lui avait adressée Mr. J. Kirk, au sujet de la visite de deux boutres Français par des embarcations du "Ruby."

Je vous prie, tout d'abord, de vouloir bien exprimer à M. l'Amiral toute ma gratitude pour le soin qu'il a mis à ordonner et diriger une enquête sur ces regrettables incidents.

J'ai lu avec le plus grand intérêt l'exposé des motifs qui ont amené M. le Commandant du "Ruby" à enfreindre les prescriptions formelles des Conventions conclues entre nos deux Gouvernements, mais je regrette de ne pouvoir trouver dans les circonstances relatées, quelque urgentes qu'elles aient pu paraître, la justification suffisante d'actes contraires à des stipulations précises et clairement définies. D'ailleurs, s'il m'était permis d'éprouver quelque satisfaction dans un fait de cette nature, je la trouverais dans le résultat des visites irrégulières dont nos boutres ont été l'objet, visites qui ont constaté une fois de plus la parfaite innocence de nos patrons des faits dont ils étaient soupçonnés. Quant aux sévices, et aux menaces que mentionne la déposition des patrons, il est de mon devoir de vous rappeler que le rôle du Chancelier de ce poste s'est borné à les recevoir et à les enregistrer. Il appartiendra, s'il y a lieu, aux plaignants de prouver l'exactitude de leur dire ou aux défenseurs de les réfuter légalement; je dois à cet égard conserver, comme je le fais, la plus grande réserve, afin de laisser aux autorités qui seront appelées à se prononcer, toute l'indépendance et la responsabilité de leur décision à intervenir. J'en dirai autant pour l'accusation d'ivresse portée contre l'Interprète.

L'officier interrogé par M. l'Amiral Gore-Jones prétend que les patrons des boutres dont il s'agit ne lui ont présenté que des papiers en Arabe. Cet officier, dans un excès de zèle et une précipitation qu'il ne m'est point permis de qualifier, n'a sans doute pas examiné avec soin les papiers dont il s'agit; il aurait vu en effet que (1) l'acte de francisation; (2) le congé de navigation; (3) le rôle d'équipage; c'est-à-dire, les trois pièces officielles dont sont nantis les boutres, étaient toutes trois imprimées en langue Française, et que les annotations Arabes qu'elles portaient en face, également en imprimé, n'étaient apposées que pour l'intelligence du patron. Je tiens, d'ailleurs, ces pièces à votre disposition. Il résulte de ce qui précède que le vœu exprimé par M. l'Amiral Gore-Jones de voir nos boutres recevoir à l'avenir des papiers Français, et "non une liasse de papiers Arabes que personne ne comprend," se trouve par le fait complètement accompli, et qu'il n'y a pas lieu, à mon avis, de modifier, en ce qui concerne ces expéditions, l'état de choses existant.

M. l'Amiral Gore-Jones veut bien se féliciter des excellentes relations qu'il a entretenues avec M. le Commandant Vallon, pendant son séjour à Zanzibar. J'en ai été d'autant plus heureux que ces relations n'ont fait que confirmer les rapports courtois et empressés qui n'ont point cessé d'exister de part et d'autre, depuis mon arrivée, entre l'Agence et Consulat-Général Britannique, les autorités navales Anglaises, et le Consulat de France à Zanzibar. Je suis, d'ailleurs, persuadé que les fâcheux incidents de Lindy, dont la solution ne nous appartient pas, ne les altéreront aucunement.

Je ne peux que remercier M. l'Amiral Gore-Jones des nouvelles instructions qu'il se

propose de donner aux Commandants placés sous ses ordres pour qu'ils se conforment aux règlements établis, afin d'éviter le renouvellement de faits de la nature de ceux contre lesquels mes fonctions m'obligent de m'élever aujourd'hui.

Vous avez pu apprécier, Monsieur et cher collègue, tout le zèle que le Consulat de France n'a cessé de déployer pour empêcher, autant qu'il est en son pouvoir, le honteux commerce d'esclaves. La capture du "Djamila," la rigueur exercée contre son patron et son équipage, et la vigilance constante que nous déployons, témoignent suffisamment de notre vif désir d'arrêter par tous les moyens dont nous disposons ce trafic inhumain. Il ne m'appartient pas d'apprécier les motifs de la recrudescence dont parle M. Gore-Jones. J'ai déjà attiré sur elle l'attention du Gouvernement de la République.

Je constate avec satisfaction que M. l'Amiral ne doute point du vif désir qu'ont toujours eu nos hommes d'Etat de faire cesser un honteux trafic contre lequel s'élèvent les sentiments les plus élémentaires de la Chrétienté et de la civilisation.

Quant à la mesure de tolérance que nous devons apporter dans l'exécution des accords intervenus entre nos deux Gouvernements pour la répression de la Traite, je ne me crois pas autorisé à la définir et encore moins à l'étendre ou à la limiter. Il appartient donc à M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, à la haute intervention duquel je m'empresse de faire appel, d'apprécier en ce qui me concerne si M. le Commandant du "Ruby" n'a pas outrepassé par un excès de zèle reprehensible les instructions qu'il devait avoir reçues.

Agréé, &c.

(Signé) G. LEDOULX.

(Translation.)

Monsieur et cher Collègue,

Zanzibar, September 1, 1881.

ON my return from Bagamoyo, I received the letter which you did me the honour to write to me on the 29th ultimo, inclosing the reply of Admiral Gore Jones to the note addressed to him by Dr. Kirk, on the subject of the visit of two French vessels by the boats of the "Ruby."

I beg you will convey to the Admiral my thanks for the care he has taken to institute and direct an inquiry into these unfortunate incidents.

I have read with the greatest interest the account of the motives which prompted the Captain of the "Ruby" to infringe the formal terms of the Conventions entered into between our two Governments, but I regret I cannot find in the narrative of the events, however great the urgency may have been, any sufficient justification for acts contrary to precise and clearly defined stipulations. Moreover, if I could allow myself to feel any satisfaction at events of such a nature, I should find it in the result of the irregular visits to which our vessels were subjected, a result which once more proved the perfect innocence of our ship masters of the acts of which they were suspected. As to the damages and the threats spoken of in the deposition of the masters, I venture to remind you that the duty of the holder of the post I occupy is confined to receiving and registering them. If necessary, it will be for the plaintiffs to prove the truth of their statements and for the defendants to disprove them legally; on this point I only do my duty in maintaining the most complete reserve, so as to leave to the authorities who may be called upon to decide entire freedom and responsibility for their decision. This remark applies to the accusation of intoxication brought against the interpreter.

The officer examined by Admiral Gore Jones asserts that the masters of the vessels in question only showed Arabic papers. No doubt the officer in question, with an excess of zeal and haste which it is not my business to criticize, did not carefully examine the papers in question. Had he done so he would have seen (1) that the "acte de francisation," (2) the "congé de navigation," (3) the muster roll—that is, the three official papers which our vessels carry—were all three printed in French, and that the Arab notes printed upon one side of them were only put there for the information of the master. I can show you these papers. These facts show that the wish expressed by Admiral Gore Jones that our ships should in future be given French papers, and "not a bundle of Arabic papers which no one understands," was in this instance completely carried out, and there is not, in my opinion, any reason, so far as these vessels are concerned, for modifying the existing state of things.

Admiral Gore Jones congratulates himself on the excellent relations he kept up with Captain Vallon during his stay at Zanzibar. This gave me particular pleasure, as it only confirms the courteous and cordial relations which have existed ever since my arrival between the British Agency and Consulate-General, the British naval authorities, and the French Consulate at Zanzibar; and I am convinced that the untoward incidents at Lindi, which we cannot settle here, will in no way alter them.

I can only thank Admiral Gore Jones for the fresh instructions which he proposes

to give to the Commanders of vessels under his orders to conform to the established regulations, so as to avoid a repetition of acts like those which my duty now compels me to protest against.

You have been in a position, Sir, to appreciate the zeal which the French Consulate has unceasingly displayed to prevent, as far as it can, the disgraceful traffic in slaves. The capture of the "Djamila," the severity shown towards its master and crew, and the constant vigilance exercised by us, are sufficient proofs of our great desire to put down this inhuman traffic by all the means in our power. It is not for me to judge of the causes of the increase which Admiral Gore Jones speaks of. I have already called the attention of the Government of the Republic to it.

I notice with satisfaction that the Admiral does not doubt the keen desire of all our statesmen to put an end to a disgraceful traffic which arouses against it the commonest sentiments of Christianity and civilization.

As to the amount of toleration which we ought to show in our execution of the agreements between our two Governments for the suppression of the Slave Trade, I do not feel authorized to define it, and still less to enlarge or limit it. I leave it to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom I hasten to appeal, to judge so far as I am concerned whether the Captain of the "Ruby" did not show a reprehensible excess of zeal, and overstep the limits of the instructions which he must have received.

Accept, &c.  
(Signed) G. LEDOULX.

No. 209.

*Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 1.)*

My Lord,

*Steam-ship "El Dorado," Suez Canal, September 13, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a Report submitted to the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar by Captain C. Foot, of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," giving an account of a trip he made about 45 miles inland from the coast at Lindi, and of his meeting with a native ivory and slave caravan.

Although Captain Foot adds nothing to what we before knew with reference to the movements of slaves in that district, which have been fully reported on by Consul Holmwood, the encounter he had with the native slave-dealers has enabled me to urge the Sultan to take steps to extend his authority further inland, and remove those who connive at the Traffic, which still continues for the supply of labour on the plantations near the coast.

It is very evident, from the dangerous position in which Captain Foot found himself when he attempted to seize the slaves, that such operations can only be carried on by the Sultan with safety or success, and although we have permission to land and destroy slave depôts on the southern coast of the Sultan's dominions, an armed expedition intended to operate one or two days' journey inland, independently of his authority, might be misunderstood, especially since there is no suspicion that slaves so introduced are, unless in rare instances, intended for export or conveyance by sea.

On this subject I have placed at the Sultan's disposal all the information I have received from the English missionaries at Matakas, near Lake Nyassa, and I have, by His Highness' request, communicated with Mr. Mathews, and I hope that before very long Abdullah-bin-Amoor will be removed and a more efficient Government established.

With reference to the last paragraph of Captain Foot's Report, I would remark that there is no ground whatever for supposing that the vessels that entered Lindi were in any way concerned with the Slave Trade; they were regular traders coming to Zanzibar, and could not, had they wished, have reached the Comoro Islands. Three of them were French vessels, and their search has given rise to some correspondence at Zanzibar.

At this season the Slave Trade to Comoro and the French Colonies is carried on from more southern ports, not from Lindi, and slave caravans make the coast much further south, whence dhows sent from Comoro and Mayotta convey the slaves to Grand Comoro, to be thence reshipped as occasion offers.

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



Inclosure in No. 209.

*Captain Foot to Captain Brownrigg.*

Sir, "Ruby," at Lindi, July 26, 1881.  
I HAVE to inform you that on the 9th instant, whilst some 10 miles up the Lindi River in the steam-cutter, I obtained information of a caravan of slaves and ivory being within three days' march, and that they were destined for a place called Mgongo, one day's march from Lindi, but that the arrival of the "Ruby" would prevent the slaves being brought down.

I proceeded back to Lindi, where I met the principal Arab, one Abdullah-bin-Amoor, who has the reputation of being the most powerful man here, and as he showed me an official letter of recommendation from Dr. Kirk, I asked him what he knew about the caravan. He disclaimed all knowledge of it, and said he had no power to stop it.

I then saw the Governor, who is a great invalid, and unable to speak Swahili. He also said he knew nothing of the slaves.

As I felt it important that the information I had received should be tested, I told him I should go and see for myself, and asked him for two of his soldiers, as guides and representatives of the Sultan. This he promised, and I returned to the ship, where I got Lieutenant Shakespear and seven men as volunteers to walk up; and, accompanied by these, with six Seedie boys to carry water and provisions, started at 9 P.M., picking up the two soldiers at Lindi. At 2 A.M. we reached the head of Lindi Creek, some 12 or 13 miles from the anchorage.

Here we struck the road, and started to march to Abdullah Pesas, some 17 miles on the Massasi route, and where a small station has been formed by the Universities Mission. The soldiers left us almost immediately after we landed, saying they could not go to Nyassa, and had orders not to go further.

Marching on till 10 A.M., we arrived at Abdullah Pesas, and remained the day, sending my guide and informant to learn about the caravan; and at night he informed me that they were halted at a place called Mtua, some 4 or 5 miles off.

Starting at 3.30 A.M., we reached a place near the camp, and waited till daybreak, when we came upon it just as they were beginning to stir (for if we had met on the line of march the word would have been passed along, and every slave driven off, and we should merely have seen the ivory carriers).

I then saw slaves, some with forked sticks and some with ropes round their necks, and others, principally children, loose.

The alarm was instantaneously given, and the slaves were hurried off to the bush. The people composing the two caravans (for it turned out there were two, one from Mataka's, and the other from Makangira's) assumed a hostile attitude, and it was necessary to disarm several of them, and to keep my white men on the defensive.

I had directed the head Seedie boy to secure some slaves, and take them back the road we had come; but some of the Seedie boys got frightened, and he was too eager to secure a large number, and although it was reported to me that he had gone back with twelve slaves, I found on returning that they had escaped, and he and his Seedies had missed the road.

I am sorry none were secured; but the proof that raw slaves are being brought down and for sale is conclusive. They do not even carry ivory, and are from the Nyassa country.

As all the slaves were immediately driven away and hid in the bush and villages, pursuit and capture was impossible without a large native contingent, so I returned to Abdullah Pesas, and arrived at the ship at 8 A.M. on the 12th.

It appeared Mataka and Makangira, the great slave-stealing Chiefs in the Nyassa country, have made friends, and the two caravans had come on in company most of the way.

The number of slaves must have been considerable.

Lieutenant Shakespear rendered great assistance, and the white men marched well and behaved steadily.

The distance traversed must have been about 45 miles by land, and 25 miles by water, the time away being 59 hours.

Had I taken a larger party, which I was unable to do, having seven boats on detached service, we should not have been able to accomplish the distance before information had reached the caravan, and no slaves would have been visible.

There were no Arabs with the caravan, or I should have certainly seized them.

I learnt later on, through my Goa servant, who got lost in the bush in pursuit of slaves and missed his road, and wandered back to the camp, where, whilst lighting his pipe, he was seized and detained a few hours, that one man could speak Portuguese and knew Quilimane and Mozambique (he was probably a Comoro or Madagascar slave-dealer), and that a messenger with a note arrived, evidently from Lindi, warning the caravan of our having started.

On the 23rd instant, whilst returning to Lindi from my walk to Cape Delgado, I met the Rev. Mr. Janson, of the Universities Mission, just arrived from Masasse via Machebao Town, and he stated that the raid on the slave-dealers had created quite a consternation up country, and that the slaves were being moved to the Mwera country, and the Governor of Lindi promised to see that none came to that place.

It was a coincidence that, shortly after the caravans would have been due at Lindi, some dhows from Madagascar came along the coast, and one arrived from Comoro Islands, belonging to the Sultan of Johanna.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. E. FOOT.

No. 210.

*Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 10.)*

My Lord,

*Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, October 8, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that at the time of my departure from Zanzibar I received information of occurrences that took place in the Island of Grand Comoro which are likely to lead to further consequences.

It appears that Seyd Omar, a French-protected subject resident in Mayotta, fitted out there the nucleus of an armed expedition, in order to attack Musa Fum, of Moroni, in Grand Comoro. He obtained permission in Johanna from King Abdullah to engage others, and with the forces so collected he proceeded in boats lent by King Abdullah to Grand Comoro, where, after some fighting, he took the seaports of Moroni and Itsanda.

These operations were conducted by Seyd Ali, son of Seyd Omar, and it is Seyd Ali who now rules in Grand Comoro.

Relatives of the deposed Chief Musa Fum had reached Zanzibar at the time I left, but I had no time personally to sift their statements. This, however, I desired Mr. Holmwood to do.

I found that the Slave Trade, which has undoubtedly been carried on through Grand Comoro under the late Chief, on behalf of the King of Johanna and the French planters of Mayotta, is likely to be still further developed under Seyd Ali, who is working with the French planters and King Abdullah in this matter.

I may state that I freed twelve slaves of King Abdullah who had been employed in transporting the troops of Seyd Ali to Comoro, and who, being driven from the anchorage of Moroni, were forced through stress of weather to take refuge on board one of the ships of His Highness Seyd Barghash then trading between the Comoro Islands and Zanzibar. These men were demanded by King Abdullah from the Sultan of Zanzibar, but as they were slaves employed by their owner on the high seas, and as they desired not to be delivered up to slavery again, I secured their liberty at the Sultan's request by giving them certificates of freedom, informing King Abdullah of what had been done.

I believe the change which has taken place in the Government of Comoro will facilitate the transport of slavery from Lurio and the vicinity of Ibo, with which part of the African coast it appears communication can be maintained by native vessels at all times of the year.

I have communicated the above information pending the receipt of the detailed Report on the same subject, which will no doubt be shortly received from Mr. Holmwood, to whom I have given the names of the agents said to be employed in arranging for the conveyance of slaves.

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

No. 211.

*Mr. Lister to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 13, 1881.*  
 WITH reference to Sir John Kirk's despatch of the 31st January, forwarding Decrees in Court Cases Nos. 1 and 2 of 1881, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you, that, after consultation with the Lords of the Treasury, the Lords of the Admiralty have issued instructions to the Commander-in-chief on the East Indian Station that, in future, in cases similar to that of the "Mwari Intoto," the capture of the vessel and the slaves should be regarded as a single capture, and a single application only made to the Consular Court.

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

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No. 212.

*Mr. Lister to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 18, 1881.*  
 I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit herewith, for your information, an extract from a Report by the Chief Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles relative to the condition of liberated slaves in that group.

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

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Inclosure in No. 212.

*The Chief Civil Commissioner, Seychelles, to the Acting Colonial Secretary of Mauritius.*

(Extract.)

*June 20, 1881.*

THERE remains but one subject more to which I desire to allude in connection with the agricultural development of these islands, and that is, the labour question.

From experience, it has been ascertained that the African labourer is better adapted to the cultivation of the soil in this country than any other, and, as you are aware, the liberated Africans brought here by Her Majesty's cruisers up to 1874 have hitherto supplied the labour market.

The condition of these liberated Africans and their treatment here is now perfectly satisfactory, and Captain Foot, of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," who visited this place last month after an interval of six years, informed me that he was quite prepared to recommend that any slave dhows captured in these seas should be brought to Seychelles, and that he himself would have no hesitation in now bringing captured slaves here to be set free.

Captain Foot's testimony to this fact is very valuable, for not only does he possess great experience in these matters, but also an intimate knowledge of the various tribes of Africans amongst whom the Slave Trade is still rife.

He took great pains during his residence of five weeks here to ascertain for himself the condition and treatment of the liberated Africans, and he informed me that the result was perfectly satisfactory, and expressed to me his perfect satisfaction with the manner in which they were treated on estates.

But placing on one side altogether the question of the fresh introduction of liberated Africans, I may state that Zanzibar can supply the future wants of these islands as regards labour, to say nothing of the large surplus Indian population in Mauritius, who might no doubt be attracted here.

At present the labour market is abundantly supplied.

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*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 19.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 5, 1881.

IN the course of conversation with Admiral Gore Jones, during the discussion of the matter referred to in my despatch of the 3rd September, his Excellency's views regarding the protection which the use of the French flag by native vessels affords to the Slave Trade on this coast were freely expressed, and seemed to indicate a conviction that the evils he refers to in p. 2 of his Report on the Slave Trade of the 24th September last, are at any rate not less prevalent than formerly.

The only information bearing on this subject that I was able to give is contained in a Memorandum herewith annexed, a duplicate of which was handed to Captain Mather Byles, of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" on his departure for Johanna and the Comoro Islands on the 1st instant. It consists principally of statements made by a Comoro Chief who has recently been deposed by the son of a Johanna man residing at Mayotte, the latter, a French subject and holding, I believe, an official post in that Colony. Every detail given was confirmed by the Chief's Vizier and by the Vizier of a second Comoro Sultan ejected by the same individual who now rules the island.

The motives which might have prompted these persons to bring general accusations of slave-dealing against their opponents were sufficiently obvious, and I therefore requested Captain Byles to obtain, if opportunity occurred, the present Ruler's account of the events connected with the late changes in Grand Comoro, at the same time detaching a trusted interpreter to accompany him.

With regard to the alleged shipment of slaves to Mayotte by French subjects and the implication of the "Saint Yusuf," one of the very dhows boarded by the "Ruby's" officers at Lindi, in this Traffic, my informants, it may be mentioned, were ignorant that I was aware even of the existence of such a vessel, while the careful examination to which they were individually subjected would almost without doubt have brought to light the falsity of any misstatement they might have combined to make on so definite a matter. Even, however, were the facts admitted to be as stated, the parties implicated would doubtless assert that they had merely engaged native labour, and, in proof that in so doing they had conformed to the regulations of French law, they would probably produce documents certifying that the natives had agreed to proceed to Mayotte as "engagés" for a term of years. The presumption that raw Makua slaves recently imported from the Mozambique coast could only be obtained by payment to their owners of a sufficient sum to cover cost, and reasonable profit might probably not influence the authorities before whom any such question would have to be raised, seeing they admit that without imported labour their Colony must perish.

Although the information contained in the Memorandum handed to the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" is far from being supported by proper proof, I have little doubt of its general accuracy; the whole matter, however, so far as this Agency is concerned, is one that for the present requires only careful watching and reporting, and this I intimated to the Naval Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

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Inclosure in No. 213.

*Memorandum for Captain Byles, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," respecting Ngazidja (Grand Comoro Island).*

During the past few years this island has been ruled by the native Chiefs, Moosa Foom and Sultan Abdullah. The succession in this country passes to the female line, but in a peculiar manner; practically it is only necessary to mention that a Chief must be either the son of a Chief's daughter, or married to the daughter of a Chief.

The principal ports in the island are Mroni and Shindini. At the former slaves are generally from the Mozambique coast, from the latter they are generally shipped to Johanna and Mayotte. These slaves appear invariably to be Makuas, shipped from the Mozambique coast.

Those purchased at Comoro by French Agents are formally entered on a roll which has an engagement annexed undertaking to return them at the expiry of a specified date. I am informed that no instance has ever been known of a slave being so returned, and it may be well to inquire into this subject.

In regard to the slaves purchased for the King of Johanna at Comora Island, I hear of no such *pro formâ* agreement being entered into.

Some few months since the two Chiefs, Moosa Foom and Sultan Abdullah were deposed by one Sayyid Ali, the son of a French subject and petty native official, residing at Mayotte, named Sayzid Umari. Both father and son are at present in close relations with the King of Johanna.

The deposed Chief, Sultan Abdullah, informs me that he, some few years since, agreed with the King of Johanna to allow slaves to be landed at Mroni and taken across the island to Shindini for shipment. For this he received 500 dollars per annum. But about a year ago he and Moosa Foom, hearing that the Sultan of Zanzibar, whom they consider their Suzerain, had prohibited all Slave Trade, gave notice to the King's Agents, Mohedin and Sayyid Bukhari, the master of the vessel that brings slaves from the coast for him, that they could no longer permit the landing of slaves. Upon this Mohedin went to Sayyid Ali, who had long been plotting to obtain the Chieftainship of Mroni, and they shortly arranged with King Abdullah to send over 400 men with guns from Johanna, while Mohamed Sidi, the French native Secretary of Mayotte, sent, under the command of his son, Saling, sixty men, dressed in European clothes and drilling in the French fashion, to assist. This force fell suddenly upon the various towns, and quickly mastered them. Moosa Foom is now hidden in the bush, and Sultan Abdullah is a refugee here with his Wazir.

The details of this affair, however, will be clearer after you have visited the spot.

I am sending Salim, my interpreter, to assist you and to act as your confidential interpreter.

You may probably be able, when on the spot, to check these statements, and also those which you will hear from Sayyid Ali, the present Chief of Mroni, who will, doubtless, give a very different version of this affair. Sayyid Ali speaks French. At Shindini one Sheikh Uma is Chief, under Sayyid Ali. He is a notorious slave-dealer, and it is at his port that all the slaves for Johanna and Mayotte are said to be shipped. I do not think that these exceed, however, 150 per annum for each island.

The other ports in Comoro are Mitamihuli, Mbude, Kitandaa and Koni. It would be useful to ascertain their capabilities as anchorages.

I should mention that there are two dhows now engaged in the Comoro Slave Trade. The only one I can indicate is the vessel of Mohamed bin Tayzib, which is regularly chartered by King Abdullah or his Agent, Sayyid Bukhari, to carry slaves. This man was captured with his dhow by Her Majesty's ship "Thetis," and was for some time imprisoned in the fort here.

From this Memorandum it would appear that a serious breach of the Treaties between Great Britain, and Johanna and Great Comoro, respectively, is occurring at the present time. But, under all the circumstances, I think it would be wise to confine ourselves at both places just now to careful observation, and such inquiry as can be made during an ordinary visit.

I append a few notes that may prove useful in connection with your visit.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

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#### Notes.

Thirteen months since Hamed Simbamwona is stated to have arrived at Mroni to purchase slaves in behalf of M. Goda, of Mayotte. He awaited the arrival of Sayyid Bukhari's dhow from the Mozambique coast and bought 100 slaves.

This Sayyid Bukhari makes constant trips to the coast, and also alternate trips with Makua slaves for King Abdullah to Johanna.

The "San Yusuf," a dhow of Mahomed bin Salim, of Mayotte, bearing the French colours, between Comoro and Mayotte, but suspected of suppressing the flag when on the Mozambique coast, came to Comoro about a year ago with a French merchant whose name sounded like "Goda." He was accompanied by a French officer with one stripe, and they purchased 150 slaves (fifteen females only) for 45 to 50 dollars each, and shipped part of them in the dhow. They were stowed below and fastened down at night. The usual papers were signed stating that they would be returned after a specified time, but no such statement was made to the slaves, all the parties concerned knowing that they were raw slaves just brought from the Mozambique coast, purchased for the regular price. It is said that at least fifty of these slaves could not be conveyed, and were placed on the plantation of Abdullah Julahi, where they still await shipment.

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*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 19.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, September 8, 1881.*

IN Admiral Gore Jones' reply to the charges recently brought forward by the French Consul (Inclosure 2 to my despatch of the 3rd September), it is intimated that the export of slaves from the southern part of these dominions has lately revived.

Regarding this point, his Excellency's information is, so far as I know, limited to a Report made by Captain Foot to the Senior Naval Officer on his return lately from the Mungao district, where he witnessed the arrival from the interior of a caravan of slaves within 25 miles of the coast.

I have had an opportunity of seeing Captain Foot's letter, which I can only describe as a confirmation of the detailed Report regarding this district made to your Lordship by this Agency on the 6th March, 1880. It is true Captain Foot mentions hearing of two shipments of slaves, and refers to the presence of Johanna men in the country as indicative of a probable attempt to purchase slaves for the Comoro Islands, but in speaking with him on the subject he informed me he had obtained no proofs whatever of actual shipment of slaves having taken place. There can be little doubt, however, that the continued absence of Consular supervision would encourage native dhow-owners to embark in small slave ventures to Chole, and even the south of Zanzibar during the settled weather following the rains, and it is certain that under the same circumstances Comoro slave-dealers would endeavour to revive slave-dealing with this part of the coast if it suited them to do so.

I believe, however, that no dhow could fetch any of the Comoro group from Mungao during the south monsoon, while, from information lately received, there is reason to think that only Makuas are now being imported into these islands, probably in consequence of the facilities afforded in the Mozambique for their shipment.

At the same time it is very desirable that Brigadier Mathews' projected visit to the Mungao district, which was referred to in Dr. Kirk's despatch of the 28th July, should not longer be delayed; the Sultan, however, needs more European assistance before he can effectively relieve the British Consulate of this branch of coast supervision.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

No. 215.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 19.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, September 8, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Dr. Kirk, condemning a vessel and three slaves taken at Pemba on the night of the 2nd June.

It being dark the slave-vessel was not perceived until within 400 yards of one of the "London's" sailing-boats stationed at the north of Pemba.

The shore being not far off the dhow was beached before she could be boarded, and as she was of light draught of water, the owner and seven slaves waded on shore. Three of the slaves, however, refused to quit the vessel, and were taken by the sailors, who, anchoring their boat in 5 feet of water, waded to the vessel and took possession of her as she lay, and before the crew could return to carry off the remaining slaves.

The vessel was beached in water waist deep, she was very old, rotten, and worthless.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 215

Case No. 19 of 1881.

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 neither papers nor colours, and whereof the owner and master are unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two male and one female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, on the 4th day of July, 1881.

APPEARED personally A. J. Codling, an able seaman in Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, having neither papers nor colours, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with two male and one female slaves, off Pemba on the 2nd day of June, 1881. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and in default of any person appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in the transport of slaves from the mainland to the Island of Pemba, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the one female and two male slaves, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 4th day of July, 1881.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

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*Certificate as to Destruction of Prize.*

I, the Undersigned, Robert Henry Travers, 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 6th day of June, 1881, I held a survey on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 2nd day of June, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the said dhow has been destroyed by the action of her crew, in running her ashore in a heavy sea, to avoid capture by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed.

Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1881.

(Signed) ROBERT C. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 15th day of June, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two male and one female slaves, condemned in Case No. 19 of 1881, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, July 4, 1881.

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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 2nd day of June, 1881, 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 .. .. .	79
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	18
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other .. .. .	38
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	10
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	105·29
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house .. .. .	Nil
Total No. of tons .. .. .	105·29

Signed this 4th day of June, 1881.

(Signed)

ROBT. C. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

A. J. CODLING, *A.B.*

EDW. R. GREEN, *A.B.*

Approved by me, this 15th day of June, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 216.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 19.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, September 8, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decree in Admiralty Case No. 20, condemning a vessel and thirty slaves seized whilst becalmed in Pemba channel by Lieutenant L. H. Eliot, of Her Majesty's ship "London."

Nearly all these slaves are from the Unyamwezi country and the districts adjacent to Mpwapwa.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 216.

*Case No. 20 of 1881.*

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel (name unknown), and without colours, whereof also the owner is unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against sixteen male and fourteen female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London." Before John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 1st day of August, 1881.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant L. H. Eliot, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel (name unknown, and without colours, whereof the owner also is unknown), of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him off Pemba on the 26th day of July, 1881, together with sixteen male and fourteen female slaves. 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 transport of slaves, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the



sixteen male and fourteen 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 1st day of August, 1881.

(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 detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 26th day of July, 1881, 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 .. .. .	81
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	20
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
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	11

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	115·80
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	Nil.
Total No. of tons .. .. .	115·80

Signed this 1st day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

LAWRENCE H. ELIOT, *Lieutenant*.  
W. BISHOP, *Quartermaster*.

Approved by me, this 1st day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain*,  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Henry McArthur 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 6th day of August, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel (name unknown) detained by Lieutenant L. H. Eliot on the 26th day of July, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was destroyed by fire; and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by order of the Consular Court.

Given under my hand this 7th day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

H. MCA. CUTFIELD, *Lieutenant*.

Approved by me, this 8th day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain*,  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," sixteen male and fourteen female slaves, condemned in Case No. 20, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File, on the 1st August, 1881.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 19.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, September 8, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree condemning a native vessel with twenty-three slaves who were being conveyed to Pemba.

These slaves were all from countries west of Bagamoyo, none from Nyassa or Kilwa, bearing out what has been before reported to your Lordship that the Nyassa Trade is for the time completely stopped from passing north of Kilwa by land.

In this slave cargo were seven persons who had been kidnapped on the coast, and who were not slaves before being so seized.

The Sultan has imprisoned the offenders, and will keep them in confinement for life.

Inclosure in No. 217.

Case No. 21 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel without colours or papers, owned by Abdullah bin Raschid, of Muskat, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also against thirteen male and ten female slaves, seized, as liable to forfeiture, by C. J. Brownrigg, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before me, John Kirk, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, at Zanzibar, on the 9th day of August, 1881.

PERSONALLY appeared Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., and produced the sworn declaration of H. Storey, 1st Class Petty Officer in Her Majesty's ship "London," setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel without name or colours owned by Abdullah bin Rashid, of the description and dimensions certified to by the captors in the certificate annexed, was seized at Pemba on the 6th day of August, with twenty-three slaves on board, I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence, and examined the crew, the slave-owners, and the slaves, having found sufficient proof that the aforesaid vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the same, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the twenty-three slaves on board 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 August, 1881.

(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 6th day of August, 1881, 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 .. .. .	64
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	20
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 .. .. .	44
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	12

		<i>Tonnage.</i>					<i>No. of Tons.</i>
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111·41
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Total No. of tons ..							111·41

Signed this 8th day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

ROBT. C. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*  
A. STOREY, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 8th day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Sub-Lieutenant R. C. Travers, 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 10th day of August, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 6th day of August, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was sunk in twenty fathoms of water, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by order of the Consular Court.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

ROBT. C. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 15th day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., Commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," ten male and thirteen female slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 21 of 1881, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

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No. 218.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 19.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, September 8, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree and certificates connected with the case of a native vessel taken at Pemba, and condemned by Dr. Kirk, for having conveyed seven slaves, of whom four were found on the shore, brought before the Court, and freed in Zanzibar.

The vessel sailed from the coast south of Tanga, and the Sultan is taking steps to secure the shipper of the seven slaves.

The vessel in which they were carried was of the sort made without nails. She is stated to have been beached to escape capture on the Pemba coast, and to have broken up soon after.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

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Inclosure in No. 218.

*Case No. 22 of 1881.**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 neither papers or colours, and whereof the owner is also unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male, and three female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London" before John Kirk, Esquire, C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, on the 15th day of August, 1881.

APPEARED personally Henry Westcomb, a petty officer of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, and whereof the owner is unknown, of the description and dimensions set forth in the the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him together with one male and three female slaves on the coast of Pemba on the 13th day of August, 1881. I the said Agent and Consul-General having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in the transport of slaves in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the four said slaves who had recently been landed therefrom to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 15th day of August, 1881.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male and three female slaves condemned in Case No. 22 of 1881, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

Zanzibar, August 15, 1881.

*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 13th day of August, 1881, 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 .. .. .	61
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 .. .. .	37
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	9

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	75.59
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	Nil
Total No. of tons .. .. .	75.59

Signed this 15th day of August, 1881.

(Signed) ROBT. C. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*  
HENRY WESTCOMB, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me this 15th day of August, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Sub-Lieutenant R. C. Travers, holding the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that on the 13th day of August, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 13th day of August, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was destroyed by running on the reef and breaking up, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

ROBT. C. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

HENRY WESTCOMB, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me this 15th day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*

*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 219.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 19.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, September 8, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree releasing from arrest a vessel proceeded against in this Court as engaged in the Slave Trade.

No direct proof of Slave Trade was in this case offered, but it was attempted to fix the master with the act from the state of some matting in the hold, the proof of which rested on the evidence of an officer and two seamen.

Admitting the facts to be as stated, Dr. Kirk rejected the case as in no way showing proof of Slave Trade, although when taken together with the varying statement of the master out of Court, as reported by the seizers, there was justified cause for detention.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 219.

Case No. 23 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Utelezi," having no papers or colours, whereof Salim-bin-Naser is owner and Salmin Hamis master, her tackle, apparel and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture by C. J. Brownrigg, Esq., a 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 17th day of August, 1881.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant Robert C. Travers, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the dhow or native vessel "Utelezi," belonging to Salim-bin-Naser, and whereof Salmin Hamis is master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, taken by the captors, was seized by him off Pemba on the 13th day of August, 1881. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and examined the witnesses, not having found sufficient proof that the vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, be restored to the possession of her lawful owner, or his agent, in the same state as that in which she was detained.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 17th day of August, 1881.

(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 "Utelezi," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 13th day of August, 1881, 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 .. .. .	27
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	7

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage-deck .. .. .	33·32
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	Nil
Total No. of tons .. .. .	33·32

Signed this 15th day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

ROBT. C. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

HENRY WESTCOMB, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 15th day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*

*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 220.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 19.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, September 8, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of condemnation of a native vessel, Case 24, Admiralty.

Nine slaves were taken in the vessel from Mtangata to Pemba, and landed without molestation, but on the vessel being arrested as she came out, the crew confessed to the trade they had been employed in.

The shipment it appears was a small one, made from an unfrequented part of the coast, but the dhow owner, an Arab of Pemba, and the master, who was in charge, and who, unfortunately, effected their escape after they had been captured, prove to be the owner and master of the dhow "Asmini," which was condemned after a long defence in 1879 as Case No. 17.

Dr. Kirk has applied to the Sultan to secure the owner by placing an arrest upon his clove estates if he does not at once give himself up; it will, however, be less easy to recapture the Nakhoda Matano, a native of Mombasa, who will probably leave Pemba before steps can be taken.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

P.S. *September 23.*—The owner has since been arrested by the Sultan's authorities.

F. H.

Inclosure in No. 220.

Case No. 24 of 1881.

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 Zanzibar colours, but without papers, owned by Salim-bin-Saeed Kharusi, her tackle, apparel and furniture, 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 23rd day of August, 1881.

APPEARED personally Henry Storey, a petty officer of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, having Zanzibar colours, owned by Salim-bin-Saeed Kharusi, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, taken by the captors, was seized by him off Pemba on the 18th day of August, 1881. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, 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 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 23rd day of August, 1881.

(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 18th day of August, 1881, 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 .. .. .	26
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	7

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	32·13
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c. .. .. .	Nil
Total No. of tons .. .. .	32·13

Signed this 19th day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

H. McA. CUTFIELD, *Lieutenant.*  
H. STOREY, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 20th day of August, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Henry W. Target, 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 25th day of August, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 18th day of August, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was destroyed by being blown up, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by order of the Consular Court.

Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1881.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 26th day of August, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 221.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 19.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 14, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decrees in Admiralty Cases Nos. 25 and 26, the former condemning six slaves who were discovered hidden in the jungle fringing the shore at the north of Pemba, and the second condemning an Mtépé dhow which was run ashore by the master, on being chased by a boat of Her Majesty's ship "London." This vessel was seen and at once recognized by the captured slaves as that from which they had been landed the night before.

The evidence of the slaves showed clearly that they had been shipped from Takaungu in the captured Mtépé by a Baluchi who had purchased them the day before from an Arab named Abdullah bin Talib al Mazrui. Their new master had brought them across to Pemba, but in entering Msuka Bay at night had observed a British cruising-boat anchored behind an adjacent point. Running into the bay he had landed the slaves and ordered them to remain in hiding whilst he returned to the vessel which immediately returned to sea again. It being dark the crew of our boat had not noticed this occurrence, but the interpreter discovered the slaves in the morning, and the petty officer in charge of the British boat immediately followed on the track of the dhow which was shortly sighted and chased. The dhow then ran back towards Pemba, and on reaching the shore was deserted by the crew and the Baluchi slave-owner.

It being clear from the evidence that the six slaves had been brought to Pemba for sale, a Decree of condemnation was at once passed, but in regard to the vessel which was brought into Court, as a separate Case, an adjournment was ordered for the purpose of affording the defendants time to appear if they so desired.

No one, however, appearing on behalf of the owners when the Case was called on for hearing, the vessel was condemned.

In regard to the destruction of this prize the evidence recorded is as follows:—

On taking possession after her identification by the six slaves, Quartermaster James Bishop took charge, and with two seamen of Her Majesty's ship "London" endeavoured to navigate her to the naval depôt. During the night, however, she capsized in a squall and Bishop found himself entangled in the rigging. One of the seamen (named Witchell) seeing this swam to his rescue and disentangled him, though with difficulty, from his critical position. The other man being an indifferent swimmer was unable to render any assistance. They then swam on shore, a distance of more than a quarter of a mile, the dhow sinking in deep water soon after they were clear of her. They had afterwards to walk along the coast through the night and part of the next day, but before reaching the naval depôt they were picked up by one of the "London's" cruising-boats. Being without food and nearly naked they were much exhausted, their feet also being severely lacerated by the coral reefs they had been compelled to cross.

I understand from Captain Brownrigg that he is bringing Witchell's act of bravery to the notice of the Admiralty.

In reference to the slaves it may be mentioned that from their evidence it would appear that the conveyance of slave gangs from the countries directly inland from the coast, reported to your Lordship by Dr. Kirk in his despatch of the 28th July last, has been also taking place as far north as the Takaungu district. I trust, however, as



soon as the mail has left, to be able to proceed to the Mpwapwa country for the purpose of gaining more full information on this subject.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 221.

Case No. 25 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against two male and four female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by C. J. Brownrigg, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, Commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 10th day of September, 1881.

APPEARED personally James Bishop, Quartermaster of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which two male and four female slaves were seized by him on the 4th day of September, 1881. I, the said Acting Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and examined the witnesses, having found full proof that the slaves so captured had quite recently been landed at Pemba from the native vessel, which had conveyed them from the mainland against their will, and in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said two male and four female slaves to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 10th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,  
*Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two male and four female slaves, condemned in Case No. 25, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.  
*Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 221.

Case No. 26 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel having neither papers nor colours, whereof the owner and master are unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture seized as liable to forfeiture by C. J. Brownrigg, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar on the 14th day of September, 1881.

APPEARED personally James Bishop, Quartermaster of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel without papers or colours, whereof the names of the owner and master are unknown, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him off Pemba on the 4th day of

September, 1881, I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and examined the witnesses, and in default of any one appearing for the defence, due notice being given, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was returning to the coast of the mainland, after landing six slaves she had brought from thence to the Island of Pemba, it being also fully proved that these slaves had been conveyed against their will, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel 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 14th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**  
*Her Majesty's Acting 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, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 4th day of September, 1881, 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 .. .. .	24
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 .. .. .	34
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	8·6

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	114·37
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	Nil
Total No. of tons .. .. .	114·37

Signed this 8th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) **JAMES J. BISHOP, Quartermaster.**  
**JESSE GEORGE WITCHELL, Able Seaman.**

Approved by me, this 8th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) **CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, Captain,**  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, James J. Bishop, holding the rank of Quartermaster in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's Ship "London," do hereby certify that, on the 4th day of September, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 4th day of September, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was capsized in a squall and foundered, when, being taken under sail to the depôt at Pemba, great leakage being caused from injuries previously received by her crew running her on shore in the surf, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) **JAMES J. BISHOP, Quartermaster.**

Approved by me, this 10th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) **CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, Captain,**  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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No. 222.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 19.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 22, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decree condemning a native vessel and seven slaves captured by one of the "London's" boats off the south of this island.

The crew and slave-owners deserted the dhow (which was without colours or papers) after running her on shore, leaving seven slaves on board. The vessel sank in deep water almost immediately she had been got off the reef.

The evidence clearly showed that the slaves had lately been brought down from the Unyamwezi country, and that they were sold to coast people on their arrival at Bagamoyo a few days before shipment.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

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Inclosure in No. 222.

Case No. 27 of 1881.

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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, having neither papers or colours, whereof the owner and master are unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against seven female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by C. J. Brownrigg, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London." Before F. Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 21st day of September, 1881.

APPEARED personally John McGrath, a leading seaman of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, having neither papers nor colours, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with seven female slaves, off Zanzibar, on the 20th day of August, 1881, I the said Acting Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence 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 seven 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 caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 21st day of September, 1881.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,  
*Her Majesty's Acting 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, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 20th day of September, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Fe. t.
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 .. .. .	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 .. .. .	23
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	6

							<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>No. of Tons.</i>
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27·61	
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
Total No. of tons ..							..	27·61

Signed this 21st day of September, 1881.

(Signed)

JOHN McGRATH, *Leading Seaman.*  
R. PAUL, *Ordinary.*

Approved by me, this 21st day of September, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," seven female slaves condemned in Case No. 27 of 1881, Admiralty File.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,

*Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, September 21, 1881.

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*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the undersigned John McGrath, holding the rank of leading seaman in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that, on the 20th day of September, 1881, I held a survey on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 20th day of September, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the said dhow was sunk in about 20 fathoms water, owing to the injury she had sustained by her crew running her on the reef, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed.

Given under my hand this 21st day of September, 1881.

(Signed)

JOHN McGRATH, *Leading Seaman.*

Approved by me, this 21st day of September, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

---

No. 223.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 19.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 19, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, who has been appointed by the Indian Government as Acting Agent and Consul-General here, and Mr. W. B. Cracknall, Barrister-at-Law, who was gazetted on the 30th July last as Second Assistant to the Political Agent, vice Mr. W. E. Foster, deceased, arrived in the mail steamer yesterday.

Colonel Miles proposes to take over charge of this Agency from me after the departure of the mail. Mr. Cracknall took over the judicial work from Dr. Robb, whom I had appointed to officiate pending his arrival this morning, and copy of office notification to that effect is inclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

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Inclosure in No. 223.

*Notification.*

MR. W. B. CRACKNALL, Barrister-at-Law, Second Assistant to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, took over charge of that office from Dr. John Robb this morning before office hours.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,  
*Acting Agent and Consul-General.*

*Her Majesty's Agency and Consulate-General,  
Zanzibar, September 19, 1881.*

No. 224.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 19.)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, September 23, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 26th August, intimating that in the event of my proceeding to the Comoro Islands I should, during the visit, have authority to act as Consul for that district.

As, however, I understand that it is not probable any of Her Majesty's ships of war will return to Zanzibar this year, and the season from January to June is not suitable for the work I should be engaged in, it will be impossible to carry out your Lordship's instructions until July next.

In reference to this subject, and in continuation of my despatch of the 5th instant, I have to report having received information that the interpreter whom I sent in Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" has succeeded in recovering a box of papers which was given to understand may throw considerable light on the recent proceedings of the Sultan of Johanna.

These documents had been hidden during the fighting which occurred previous to the flight of the late Chiefs, but I was able to procure authority for my interpreter to take possession of them if still in existence.

I learn that he was less successful in regard to another case of papers which I hoped to obtain possession of. These I was informed consisted of letters, receipts, &c., for various consignments of slaves sent during the past two years from Comoro to Mayotte. I have as yet no information on the subject from my interpreter, but I hear through other sources that the leader of the force which came over to Comoro with Sayyid Ali discovered and destroyed the whole of them.

No. 225.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received November 15.)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, September 26, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree condemning a vessel seized by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

This vessel was sighted during the night and chased for some hours, several rifle shots having been fired on her without, however, bringing her to. On the chase, however, being joined in by a second cruising boat, she was run in towards the shore, through water rendered dangerous by reefs and shallows.

The vessel was eventually discovered by our boats abandoned on the shore. The seaman in command searched the shore and neighbouring jungle for several hours, without capturing or obtaining any intelligence of the late occupants of the dhow.

The evidence, however, showed that clear traces of her having been lately occupied and hastily deserted by slaves were apparent. Fresh bullet marks on the hull and through the sail also identified the vessel as that which had been chased.

On reporting the circumstances of this case to the Sultan, His Highness immediately sent soldiers to scour the country adjacent to where the vessel was abandoned, and it is to be trusted they will succeed in apprehending both the slaves and the parties guilty of shipping them.

Inclosure in No. 225.

Case No. 28 of 1881.

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*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, having Zanzibar colours, whereof the owner is unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture by C. J. Brownrigg, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before Frederick Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 26th day of September, 1881.

APPEARED personally, John McGrath, a leading seaman of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, having Zanzibar colours, whereof the name of the owner is unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him off Zanzibar Island on the 23rd day of September, 1881, I, the said Acting 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 had been run on shore by her master and crew for the purpose of landing a cargo of slaves, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 26th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**  
*Her Majesty's Acting 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, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 22nd day of September, 1881, 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 .. .. .	34
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	14
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 of hold .. .. .	6

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	16·7
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c. .. .. .	Nil
Total No. of tons .. .. .	16·7

Signed this 26th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) **LAWRENCE H. ELIOT, Lieutenant.**  
**JOHN McGRATH, Leading Seaman.**

Approved by me, this 26th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) **CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, Captain,**  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, John McGrath, holding the rank of leading seaman in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that, on the 3rd day of October, 1881, the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 22nd day of September, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, has been destroyed by fire, by order of the Consular Court.

Given under my hand this 4th day of October, 1881.

(Signed) JOHN McGRATH, *Leading Seaman.*

Approved by me, this 4th day of October, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 226.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received November 15.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, September 26, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decree releasing a native boy and a dhow detained by one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

When brought before the Court the lad stated he had been a slave, but was now free, and had come on board of his own free-will, wishing to visit Zanzibar and to return to his house at Chole when the monsoon changed. As all the evidence tended to confirm his statement, and the youth was quite able to take care of himself, I set him at liberty, and ordered the vessel to be restored to her master.

During the evidence it transpired that the master and a relative of the boy had given a bribe to the interpreter in order to induce him to let the dhow pass. It was clear, however, that this was only done fearing the long detention of a very valuable cargo. The circumstances connected with this matter were open to objection, but, as the proceeding of the master and passenger was duly set forth in the affidavit, I considered that the petty officer who detained the vessel was justified in his action.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 226.

Case No. 29 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel "Asmini," whereof Hamadi is master and Abderhaman owner, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male slave seized as liable to forfeiture by C. J. Brownrigg, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esquire, Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 26th day of September, 1881.

APPEARED personally B. Alway, holding the rank of Captain of the hold in Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel "Asmini," owned by Abderhaman, and whereof Hamadi is master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, together with one male slave, off Zanzibar, on the 25th day of September, 1881. I, the said Acting Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses, having found sufficient proof that the said male slave was present on board the vessel of his own free-will, and not being conveyed in contravention of Treaty, do dismiss the case against both the vessel and against the slave, whom I direct to be set at liberty, and do adjudge that the said vessel be restored to her owner or his lawful agent, the master, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture,

cargo, and everything on board thereof, in the same condition as that in which they were detained; and it having been further proved that offers, in the nature of a bribe, were made to the captors by the master and one of the passengers after the boarding of the said vessel, I hold that her detention was fully justified, and I hereby acquit the said captors of all claims for damage, compensation, demurrage, or other expenses that have arisen, or may arise, by reason of the said seizure.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 26th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,  
*Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

No. 227.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received November 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 1, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed Quarterly Return of the disposal of freed slaves taken by our ships of war and condemned as forfeited in this Court.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 227.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending 30th September, 1881.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree	How disposed of.		
		In Town.	Universities Mission.	Sent back to their native places.
August 1, 1881 .. ..	No. 20 of 1881 ..	11	19	..
July 4, 1881 .. ..	No. 19 of 1881 ..	3	..	..
August 9, 1881 .. ..	No. 21 of 1881 ..	..	16	7
August 15, 1881.. ..	No. 22 of 1881 ..	4	..	..
September 10, 1881 ..	No. 25 of 1881 ..	6	..	..
September 21, 1881 ..	No. 27 of 1881 ..	..	7	..
	Total ..	24	42	7

(Signed) S. B. MILES,  
*Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

No. 228.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received November 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 20, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Mr. J. Thompson, the geologist, who was engaged by His Highness the Sultan to investigate the mineral resources of his dominions on the mainland, returned to Zanzibar from his first tour about five weeks ago.

The chief object of the journey, I understand, was to examine the coal-fields reported to exist about 60 miles south of Ngomano, on the Rovuma River, and regarding which His Highness had been led to entertain high expectations. Mr. Thompson found, however, that the coal was a bituminous shale, too poor in quality and too small in quantity to repay working, and he has been led to the conclusion that there is little or no prospect of coal being found in that region at all.

His Highness is much disappointed at the results of the inquiry, and Mr. Thompson has not yet received instructions as to further investigations.

Mr. Thompson appears to have traversed much new ground during his journey, and



he is communicating his geographical observations to the Royal Geographical Society.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

## No. 229.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received November 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 21, 1881.

I REGRET very much to have to report that His Highness Seyyed Barghash's eldest son, Seyyid Seif, died on the 30th September, 1881.

The child was 5 years old, and was a great favourite of His Highness, who has shown much grief at his loss. His Highness was to have called on me that day, but the visit was, of course, postponed in consequence of the event. No mourning was observed by His Highness, but the flag was half-masted at all the Consulates.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

## No. 230.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received November 15.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 21, 1881.

WITH reference to Mr. Consul Holmwood's despatch of the 23rd September, I have the honour to annex herewith a further Memorandum, based on the information gathered by the confidential interpreter deputed to accompany Commander Byles, Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," to the Comoro Islands, during his recent visit to that group.

No further change appears to have taken place in the position of affairs of late, the usurper Seyyid Ali, is still in power, and the refugee, Sultan Abdulla of Mroni, remains at Zanzibar, while Sultan Moosa Fum is still in hiding.

Seyyid Ali's account of the enterprise is not improbably substantially correct, but even his own version of it shows how entirely indefensible it was, and under what barbarous circumstances the revolution was carried out.

Seyyid Ali appears to be a firm upholder of the Slave Traffic, and as his expedition was encouraged, if not entirely instigated, by the dealers and planters engaged in that trade, and interested in maintaining it, there can be little doubt that his efforts and influence will be inimical to those engaged in suppressing it. Indeed, the revolt seems to have been caused, and the ex-Sultans ousted from their thrones, by their want of support, if not active, opposition, to the Slave Trade. All the information received by me tends to show that the Slave Trade is in full operation, and that cargoes are being constantly landed at Great Comoro, and certain documents brought back by the interpreter afford unequivocal evidence of this and of the complicity of the Sultan of Johanna. There are no indications that the French authorities have intervened in the matter in any way or taken any notice of it, but it is well known that the usurper Seyyid Ali and his father (who is a French contractor) are devoted to French interests, and the French character of the enterprise has hardly been disguised.

We have Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade with the Chiefs who have been deposed, but it is very certain that these obligations will be systematically disregarded by the new Chief if allowed to do so, and it remains a question for consideration whether the ejected Chiefs, who have upheld these obligations, are not deserving of some support should the opportunity offer itself to them of recovering their position. In the absence, however, of instructions from your Lordship, I shall, of course, refrain from intervention, and confine myself to watching events.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 230.

*Notes of Consular Interpreter sent to Grand Comoro in Her Majesty's ship "Seagull."\**

VISITED Seyyid Ali at Mroni, Grand Comoro.

Seyyid Ali said I paid Moosa Fum money for the Chieftainship. He took the money and gave the place over to Sultan Abdulla, and my father, Seyyid Omar at Mayotte, who is an official there, gave me 60 French Asharis from Mayotte and went himself to Sultan Abdulla of Johanna and got from him 400 men and he shipped them in Sultan Abdulla's dhow to Shindini. They made two voyages. Then I wrote Musa Fum that if he did not give me the place I would come and take it by force, at the same time the Sultan's steamer with his Ngagidja Karahaji came to Shindini from Zanzibar and came to me and tried to settle. I told him: "Come next day and I will give you an answer." Then he went to Mroni to Sultan Abdulla and Musa Fum.

Musa Fum is Sultan of Isanda (called Kitandaa) and he would not separate himself from Sultan Abdulla. Then I went over and fought and the Chief ran away. I killed forty-nine people, and lost only four men on my side, because I had guns. The Johanna people killed three women with spears inside the houses. We heard afterwards that the different troops of soldiers had killed fourteen women, and burnt three villages, and cut down all the cocoa-nut trees, and taken everything from the Chief's houses. The Johanna and Mayotte people were the worst pillagers, beating the women to try and make them confess where things were hidden. I consider that my cousin Sayyid Bakhari (a noted slave-dealer) was the real Chief of Mroni (though Sultan Abdulla was nominally so). Sultan Abdulla had got very much in debt, and lately he had forcibly seized the money of many of the townspeople, and the people of the town did not like him. Musa Fum is hiding in the forest of Hama Hami with four friends. If I catch him I shall not kill him, only punish him. When Karhaji came, he said he was sent by Seyyid Barghash, but I did not believe he was so sent as he brought no letter from the Sultan (Karahaji came in the Sultan's steamer). Had I known the Sultan had sent him I should have obeyed, for I consider the Sultan of Zanzibar the King of this island.

Matar bin Abdulla, the Sultan's Agent, was with Sultan Abdulla; he ran away with him, but I did not attempt to do him any harm. I shall not allow Sultan Abdulla's mother and his women to leave the island.

[*Note.*—Seyyid Ali speaks French well.]

Seyyid Ali feared to go on board the "Seagull" as he dreaded being taken for slave-dealing, and that then Sultan Abdulla would be returned. He said there had been no slave-dealing for a long time in Ngagidja.

The Indian, Abdullah Falahi, said: "It is true I have many Makua slaves, but they belong to my wife." He is married to a sister of Seyyid Ali.

The Johanna soldiers were still with Seyyid Ali, also the Mayotte soldiers were there, dressed in white duck trousers and blouses with a red fez.

The Commander of the Mayotte soldiers is Salim bin Mahomed Sidi. The Commander of the Johanna soldiers is Seyyid Ali, a relative of the King of Johanna. The Johanna and Mayotte soldiers had all (cap) guns, the Gadgidja soldiers had only long swords. My impression is that the population of Mroni as a whole prefer Seyyid Ali to rule them because Sultan Abdulla had stopped slave-trading, and Seyyid Ali is a notorious slave-dealer, he having been employed by the Mayotte landholders for years in going to Karolani (Mozambique) to procure slaves for Mayotte, as dhows cannot go direct into Mayotte now.

Saleh Waziri, late a servant of American Consul, of Mtamihuli, said that place and Shindini were the two great bunders for the anchoring of slave dhows. At the former place is a creek holding four or five dhows which are quite invisible from the bay (Muabrombwani). He said the people of Mtamuhili like Seyyid Ali because he was a great supporter of the Slave Trade.

Mohedini, and Saleh Hiliti, and Seyyid Bakhsi are all at Mroni now with money to buy slaves. They are all Agents of the King of Johanna. Sultan Abdulla has an Agent at Kivolani with slaves ready to ship when Mohedini arrives with money in a dhow.

Fama, a Ngagidja whom I know in Zanzibar, fully confirmed this evidence.

Captain Byles afterwards took a dhow with two slaves for M. Delangle, of Mohilla. The Nakhoda confessed that Seyyid Hashim, Chief of Shindini, had forced him to take them; he said he had refused to take them because they were slaves. The Nakhoda added: "I would have taken them if they had been a dozen because of the freight, but did not like to risk my vessel for two slaves, especially as I got no freight. However, Seyyid Hashim forced me to take them."

\* See No. 224.

The slaves stated they had been kidnapped by Salim, Seyyid Hashim's man, and put on board the dhow. No one was left in charge of the dhow, and the Nakhoda escaped with his box.

The King of Johanna hid in the Shamba.

Prince Mohammed bin Sultan's sister said she had something to communicate to the English Consul, but could not do so then. Captain Byles did not return. Large quantities of newly-arrived Makua slaves everywhere in Johanna. Sunly pays 18 and 12 dollars per woman to the King per annum.

Abdul Fateh's dhow was said to be going to Shindini to take cattle to Johanna and thence with cocoa-nuts to Mozambique; she, however, went in stone ballast to Mozambique and I heard she was to go to a new slave bunder, Mluli, north of Mozambique, for slaves.

No. 231.

*Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 22.)*

12, *Strathmore Gardens, Campden Hill, W.,*  
November 21, 1881.

(Extract.)

I HAVE the honour to inclose, in original, an Address prepared and forwarded from Zanzibar after my departure, expressing the grateful feelings of the Portuguese Colony for the protection and assistance afforded them by the British Consulate in the absence of any accredited Agent of their own King.

Inclosure in No. 231.

*Address from the Portuguese Colony in Zanzibar.*

To Sir J. Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Renowned and Honoured Sir,

WE, the Undersigned Portuguese residents of Zanzibar, living under the British Government, have the greatest pleasure in approaching your Honour with this expression of our sincere feelings, in testifying the great obligations received from your Honour by kind help, assistance, and advice which you have always exhibited equally to all during the long period of your Honour's official authority of Her Britannic Majesty Empress Victoria.

We are well aware that our people in this country have attained a grand position and flourishing state owing to your Honour using the British authority with impartial justice, and invariably kind, courteous, and considerate demeanour, and well-wishing to protect the rights of us Portuguese subjects.

Further, we regard your Honour's name with tenderness and affection, on account of your Honour receiving the visits of poor and rich equally with promptitude, calmness, and politeness, and also after hearing their requests and complaints, allowing them the benefit of your advice and personal experience.

With this brief expression of our sincere feelings, we can only pray for your Honour's and family's welfare and prosperity, and may God favour us by bringing your Honour back to this place.

Indeed, we are not satisfied by expressing these our brief regards as duly merited, though we fully hope that your Honour will accept this humble testimony proceeding from our sincere hearts.

We have, &c.  
(Signatures follow.)

October 1881.

N.B.—The rest, numbering about 135, who do not know how to sign, have given their commission to Messrs. C. R. de Souza and F. P. P. de Noronha to represent their signatures.

*Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 22.)*

12, *Strathmore Gardens, Campden Hill, W.,*  
November 21, 1881.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I received by last Zanzibar mail an Address in the native language with an accompanying translation, of which I inclose a copy.

This Address was prepared and forwarded after my departure from Zanzibar, and it is signed by 571 individuals, chiefly heads of families, and includes all the chief native merchants of the place.

It may be gratifying to Her Majesty's Government to find that the policy that has been steadily followed in dealing with the question of slavery in Zanzibar has come to be so fully understood and appreciated by a powerful and wealthy community such as that we have to do with in Zanzibar, and that those who at the time thought themselves ruined by the manumission of their personal slaves, and their forcible separation from all share in the Slave Trade, have now come to appreciate and spontaneously to acknowledge the boon that has been in this way conferred upon them.

The question of education, to which allusion is made in this Address, is one that has much occupied my attention of late, and one to which I have never lost an occasion of calling the attention of the community.

I have long since come to see that, unless something is done to educate the rising generation in Zanzibar, the country cannot go on progressing as it has done. I am happy to be able to say that I see good reason to hope that my efforts in this cause may soon produce practical results, seeing at the time of my departure one of the most advanced and intelligent of the native Indian merchants placed at my disposal (under certain conditions) a sum of 18,000*l.* for the endowment of schools. This is, however, a matter to which I shall have occasion to refer again.

In the meantime, it may be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government to see how fully the protection given to British subjects in Zanzibar has been appreciated, and also to know on the best authority that in wealth and prosperity the British community in Zanzibar has been steadily progressing of late years, and new sources of trade have been opened up.

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

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Inclosure in No. 232.

*Address from British Indians in Zanzibar.*

(Translation.)

To John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Zanzibar.

Respected and dear Sir,

WE, the Undersigned Indian merchants and others living under British protection in Zanzibar, desire to avail ourselves of the occasion of your leaving us for a short time to express our deep gratitude for the sympathy, advice, and assistance you have always accorded to us during the long period you have represented Her Majesty and the British Government here.

We feel that to the firm and impartial manner in which you have applied British rule, and the vigilance with which you have upheld the interests of British subjects, is to be attributed the paramount position this community has attained in the country and its general prosperity. While at the same time the unvaried patience and courtesy you have ever shown in allowing all classes ready access to you, considering their requests and complaints, and in fully affording them the benefit of your counsel and great experience, has not only endeared your name to all, but brought us more than ever to realize the value of the privilege of living under British protection.

We would also beg to assure you that we have long since understood and appreciated all your actions in regard to slavery, and we see that your firmness in allowing no vestige of slave-holding to exist among us has proved the means of turning capital into legitimate channels, by which so many new sources of wealth have been discovered, that we confidently expect that many branches of commerce will thereby be materially extended.

We acknowledge that your efforts to secure the advantages of education for the rising generation of our community have not hitherto been successful as you desired, but your generous endeavours have not failed to bear fruit. We feel sure that when you are able to represent in England how large a body of Her Majesty's subjects are here without the means of procuring any education we shall have the support of the British Government, and we respectfully assure you that we are now looking forward anxiously to your making during your absence some plan for the supply of this urgent want amongst us.

We now join in praying that God may watch over you and yours. We only regret our inability to convey in this Address any adequate expression of what we owe to your guidance and care during the many years you have represented Great Britain in this country.

(Signatures follow.)

N.B.—A second Address similar to this is signed by 441 Khoja Indians; total 571, chiefly heads of families.—J. K.

No. 233.

*Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 3, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st ultimo, inclosing an Address which has been presented to you by the Portuguese Colony at Zanzibar expressing the sense entertained by them of the protection and assistance which has been extended to them by Her Majesty's Agency in the absence of any accredited Portuguese Representative; and I am, in reply, to inform you that his Lordship has perused this document with much satisfaction.

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

No. 234.

*Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 3, 1881.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, inclosing a translation of an Address which has been presented to you by the native merchants and other residents of Zanzibar; and I am, in reply, to express to you the satisfaction with which his Lordship has perused this document, as showing a due appreciation on the part of its compilers of your labours in the cause of freedom and education within the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions.

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

No. 235.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 4, 11:30 P.M.)*

(Telegraphic.)

*Zanzibar, December 4, 1881, 6:45 P.M.*

CAPTAIN BROWNRIGG, of "London," has been killed near Pemba by Arab dhow under French colours. Four men killed besides Brownrigg. Dhow, full of slaves, not captured.

No. 236.

*Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Foreign Office, December 6, 1881, 3:45 P.M.*

YOUR telegram of December 4th.

Afford every assistance in your power to Senior Naval Officer to capture crew of dhow.

No. 237.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 7.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 7, 1881.

SULTAN has dispatched steamer with troops to capture Arabs, French Chancier and Holmwood accompanying. "London's" boats blockading Pemba. French Commadore expected here daily. Every endeavour will be made to arrest Arab crew.

No. 238.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 15.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, December 15, 1881.

FRENCH Consul has declared dhow not entitled French protection, and has withdrawn from further intervention. Captain of dhow captured, but has died of wounds; remainder crew still uncaught, but search continues. Dhow been recovered. She had eight Arabs and one hundred slaves on board at time of attack.

No. 239.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 20.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 14, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decrees Nos. 30 and 31 of 1881, the first condemning a native vessel and three slaves, and the second a dhow and ten slaves.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 239.

Case No. 30 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Mambo Sasa," having Zanzibar colours, and owned by Hamisi bin Abdulla, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against three male slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London." Before Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 1st day of October, 1881.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. W. Target, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Mambo Sasa," under Zanzibar colours, and owned by Hamisi bin Abdulla, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, together with three male slaves, on the coast of Pemba, on the 27th day of September, 1881. I, the said Acting Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and examined the witnesses, having found sufficient proof that the vessel had recently landed a cargo of slaves on the Island of Pemba, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the three male slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 1st day of October, 1881.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,  
*Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," three male slaves, condemned in Case No. 30 of 1881, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File, on the 1st October, 1881.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,  
Her Majesty's Acting 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 II of the 22nd section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel called "Momba Sassa," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 27th day of September, 1881, 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 . . . . .	20
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 . . . . .	36
4. Depth of hold . . . . .	10

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
Tonnage under tonnage deck . . . . .	83.25

Signed this 30th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*  
H. WESTCOMBE, *Coxswain of Launch.*

Approved by me, this 30th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I the Undersigned, Henry W. Target, 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 October, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the "Momba Sassa," detained by me on the 27th day of September, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow has been destroyed by fire, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by order of the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

Given under my hand this 6th day of October, 1881.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 6th day of October, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

Inclosure 2 in No. 239.

Case No. 31 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, whereof the owner and master are unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against seven male and three female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 1st October, 1881.

APPEARED personally Walter Price, captain of foretop in Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under

which the native vessel, name unknown, and whereof the names of the owner and master are also unknown, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, together with seven male and three female slaves, off the Island of Pemba, on the 20th day of September, 1881. I, the said Acting Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the conveyance of slaves, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the said seven male and three female slaves found therein, 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 1st day of October, 1881.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,  
Her Majesty's Acting 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 23rd day of September, 1881, 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 .. .. .	68
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	23
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 .. .. .	34
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	11
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	No. of Tons. 93.83

Signed this 29th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) WALTER PRICE, *Captain Foretop.*  
THOMAS BROWN, *A.B.*

Approved by me, this 30th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Walter Price, holding the rank of Captain Foretop in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that, on the 23rd day of September, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 23rd day of September, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow, on being towed off the reef whither she had been run by her own crew, sunk, from the injuries she received by being run on the reef, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed.

Given under my hand this 6th day of October, 1881.

(Signed) WALTER PRICE, *Captain Foretop.*

Approved by me, this 6th day of October, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," seven male and three female slaves condemned in Case No. 31, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File, on the 1st October, 1881.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,  
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.



No. 240.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 20.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 14, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of Decree condemning two slaves in Case No. 32 on the Slave Trade File of this year.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 240.

Case No. 32 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against one male and one female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 11th day of October, 1881.

APPEARED personally Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which one male and one female slaves were detained by him on the 8th day of October, 1881. I, the said Acting Agent and Consul-General, having found sufficient proof that the slaves at the time of their detention have recently been landed on the Island of Zanzibar from a cause which had conveyed them from the mainland in contravention of Treaty, do adjudge the said one male slave 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 11th day of October, 1881.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,  
*Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received of Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male and one female slaves, condemned in Case No. 32, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File, on the 11th October, 1881.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,  
*Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

No. 241.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 20.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 15, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decree of Condemnation of a native dhow, under Zanzibar colours, named "Mambo Sasa," and 137 slaves, captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," and forming Case No. 33 in this Consular Court.

The dhow was sighted by Lieutenant Travers on the 15th October off Pemba, and was immediately chased. On the boat coming up to her, it appeared as if the Arabs intended to resist, but on nearer approach they surrendered, and the dhow was quietly taken possession of. It was found to be in a sinking state from having struck on a rock, and there was barely time to remove the slaves and crew from her.

There were ten Arabs on board, all of whom, including the owner and Nakhoda, owned part of the cargo. Some of them admitted being professional slave-dealers. I handed them all over to the Sultan, who has imprisoned them in the fort.

The slaves were 137 in number, comprising 61 males, 36 females, and 40 children,

who had been brought down to Kilwa in ten gangs from the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa and the country beyond, some of them having been three or four months on the journey. A quantity of slave-chains and irons were found on board the dhow.

Of the above number 54 slaves have been transferred to Bishop Steere's Mission, 30 children have been handed over to the French Mission, and 42, being considered able to take care of themselves, have been liberated with deeds of freedom, and the balance, 11 in number, await disposal after being vaccinated by Surgeon-Major Robb.

This is the largest slave cargo captured this year by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 241.

Case No. 33 of 1881.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named "Mambo Sasa," sailing under Zanzibar colours and having no papers, whereof Mahomed-bin-Jaribu is the owner, and Salim-bin-Bougene master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against ninety-one male and forty-six female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by C. J. Brownrigg, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 18th day of October, 1881.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant Robert H. Travers, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Mambo Sasa," under Zanzibar colours of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with ninety-one male and forty-six female slaves off Pemba on the 15th day of October, 1881. I, the said Acting Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses, and 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 ninety-one male and forty-six 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 caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 18th day of October, 1881.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,  
*Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Robert H. Travers, 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 19th day of October, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the "Mambo Sasa," detained by me on the 15th day of October, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow had been partially destroyed by striking on a sunken rock, and afterwards totally destroyed by fire, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by order of the Consular Court.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of October, 1881.

(Signed) ROBT. C. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 24th day of October, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, *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 "Mambo Sasa," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 15th day of October, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	Feet.
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	94
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
4. Depth of hold	42
	11.6

*Tonnage.*

Tonnage under tonnage deck	No. of Tons.
.. .. .	.. 174.02

Signed this 18th day of October, 1881.

(Signed)

ROBT. C. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

FREDK. G. LAUNDER, *Coxswain of Launch.*

Approved by me this 18th day of October, 1881.

(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," ninety-one male and forty-six female slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 33 of 1881, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES,

*Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

No. 242.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 20.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, November 15, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation of a dhow under Arab colours, seized by Commander Mather Byles, of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," at Mohilla, with two slaves who had been kidnapped near Shindini, by Sultan Hashim bin Abdullah, and shipped to Mohilla for disposal to a Frenchman. The slaves stated that they were in a state of freedom when carried off by Sultan Hashim and put on board the dhow. They are now residing in Zanzibar, being afraid to return to Comoro.

The Nakhoda of the dhow absconded at Mohilla with the vessel's papers after being informed by Captain Byles that he wished to hear his explanation.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 242.

Case No. 34 of 1881.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the vessel named "Futteh el Salaama," under Arab colours, and having no papers, whereof Myantanda is the master, and Muangigoni is the owner, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against two male slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Mather Byles, Esquire, Commander, R.N., and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Seagull." Before S. B. Miles, Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian army, and Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 1st day of November, 1881.

APPEARED personally the said Commander Mather Byles, and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the vessel "Futteh el Salaama," of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him, together with two male slaves, at Mohilla, on the 11th day of September, 1881. I, the said Acting Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence, and examined the witnesses produced before me, and having found sufficient proof that the said 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 two male 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 caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 1st day of November, 1881.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,  
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," 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 Comoro (?) vessel, "Futteh el Salaama," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" on the 11th day of September, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in or equipped for 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.. .. .	49
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	14·6
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 .. .. .	28
4. Depth of hold .. .. .	9·6

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	37·61
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.—	
Poop:—Length, 12 ft.; breadth, 9 ft. 6 in.; height, 4 ft. 6 in. .. .. .	5·13
Total No. of Tons .. .. .	42·74

Signed this 14th day of September, 1881.

(Signed)

W. H. B. GRAHAM, *Senior Lieutenant.*

C. RAE, *Lieutenant.*

RICHD. J. ROGERS, *Navigating Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 14th day of September, 1881.

(Signed)

MATHER BYLES,

Commander of H.M.S. "Seagull."

*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Mather Byles, Esquire, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," do hereby certify that on the 14th day of September, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the Comoro (?) vessel "Futteh el Salaama," detained by me on the 11th September, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in or fitted out for the Slave Trade, and that the surveying officers having reported to me that she was, in their opinion, unfit to make the voyage to the port of Zanzibar, as from the Report of Survey hereto annexed will more fully appear, the said vessel has been destroyed by my order.

Signed this 14th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) MATHER BYLES,  
Commander of H.M.S. "Seagull."

I do hereby declare that the master of the dhow "Futteh el Salaama," having absconded at Mohilla on the 11th September, 1881, I was unable to deliver to him a copy of the above certificate.

Signed this 14th day of September, 1881.

(Signed) MATHER BYLES,  
Commander of H.M.S. "Seagull."

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Commander Mather Byles, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," two male slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 34 of 1881, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,  
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 243.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 10.)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, November 17, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, in continuation of my letter dated the 21st October, 1881, copy of a Report made by Commander Mather Byles, Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," of his visit to the Comoro Islands.

Commander Byles' account of recent events in that group coincides mainly with my own information on the subject, and, as will be seen, he holds the view that the Slave Trade is likely to increase under the rule of the usurper, Sayyid Ali.

The ex-Sultan and his followers are still at Zanzibar, having little prospect, being without means, of recovering his position.

Inclosure 1 in No. 243.

*Commander Byles to Captain Brownrigg.*

Sir,

"Seagull," at Pomony, Johanna, September 17, 1881.

WITH reference to the Commander-in-chief's Memorandum to you, dated the 1st September, a copy of which was furnished with my sailing orders, I have the honour to report that I visited the Island of Comoro, and find as follows:—

1. The Sultan Abdullah-bin-Sayyid Hamsa, of Moroni, was attacked about two months ago by his young half-brother, Sayyid Ali, whose forces consisted, as nearly as I could ascertain, of 400 men from Johanna, and 65 men, armed with guns, from Mayotta. During the engagement, which resulted in the capture of Moroni and the flight of Abdullah-bin-Sayyid Hamsa, 23 men and 2 women were killed on the Moroni side, and 3 on that of Sayyid Ali. The fight lasted from 6 A.M. until 3 P.M.

2. Itsanda was also attacked by the same forces, under a brother of the late ruler, Mussafoon; but at this place there was no fighting, Mussafoon fleeing to the bush.

The plot for the capture of these two towns had long been hatching, and has been

greatly assisted by the Sultan of Johanna, as I think will be reported by Mr. Holmwood on his reading the correspondence now in possession of his interpreter, Salim-bin-Azan.

No assistance appears to have been given by the French, beyond the fact that sixty-five men, armed, were allowed to leave Mayotta. The French Commandant had frequently been applied to by Sayyid Ali's father, Sayyid Omar, now a resident at Johanna, but until four months ago living as Government butcher and contractor at Mayotta.

3. Sayyid Ali informed me, on my calling on him, that he had hired the troops from these places, that the Sultan of Johanna had not given them to him; but I think it can be proved that they came over in the Sultan of Johanna's dhows in two trips to Shindini. He said he would allow any of the late Sultan's people to leave except the women; we thought Abdullah's wife had gone with him, but he refused any information concerning his concubines, &c. I asked if he acknowledged any superior Chief, and he said he was an independent Sultan. I then reminded him that, under those circumstances, it was usual to communicate his accession to power to the accredited agents of other Governments, which he acknowledged he had not done. I also reminded him of the Treaty of 1854 with Her Majesty's Government, and told him I hoped he was prepared to carry it out in its entirety. To this he rather insolently replied that he would think about it. I then said he had better think quietly, and write to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar. He refused to return my call, as he was afraid of sea-sickness, though I reminded him that the sea was smooth, and he had already gone through a passage from Mayotta in a dhow, and many long voyages to Suez, Jeddah, &c. I learnt that he was afraid that I had been sent up from Zanzibar to bring him down. I waited thirty-six hours to give him the opportunity, had he wished it; but he wrote regretting he could not do so.

4. During the time I was at Moroni I visited all the ports of the west coast as far as Matamuhuli, and the people seemed to like Sayyid Ali, as Mussafoon had been a very hard ruler, and Abdullah-bin-Sayyid Hamsa of Moroni seemed to have squeezed the people, and owed money to many. Matamuhuli is at present independent, since Mussafoon's running; but they say it is only a matter of time, and Sayyid Ali will rule over them. Though Sayyid Ali rules almost every village each has its own Sultan, who acknowledges the sovereignty of Sayyid Ali.

5. I cannot ascertain that any women were maltreated beyond the two mentioned as killed; these were speared in a house during the attack.

6. From the change of Government I am inclined to believe slavery will be very much on the increase, as I have information that Sayyid Ali, who is a young man of about 23 years of age, has been assisted to the chieftainship only with that one object, his predecessor having lately refused to comply with the King of Johanna's and other requests for slaves. As the various Treaties made with Her Majesty's Government are quite ignored by all the Chiefs of Johanna, Mohilla, and Comoro, I consider it is very advisable that some person with special authority should be sent without delay to these islands to interview the several Chiefs, and enforce the same.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) MATHER BYLES.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 243.

*Commander Byles to Captain Brownrigg.*

Sir,

*"Seagull," at Mayotta, September 22, 1881.*

IN continuation of my previous letter relative to the state of affairs at Comoro Islands, I have the honour to report that I visited the Island of Mohilla and found all quiet at the present time.

The King, Abdurhaman-bin-Seyyid Mkadara, was in the country, and sent a message hoping I would excuse his coming to Doany, as he was suffering from a bad foot; I am told that he has also a very virulent type of xabies.

2. This Potentate seems much disliked and feared by his subjects, as lately as the end of June last, on his return from Zanzibar, where he had been to obtain a wife, he caused his four Ministers, men much respected in the island, and who had managed the affairs of Mohilla during his absence, to be shot. They were brought down in front of the sugar factory at Doany during a "festa" made by the employés of that establishment, and there dispatched. These officials had no trial, and the charge against them

was that they "had made medicine to prevent the King's return," he having left Zanzibar in a dhow, which, after fifty days, returned to Zanzibar, with the loss of mainmast and other defect. The Sultan of Zanzibar then sent him up in the steamer "Akola."

3. The King is a young man of 23 years of age, and I was informed that he gave himself up entirely to women and drink. After the slaughter of his Ministers, the French Commodore sent him a note of warning, and also dispatched the war schooner "Bellette," usually stationed at Mayotta, to make inquiries, &c. An outbreak against the King might happen at any moment, as at Johanna there is a strong feeling against his arbitrary conduct.

4. I am also informed that the King deliberately breaks the Treaty, dated 16th September, 1854, made between his late mother and the British Government, both importing and exporting slaves himself, in dhows flying the Mohilla flag, if not actually belonging to himself.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) MATHER BYLES.

Inclosure 3 in No. 243.

*Commander Byles to Captain Brownrigg.*

(Extract.)

*"Seagull," at Pomony, Johanna Island, October 4, 1881.*

IN continuation of my previous letter, I have the honour to report, with reference to the state of affairs at Johanna, that, as far as I can learn, everything is quiet and the people well disposed to their Ruler. The Sultan is again suffering from blindness, though very successfully operated on, some time since at Mauritius, for cataract, and it is expected that he will this time go either to London or Paris for a further operation and advice.

2. I think it will be found on careful inquiry that Sultan Abdallah has not adhered to the engagement made in his letter to Sir Bartle Frere, dated at Johanna 8th March, 1873, and until he himself sets the example of not importing slaves he will never stop his subjects doing so. I observed many young children (slaves) who must have arrived at Johanna since the date of the letter referred to.

No. 244.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 20.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, November 17, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that troubles have again arisen in that often-disturbed district of the mainland opposite the Island of Lamo.

It appears that a large colony of runaway slaves, which has attracted to it all the bad characters from the adjacent coast towns, has become of late simply a horde of freebooters, whose raids have extended into the Arab plantations close to the town of Lamo.

Sayyid Soud, the Governor, therefore called upon Simba, an old Chief settled in this district, who since his subjection has been in receipt of a pension from the Sultan, to disperse this band of thieves. He, however, replied that he was powerless to act until supplied with powder and arms.

The Sultan, on hearing of the matter, sent a force to Lamo, but in the meantime the younger Arabs of the place, impatient at the delay, marched out and attacked the offending colony. They were, however, compelled to retreat, with a loss of seven killed.

His Highness has now sent forward a considerable additional force, and the Governor of Lamo has orders to break up and disperse this nest of robbers.

The above is the account received from the Sultan; information I have gained from other sources, however, indicates a much more serious state of affairs, amounting, indeed, to general rebellion against His Highness' authority throughout this district.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 245.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 20.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 21, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of correspondence that has taken place between myself and Captain Brownrigg, Her Majesty's ship "London," relative to a quantity of teak supplied by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar to Her Majesty's ship "London" for repairs urgently required, and His Highness' refusal to accept payment for the same.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 245.

*Captain Brownrigg to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, October 24, 1881.*

ON the 22nd August last, during the stay of the Commander-in-chief at this port, a considerable quantity of teak was urgently required to make an alteration on board Her Majesty's ship under my command. As this wood could not readily be procured in the open market, and it was known that the Sultan had a large store of it, His Highness was asked to furnish what was required.

He cordially assented, and some 723 feet of 3-inch teak was received from him, of course on the understanding that it was to be paid for, in the same manner that His Highness had paid for stores that have from time to time been supplied him from the "London."

Several applications have been made to Peera Dewji, who has always arranged these matters, for the account for the teak, but he states that His Highness will not hear of accepting any payment.

Under these circumstances, I have no option but to request you will be good enough to address His Highness on the subject, and should you think fit to point out to him that, whilst fully recognizing the friendly spirit which doubtless actuates his refusal to accept payment, it would be more expedient that the matter should be regarded purely as a business transaction.

His continued refusal to accept payment would place me in an awkward position, and effectually deter me from asking His Highness' kind assistance on any future occasion of a similar nature.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

Inclosure 2 in No. 245.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Captain Brownrigg.*

Sir,

Zanzibar, October 28, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant regarding the timber supplied to Her Majesty's ship "London" for urgent repairs required by her by the Sultan, and His Highness' refusal to accept payment for the same. I have communicated with the Sultan on this subject, and have requested him to be good enough to reconsider his determination, and to sanction payment of the amount due for the timber into his Treasury; but His Highness has resolutely declined to do so, and I regret that I have been unable to induce him to change his mind in the matter.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.



Inclosure 3 in No. 245.

*Captain Brownrigg to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

Sir,

*“London,” at Zanzibar, November 5, 1881.*

IN acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which you acquaint me that the Sultan has definitely declined to allow any payment whatever being made on account of the timber supplied to Her Majesty's ship under my command on a recent occasion, I beg to inform you that I have reported the matter to the Commander-in-chief, and suggested that suitable acknowledgment should be made to His Highness for the ready and cordial manner in which he placed his resources at our disposal on the occasion referred to. Meanwhile, I would request you to convey to His Highness my thanks for the same.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

Inclosure 4 in No. 245.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Captain Brownrigg.*

Sir,

*Zanzibar, November 7, 1881.*

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated the 5th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I have duly communicated with His Highness the Sultan in the sense requested by you.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 246.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 20.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, November 21, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Mr. Holmwood has just returned from a short visit to the Ziguha country, which he reached by the Mamboia road. He was unable to be spared for a sufficient time to carry out the investigation suggested in Sir John Kirk's despatch of the 28th July last, which would have occupied him more than two months.

I inclose a Memorandum from him, which bears out what was reported to your Lordship in the despatch above referred to.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 246.

*Memorandum by Consul Holmwood of a Visit to the Ziguha Country.*

THE object of this visit is explained in Sir John Kirk's despatch, dated the 28th July, 1881. The time at disposal did not, however, permit of the full investigation therein recommended.

The road from the coast to Mpwapwa, viâ Mamboia, runs nearly due east from Saadani (the coast town opposite Zanzibar) as far as Kidudwe, about 100 miles inland. It is nearly parallel with the River Wami, from which it is distant from 5 to 15 miles. The route lies through the centre of the Ziguha country, and the road is one of the best and most direct in East Africa.

During the journey, which occupied seventeen days, ample proof was obtained that this route is not one of those employed by the slave-dealers who have lately been engaged in conveying natives of Nyamwezi and kindred tribes, as well as Mkamis and Ziguhas, as slaves to the coast.

Many circumstances have conduced to their avoidance of this route. It is a favourite with Europeans, is the highway to one French and two English mission stations; on it are situated depôts of the Sultan's new Guard, whose reliefs and orderlies constantly traverse it. The road itself terminates at Saadani, the Governor of which is

well under the Sultan's eye, and has fair control over the petty Chiefs and Heads of villages along the route, while the settlements at present formed thereon are not yet sufficiently numerous to cultivate the necessary food supply to meet the wants of caravans. All these things are against the employment of this road by those who desire, above all things, to avoid notice and delay.

Seventy miles from Saadani is a river—the Mbuzini—flowing to the Wami; west of this stream the country swarms with game—buffalo, giraffe, zebra, warte hog, and many varieties of antelope, together with numerous beasts of prey. A fly—probably the “tsetse”—called by the natives “dungu,” is a constant annoyance to human beings as well as animals.

It is noticeable that the “dungu” fly bites even more savagely throughout the night than during the day. Several were caught in the act of biting during a night march.

The information obtained regarding the passage of slaves from Unyamwezi, Uziguha, &c., is as follows:—

For about a year past caravans of slaves have passed down from Ugogo, often by the main Msuwa road, but generally by bye-ways. They say they go to Mboamaji and other hunders near Dar-es-Salam. They march only by day, and rarely enter villages; but there is a regular understanding as to their treatment. Immediately they camp in the forest, the Chief of the place, after settling his “hongo,” arranges for their food and water at a stated price. Many caravans, large and small, come up from the coast, and all the news of Zanzibar is freely imparted to the slave-dealers.

This information was obtained from Makua elephant-hunters, who have business dealings with, but are perfectly independent of, all the Chiefs of the country.

Coming across a small colony of Makuas, settled on the Wami, one of them was engaged, and when at Kidudwe this man heard of a party of his countrymen, elephant hunters, in the forest 20 miles off. He was sent out to arrange a meeting, and we then went out about 12 miles, ostensibly to get buffalo, and it was from these people the above information was gained. They are a hardy, athletic race, very independent, and well supplied with powder, which they state can always be obtained on the caravan road for ivory. Much information that will be most useful in event of a more lengthened visit was obtained from them, and they were well rewarded with clothes, &c., for their trouble.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

November 19, 1881.

No. 247.

*Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 31, 1881.*

EARL GRANVILLE has had under his consideration the Reports on affairs in the Comoro Group, which were forwarded in Mr. Holmwood's despatch of the 23rd September, and your despatches of the 21st October and the 17th ultimo. He observes with regret that they contain proof that there is still a very considerable Trade in Slaves between the several islands of the Groups, as well as between those islands, Madagascar, and the mainland of Africa. It is further evident that this Traffic is conducted with the knowledge of the Sultan of Johanna and the Chiefs of the other islands. In the case of the former the continuance of the Trade constitutes a violation of his Treaty engagements with this country, while political events appear to have placed Chiefs in power in Comoro who may not consider themselves bound by the engagements entered into by the rulers whom they have dispossessed. However this may be, it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government not to take serious notice of a state of things which tends to create a demand for slaves in Africa, and encourages the horrors they have for many years been endeavouring to put down.

I am accordingly to instruct you to direct Mr. Holmwood to proceed on board one of Her Majesty's ships to the Comoro Islands as soon after the receipt of this despatch as is convenient.

He should go, in the first instance, to Johanna, and inquire fully into the state of affairs in that island; he should speak very plainly to the Sultan on the subject of the Slave Trade, and his neglect to keep faithfully to his engagements, and should warn him that Her Majesty's Government will take steps to enforce them should they have reason to complain of his proceedings in the future, or should they find that

he does not do everything in his power to put down the Trade. After leaving Johanna Mr. Holmwood will go to Comoro, and should he find that there is there any Chief exercising *de facto* jurisdiction over the island with whom Her Majesty's Government could enter into negotiations he will endeavour to obtain his adhesion, on behalf of himself and successors, to the Treaties of 1854 and 1861 between this country and the Chiefs Bonafooma and Amadi. Should Mr. Holmwood fail to obtain this adhesion, he will warn the persons in power that Her Majesty's Government reserve to themselves the right to take such steps as they may see fit to prevent the continuance of any importation or Traffic in Slaves in the Comoro Group.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been requested to convey the necessary instructions to the Commander-in-chief on the East India Station for a ship to be in readiness by the end of February.

I am to add that it is not desirable that any of the refugee Comoro Chiefs now in Zanzibar should be taken back to their country on any of Her Majesty's ships, nor that any steps should for the present be taken towards them which might be construed to mean that they are receiving the support of Her Majesty's Government.

With regard to Mr. Holmwood's position while employed on the above service, I am to refer you to the despatch from this Office to Sir John Kirk of the 26th August, and subsequent despatches on the same subject.

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

No. 248.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 2.)*

(Telegraphic.)

*Zanzibar, January 2, 1882.*

SULTAN'S force has returned from Pemba with two Arab prisoners. Three of dhow's crew are dead; two escaped wounded; both prisoners confess being present in attack, and are recognized by survivors "London's" boat. Captains "Eclipse," "London," "Philomel," and myself are satisfied, after inquiry, as to their guilt. I have demanded their public execution, but Sultan has requested reference to Government. I accordingly solicit instructions regarding punishment to be inflicted.

No. 249.

*Earl Granville to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Foreign Office, January 13, 1882.*

IF the Sultan is satisfied that the prisoners were guilty of murder within his jurisdiction, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that they should suffer capital punishment, and should be executed in the presence of the officers and men of Her Majesty's ships at Zanzibar.

If the Sultan demurs, report by telegraph.

No. 250.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 17.)*

(Telegraphic.)

*Zanzibar, January 16, 1882.*

BEFORE communicating yours of 13th to Sultan, think proper to observe that informal inquiry was held by Sultan previous to ours. Prisoners confessed before him being present in dhow, and their depositions were recorded by his Secretary. He has declined, however, to give judgment or express opinion as to guilt.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 18, 1882.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 8, 1881.

ON the 4th December I had the honour to dispatch to your Lordship the following telegram :—

“Captain Brownrigg, of ‘London,’ has been killed near Pemba by Arab dhow under French colours. Four men killed besides Brownrigg. Dhow, full of slaves, not captured.”

I have now to report that the attack of the Arabs was as sudden and unprovoked as it was successful, and that the dhow, after the encounter, pursued her way to the port of destination and landed her cargo of slaves undisturbed.

Captain Brownrigg, the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar, and in command of Her Majesty’s ship “London,” had proceeded to Pemba on the 26th November, with the object, as he informed me, of inspecting the depôts and boats stationed there, and also of examining the eastern side of the island, where the suspected slaves were being landed. He was expected to return to Zanzibar on the 6th December, but on Sunday, the 4th, his body, and that of a seaman named Aers, were brought back to Zanzibar by one of the officers stationed at Pemba, together with five of the boat’s crew who had escaped the massacre.

The circumstances of this sad and disastrous affair, as gathered from the statements of the seven survivors, copy of which is annexed, appear to be as follows :—

On the morning of the 3rd December Captain Brownrigg was cruising in the steam-pinnace “Wave” on the west side of the island near the Kokota Gap. The crew of the “Wave” consisted of Captain Brownrigg; the coxswain, Yates; four seamen, Massey, Coliston, Bishop, and Aers; three stokers, Venning, Monckley, and James; and two natives, Tellis, the Captain’s valet, and Cockroach, the interpreter: altogether, nine Europeans and two natives. Two dhows were sighted, examined, and allowed to pass by Captain Brownrigg, and then a third dhow came in sight. While still some distance off it was observed she was flying French colours. Captain Brownrigg therefore put on his uniform, and passed orders that no one was to board without orders. The coxswain, Yates, was told to go forward with a grappling-hook and chain to hold on, and before he went he states he asked whether he should give out the arms which were astern, apparently in the locker. This was negatived by Captain Brownrigg, who, intentionally, as it would seem, refrained from arming his men, in order to avoid giving offence. In the meantime, the pinnace came alongside the dhow, whose captain was standing on the poop with a roll of papers in his hand, ready to exhibit them.

The vessels were hardly together, and Captain Brownrigg had not had time to look at the papers, when the captain of the dhow gave an order, and her crew, who had been lying down concealed, suddenly rose up, poured a volley into the pinnace, and then boarded her. Yates, the coxswain, who was forward, with one foot on the dhow, was fired at, but missed; he struck one Arab down with his hook, and then struggled with another until they both fell overboard. Little or no resistance was made by the sailors; four were wounded by the volley, and the rest, being unarmed and taken completely by surprise, were speedily driven overboard. These saved themselves by swimming, though repeatedly fired at in the water by the Arabs. One man only, named Monckley, was killed at this time, and his body was not recovered. Captain Brownrigg, immediately on seeing the hostile attitude of the Arabs, had shouted out to the chief stoker, “Full speed a-head;” but this order, unfortunately, was not obeyed, and he was now left alone to stand the brunt and to defend himself as he best could against the Arabs, whose whole attention was now directed towards him. He had his sword, and had seized a rifle, and was standing in the stern-sheets abaft the awning or canopy. Three or four Arabs had jumped on the top of this canopy, and, having the advantage, were able to slash and hack at him freely with their long double-edged Omani swords. Captain Brownrigg shot two of the Arabs with his rifle, and then laid about him with the butt-end, but he was soon blinded by a deep cut across his face just below the eyes, and his head and limbs were chopped and gashed in every part. The Arabs were so securely placed as to be almost beyond his reach, and he was consequently at a great disadvantage, despite of which he stood his ground for some time, making a most gallant and desperate defence quite alone and unaided; and he even succeeded in dispatching another Arab by a blow of his telescope before he sank down exhausted under his wounds, when he was shot by the Arabs through the heart and then through the head, and fell dead on the body of his native servant, Tellis.

Captain Brownrigg was a very broad and powerful man, and would, I have no doubt, have been able to hold his own and repulse the Arabs, had it been possible for his men to give him the least assistance. That he received more than twenty wounds before he succumbed testifies to the stubborn and vigorous defence he made against his antagonists.

After dispatching Captain Brownrigg, the Arab crew endeavoured to sink the pinnace, but in this they failed. They then unshipped the rudder and attempted to destroy the machinery by firing into it. The boat was then rifled of its contents, the arms thrown overboard, and the body of a wounded seaman, named Aers, so mutilated that he died within two hours. They also killed another wounded seaman, named Bishop, who had taken refuge in the dingy.

The Arabs having finished their bloody work and disposed, as they thought, of all the boat's crew, returned to the dhow, and, having hauled down the French flag, sailed on their course to Waité.

At this time, the only man in the pinnace not actually dead or dying was Tellis, Captain Brownrigg's servant, who had been wounded early in the affair and had feigned death afterwards. He roused himself when the dhow had left and made a signal. Venning, the chief stoker, who was swimming about near, then came on board and got up steam. He then steamed to a reef on which the other survivors had taken refuge about a mile off, and after taking them on board, proceeded to the head depôt to report to the Lieutenant in charge what had occurred.

Captain Brownrigg and the seaman Aers (the bodies of the other two men not having been recovered) were buried in the old English cemetery outside the town of Zanzibar on Monday morning, the 5th instant, with due honours and in the most public manner. The Sultan sent one of the leading Arabs as his representative, and many other Arabs attended. The French, German, and American Consuls were present, besides the English community and an immense concourse of natives. Captain Brownrigg was greatly esteemed and respected in Zanzibar, and the regret felt for his sad death is deep and general.

That such a daring and unprovoked attack should have been made on an English man-of-war's boat by the Arab crew of a dhow not superior in numbers, and that it should have been so successful, is certainly matter for very great surprise, and the causes of it are worthy of serious inquiry and consideration.

It is impossible to write authoritatively on the subject, until the statements of the Arab crew of the dhow, when captured, shall have been heard; but it may be proper for me to state what appears to me to have led to this act of aggression.

The captain and owner of the dhow is known to have been one Hindi-bin-Khotum, a supposed French subject, who had shortly before been released from prison in Zanzibar, on the charge of slave-dealing made against him being unproven. His dhow was so crowded with slaves that he knew it to be hardly possible for them to escape observation, and he knew that, should he be taken, he would certainly suffer a prolonged punishment for his offence. He was standing on the poop of the dhow as he approached the "Wave," and he could not but have observed that the English sailors were entirely unarmed and helpless. It is admitted there was not a weapon amongst them. The deep feeling of revenge and hatred cherished against us by these Arabs at seeing their property in dhows and slaves constantly taken from them was aroused within him, and, Arab-like, unthinking of consequences, he could not resist taking advantage of so unequalled an opportunity. I believe that the attack was prompted by quick observation and sudden impulse, and that when the captain of the dhow explained his intention to his men and gave his orders, they rose at once, poured a volley into the pinnace, and rushed on board her.

Captain Brownrigg clearly owed his life to his punctiliousness; out of deference to the French flag he refrained from arming his men, in order to avoid any demonstration of hostility, his intention being firstly to verify her papers and the rightful use of the French flag, and then to act as he thought proper. Had he been less particular about his attitude in presence of the French flag, and had armed his men, the result would unquestionably have been very different. The captain of the dhow, knowing his vessel was so crowded with slaves that it was unlikely they would escape observation, and that capture was inevitable, thought it best to take the initiative, instead of tamely submitting.

It appears that Captain Brownrigg had left his galley that morning near the land, with Lieutenant Travers in it, at a place called Mkumbu, about 4 miles from where he was attacked; and had the survivors in the pinnace proceeded straight to that place and reported at once to Lieutenant Travers, instead of going on to the head-quarters

depôt, there is little doubt that the dhow might have been captured before she reached Waité. As it happened, too much time was lost for the dhow to be pursued, and Lieutenant Travers did not hear of the occurrence until the next day.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 251.

*Acting Commander Goodridge to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

Sir,

"London," at Zanzibar, December 5, 1881.

IT is with feelings of deepest regret that I have to inform you of the death of Captain Charles J. Brownrigg, and three of our men, on the morning of Saturday last, the 3rd instant.

2. He was at the time on a tour of inspection for the purpose of visiting the depôts and boats employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade at the Island of Pemba.

3. By the inclosed depositions of five of the survivors of the boat's crew you will perceive that he was, when in the steam-pinnace, unexpectedly attacked on going alongside a dhow flying French colours, by the Arab crew, who, suddenly firing a volley into the boat, boarded her at once, and, the men being either killed, wounded, or driven overboard at the first onslaught, Captain Brownrigg was left to fight it out alone, which he did with a gallantry and desperation that has excited my warmest admiration, and which I feel confident will live in the memory of his countrymen for years to come. He was finally shot through the heart, after receiving no less than twenty wounds, two of which were mortal.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) SOMERVILLE GOODRIDGE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 251.

*Deposition of Alfred Yates, Leading Seaman.*

I WAS coxswain of the "Wave" steam-pinnace on Saturday, the 3rd December, 1881. Captain Brownrigg was in command of the boat.

We were proceeding through Kokota Gap, in the Island of Pemba, when we saw a dhow flying French colours coming towards us. I was aft at the tiller, and the Captain, who with the interpreter and myself were the only people in the after part of the boat, said, "I intend going alongside that dhow," the said dhow being then about 1,000 yards a-head. He then put on his uniform but not his sword, the latter he held by the scabbard in his left hand. He then said, "I do not want to go on board of her, but you go forward and take the hook-rope (or grappline), and when we get alongside you jump on board the dhow and make the hook-rope fast, at the same time take a quick look round and see if you can see anything" (meaning slaves). He then took the tiller from me, and before I went forward I asked him if I should get the arms ready. He said, "All right, I'll see to that; you go forward." I then went forward and got the hook-rope and stood on the stern piece before the awning stanchion, holding the hook in my right hand and the rope in my left. The dhow was on the starboard quarter, going free, coming bows on to us. When I went forward the Captain starboarded the helm to clear the dhow's bows, she hauling to the wind at the same time. He then ported and came up on her starboard quarter and went alongside quietly, there being scarcely any wind, and the dhow only forging ahead. As we got alongside, but before I was near enough to make the hook fast, a man, whom I took to be the captain of that dhow, who had been standing along with another man on a raised deck aft (and who, with two men forward by the mast, were the only people then visible, they were all armed with swords and creases) held up a roll of papers in his right hand partly unrolled (the papers, so far as I could see, were about fifteen in number, of foolscap size, with large Arabic characters on them), when he said something in a language I did not understand. When the bow of our boat was abreast the bow of the dhow, which was only a trifle longer than the "Wave," I was in the act of stepping on board of her when I saw about eight Arabs crouched down in the bow of her with their rifles in the ready position. I shouted out to the Captain that they had their rifles loaded and were ready. As I shouted they fired at me, but missed me. As they fired I hit one of them on the head

with the hook and chain, and he fell down in the bottom of the dhow; two of them then rushed for me with their rifles clubbed, but one slipped, and fell back into the dhow; the other struck at me, but I ducked and caught the rifle in my hand; as I did so, I heard a volley poured into the pinnace from, apparently, all along the dhow. I struggled with the Arab with one foot on the dhow and one on our own boat; in the struggle we both fell across the gunnel of the dhow, the Arab being underneath, and we both rolled overboard between the dhow and the boat. I came up on her (the "Wave") other side, and swam to her after-part. There were then three Arabs on the canopy fighting with the Captain, he being abaft it. As I came up he fired his rifle and then clubbed it. There were then, so far as I could see, none of our crew on the boat, but about a dozen Arabs, the last one apparently falling overboard as I came up wounded. There were in the water swimming, Venning, a leading stoker, Bishop, an ordinary, and Massey, an A.B., all of whom were wounded. I then got hold of the weather-cloth to try to get on board under the canopy to help the Captain, as I had always kept two loaded revolvers and rifle under these. As I tried to get on board, the Arabs butted me in the chest with rifles, shoving me right under the water, and I came up again about 12 yards astern of the boat, almost exhausted. Venning, the leading stoker, was then assisting Bishop, ordinary, to the dingy astern of the pinnace, he being severely wounded. I then saw the Captain standing in the stern-sheets, his face covered with blood, without arms, holding his hands up as if to guard a blow. The Arabs were still on the canopy cutting at him with swords, and the rest of the Arabs occasionally firing at us in the water. I sang out to the Captain, "Take a revolver, they are under the canopy, loaded," but I do not think he heard me. I then told him to jump overboard, as I thought I might, if assisted, have been able to get him ashore. He then fell down in the stern-sheets. The Arabs then fired into the machinery of the boat, and threw several things overboard, and then began again to fire at us in the water; the tide had then taken me some considerable distance away from the boat. I then took my clothes off and struck out for the shore, about a mile and a half, apparently. Massey and Coliston were just ahead of me, Massey, who was badly wounded, saying he could not hold out any longer. Coliston and I then assisted him to the shore. On arrival there I saw the "Wave" coming towards us; when she arrived off the beach, the interpreter pulled ashore in the dingy for us, when we went on board and found the leading stoker, Venning, slightly wounded in the head, Aers, the writer, lying in the fore-castle apparently dead, and James, the stoker, unwounded in the fore-part of the boat, whilst the Captain was lying aft, dead, under the canopy, Tellis, his servant, being with him. We then looked after the wounded and went in search of the senior officer, the dhow shaping a course towards Waité. Captain Brownrigg fought desperately to the end.

(Signed) ALFRED YATES.

Inclosure 3 in No. 251.

*Deposition of Walter James, Stoker.*

I WAS in the steam-pinnace "Wave" on the 3rd December last, Captain Brownrigg being in command of her. Off the Island of Pemba I saw a dhow about 2 miles off coming towards us. When we got near to her I saw she had French colours flying. We went alongside of her, when the Arabs fired on us, hitting Monckley, a stoker, sitting alongside of me on the funnel; he fell overboard, knocking me with him. As I fell overboard I saw Arabs jumping into the boat. When I came up I got hold of the dingy, which was astern of the "Wave," when I saw three Arabs standing on the canopy, cutting at the Captain, who fired his rifle and turned the rifle over and used the butt; they then fired at me in the water, when I dived and swam away. While I was swimming I saw the Arabs chopping the boat with an axe, then I saw the dhow sail away. I got to an island by myself, and found three men—Massey, an A.B., Yates, coxswain of the pinnace, and Collinson, an A.B.—there. I lay on the beach until the "Wave" came to us and took me on board. When last I saw the Captain he was in the after-part of the boat, fighting very hard.

(Signed) WALTER JAMES.

## Inclosure 4 in No. 251.

*Deposition of Samuel Edward Massey, A.B.*

I WAS one of the crew of the steam-pinnace "Wave" on the morning of the 3rd December. We were going down to the dépôt at Funzi, when I saw a dhow coming across channel. She at first was about 3 or 4 miles off on our port beam. The Captain altered course to meet her, and when we got to her I saw she had French colours flying. The Captain passed the word forward for no one to board without orders. The captain of the dhow held up some papers in his hand, and pointed to the French flag. There were a lot of sheets of papers fastened together—I never saw dhows' papers before like them. I have seen Arab and English dhows' papers, but not French. They appeared about 15 inches long by 6 or 7 inches wide. There was a man on his knee behind the captain of the dhow, and I saw him load his rifle: it was a breech-loader. Coliston, one of the boat's crew, sang out and told the Captain of it. A lot of Arabs, from fifteen to twenty, then rose up (they had evidently been lying down) and fired. I was hit in the thigh and knee, arm and elbow, and knocked overboard by that fire. When I came up I made for the dingy astern of the pinnace, but did not get hold of it, as the Arabs fired at me. The Captain was standing up on the locker aft. I saw him fire two shots; the first one knocked an Arab overboard, the second I saw no result from. The Arabs then made a rush on to the canopy of the boat with swords, but the Captain fought them with great pluck and desperation with a clubbed rifle; but they beat him down, being above him, and were evidently afraid to close with him. After he fell I struck out for the shore, the Arabs being then in possession of the boat. I was assisted to the shore by Yates and Coliston, and do not think I could have got there without their help.

She was a taper dhow, without the usual rudder-head, her stern being something like a whaler's. She was, I should think, about 25 tons. I think I would know the man who held the papers up. He was a grey-headed man, with red whiskers showing grey through them.

(Signed) SAMUEL EDWARD MASSY, his × mark.

Witness:

(Signed) GEORGE FINLAY, A.P.

## Inclosure 5 in No. 251.

*Deposition of Assis Bernard Tellis, Captain's Steward.*

I WAS in the steam-pinnace "Wave" on the 3rd December, with my master, Captain Brownrigg, when he went alongside a dhow flying French colours. The Captain told the interpreter to ask the captain of the dhow something—I don't know what—when, soon after, the dhow fired, and some Arabs came into the boat. The Captain fired his rifle, and killed an Arab. I was in the after-part of the boat, with the Captain, and he had just told me to look at the time. The Arabs then came aft to fight with the Captain, who fought with a sword, but was soon cut across the nose, and could see no more. Then I sang out to the stoker, "Full speed ahead!" The Captain was then fighting with a telescope, and he hit an Arab on the head with it, who fell down at once, I think dead. I was behind the Captain, who sang out, "Venning! Venning! full speed ahead!" but no one answered. The Captain then said to me, "I'm going overboard." He was then trying to get something to fight with, but could not see anything. I was under the canopy, and came out to try and get a life-buoy, and an Arab man fired me and hit me in hand. I then fall down on the gratings. The Arabs then cut the Captain's head with swords, but he fought on, and said to me, "Tellis, give me some water;" but I could not. Then the Arab strike his head again, and Captain said, "I'm blind." Then he was shot in breast, and fell down on me. I lay down behind him. The Arabs (two) came there and threw the rudder overboard, and take everything from the lockers. They then kicked me three times, but I pretended to be dead. They looked at the Captain, but did not touch him, as they saw he was dead. The Arabs then left the boat, and in about ten minutes' time I get up and went forward, and saw the writer, who was not dead. Then I hoist the close pendant, and then sing out for Venning, who was swimming in the water. He came on board, and got up steam.

I saw about twelve Arabs aft, and I think there were about thirty or thirty-five of them.

(Signed) A. B. TELLIS.



## Inclosure 6 in No. 251.

*Deposition of William Venning, Leading Stoker.*

I WAS leading stoker of the "Wave" steam-pinnace. On Saturday, the 3rd December, 1881, Captain Brownrigg was in command of the boat. When going towards the depôt at Funzi I saw a dhow on the port beam. The Captain, who was steering, steered the boat round and went for the dhow. I then saw she had French colours flying, and we went up alongside without saying a word to her, the Captain's words being, "Steady, men; take it quiet; don't be in a hurry boarding the dhow." When alongside of her, a man whom I think was her captain, and who was standing aft on a sort of poop, opened a book and held it towards us, as if for us to read. He said something I could not understand, but fancy it was an order to crew. The book he held seemed to be like the papers I have seen in French dhows. When he spoke a volley was fired into us from the dhow, which knocked Massey, an A.B., who was standing on the forecastle of the boat, overboard. Yates, the coxswain, who was on the forecastle with him, hit an Arab with the chain-hook he had in his hand on the head, and they then closed and fell overboard. The Captain then shot an Arab standing on her forecastle, when four of them jumped from the dhow on the top of our canopy. The Captain then clubbed the rifle and knocked two or three of them about, but, though he fought desperately and gallantly, he had no chance, being too far below the Arabs to set well at them, though they could cut at his head and shoulders. I tried to get up to help him, but when just within reach of a revolver, under the canopy, I was knocked overboard by a blow from the butt-end of a rifle. I swam astern, and got into the dingy, hauled her up to the pinnace, and was in the act of getting into her, when I was again knocked overboard by a ball in the head. When I was in the dingy the Captain was standing in the stern-sheets, but was too powerless to fight any longer. The Arabs were still cutting and slashing at him.

After I was knocked overboard the second time I swam astern, and picked Bishop, ordinary, up, and put him holding on to the dingy; he was very badly wounded. The Arabs then pulled the dingy up alongside the pinnace, and killed Bishop, and I saw him sink. The Arabs then unshipped the rudder and let it go overboard, and also threw one rifle overboard. They then fired at me three or four shots. I then saw them pass the Captain's provisions, &c., into the dhow; they then ransacked everything in the boat, and left her. When they got on board the dhow they hauled the French colours down, and made straight for Waité. I waited until they had got a good distance from the boat, when I swam back to her (I was never more than about 150 yards from her) and got into her over the stern. Tellis, the Captain's servant, then came from under the canopy, and said to me, "Go ahead." The Captain was lying in the corner of the stern-sheets, dead, very badly cut about, evidently done after he was dead. I then tried the engines, and found them right, and started the boat, getting two oars astern to steer by, and picked up Cockroach, the interpreter. I then steamed to where I saw four of our crew on a reef, and picked them up. I then saw Aers, the writer, lying on the forecastle, and he asked me for water; he was very badly wounded. I bandaged him up as well as I could, but he only lived about an hour and a-half. The dhow appeared to me a Muscat dhow, of a good size. From eighteen to twenty Arabs in all, I think, boarded us. She was also full of people other than Arabs.

I would know the dhow again, and also some of her crew, particularly the man who held the papers. None of us had our arms. Monckley, a stoker, I saw knocked overboard by a shot, but he floated for a little time, until again hit, when he sank.

(Signed) WILLIAM VENNING.

No. 252.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 18, 1882.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, December 8, 1881.*

WITH reference to my other despatch of this date, I have the honour to report that immediately on hearing of the attack on the "London's" boat, and murder of Captain Brownrigg and seamen at Pemba, I paid a visit to His Highness Seyyid Barghash, and after acquainting him with the particulars of the sad event, represented to him the necessity of immediate action with a view to the search for and arrest of the authors of the outrage. His Highness appeared to be much concerned, and expressed deep regret

at the death of Captain Brownrigg. He promised at once to do all in his power capture the offenders, and afford reparation, and asked what steps I advised. I explained to His Highness that as the dhow was said to be under French colours at the time of attack, the inquiry in the first instance would rest with the French Consul, with whom I was about to communicate. But I requested His Highness to prepare and dispatch without delay a steamer, with a sufficient force, to Pemba, to arrest the Arab crew. His Highness was good enough to agree to do so at once, and said he should send General Mathews in command with full powers to take all needful measures in the matter. I then saw the French Consul, and received from him the promise of fullest inquiry, co-operation, and assistance in the matter, and it was arranged by him that his Chancellor M. Greffulhe, should proceed in His Highness' steamer to co-operate with and support the action of General Mathews.

Mr. Consul Holmwood was deputed by me to act in conjunction with M. Greffulhe and General Mathews, and to aid them with his advice and experience, and the expedition left Zanzibar on the morning of the 5th, in the "Star," for Pemba.

The force dispatched by the Sultan consisted of 100 men only. This was considered sufficient by General Mathews, who was authorized to employ the troops stationed in the island; as afterwards, however, appeared, it was quite inadequate to the undertaking.

As it was desirable to concentrate as large a naval force as could be conveniently mustered to blockade the eastern coast of Pemba, Lieutenant Goodridge, the Senior Lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship "London," who had assumed command on the death of Captain Brownrigg, sent up as many boats as could be spared for this purpose, and Her Majesty's ship "Philomel," which was fortunately in communication with Mozambique, was telegraphed for at once. She arrived to-day, and Captain Berne proceeds, at my desire, to Pemba this evening, where he will control the naval operations, and where the presence of the "Philomel" will, without doubt, have a salutary effect.

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Inclosure in No. 252.

*M. Ledoux to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

M. et cher Consul-Général,

*Zanzibar, le 4 Décembre, 1881.*

J'APPRENDS à l'instant par votre billet la fin déplorable de notre ami le Commandant Brownrigg, et je tiens à vous exprimer sans retard toute la douleur que j'éprouve et l'indignation avec laquelle j'ai su que le boutre dont il s'agit portait nos couleurs.

Je m'associerai de tout cœur à vous pour rendre au Commandant Brownrigg les honneurs publics qui sont dus à son haut mérite et à ses grandes qualités.

Si vous ne m'aviez pas prié de vous attendre je serais venu vous voir aussitôt pour aviser avec vous aux moyens les plus prompts d'arrêter les auteurs du meurtre, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été saisis, afin d'assurer l'action de la justice.

Veillez, Monsieur et cher Consul-Général, être auprès de Mme. Brownrigg l'interprète de ma profonde sympathie, et agréer, &c.

(Signé) G. LEDOULX.

(Translation.)

Monsieur et cher Consul-Général,

*Zanzibar, December 4, 1881.*

I HAVE this instant received your letter announcing the sad end of our friend Captain Brownrigg, and I hasten to express to you the deep sorrow it caused me, and my indignation at learning that the dhow in question was under French colours.

I shall join heartily with you in paying Captain Brownrigg the public honours due to his great merits and high qualities.

Had you not begged me to wait for you here, I should have come to you at once to concert with you the speediest means for arresting the culprits, if they are still at large, so as to ensure justice being done.

Be kind enough as to convey to Mrs. Brownrigg the expressions of my profound sympathy, and accept, &c.

(Signed) G. LEDOULX.

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No. 253.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 18, 1882.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, December 13, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to attach herewith copy of correspondence between the French Consul at Zanzibar, M. Ledoulx, the Senior Lieutenant in command of Her Majesty's ship "London," and myself, relative to the boarding of native dhows under French colours as a special and temporary measure, in order to prevent the escape of the Arab crew concerned in the attack on the "London's" boat.

It had occurred to me on hearing of the sad event that the Arabs might endeavour at once to cross over to the mainland and escape into the interior; and in my letter to Lieutenant Goodridge, Her Majesty's ship "London," of the 4th instant, I drew his attention to the advisability of watching all dhows leaving Pemba for the coast.

Lieutenant Goodridge, in his letter to me of the 5th, then raised the question of searching French dhows with the object of making his blockade more effectual, and he requested me to ask the sanction of the French Consul to this course as a temporary measure for the reasons pointed out by him, and he further requested that M. Ledoulx would refer to his Government should he feel unable to grant the required permission himself.

M. Ledoulx, being unable to authorize the boarding of French dhows, was good enough to comply with the request to telegraph to Paris on the subject. In reply, he was directed to await the arrival of the French corvette "Forfait," with the flag of the Commodore commanding the East India Station, and to confer with him on the subject. M. Ledoulx was therefore unable to sanction the boarding of dhows under the French flag; but in the meantime, as I am informed, the French Chancellor at Pemba, who was co-operating with the Sultan's officers in the search for the Arab crew, had, on his own responsibility and without communication with the French Consul, authorized Lieutenant Target, in charge of the "London's" boats, to board French dhows making for the mainland.

I have not yet received information as to whether Lieutenant Target has availed himself of this permission.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 253.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Acting Commander Goodridge.*

Sir,

*Zanzibar, December 4, 1881.*

I THINK it important that the officer in command of the cruising boats at the Island of Pemba should be instructed to keep a strict watch on all dhows making from Pemba for the mainland, as it is very probable that the Arabs concerned in the massacre of Captain Brownrigg and his boat's crew may attempt to make their escape in that way. I understand that two of the men who were with Captain Brownrigg are now at Pemba with Lieutenant Target, so I presume this officer will have no difficulty in scrutinizing all Arabs who may be thus met with. Of course any Arabs so detained on suspicion should be at once sent down to Zanzibar under a careful guard. I shall be further obliged by your instructing Lieutenant Target to hold the men under his orders at the disposal of Mr. Consul Holmwood, should their services be required to assist in the capture of the Arabs who were on board the French dhow.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 253.

*Acting Commander Goodridge to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, December 5, 1881.*

WITH reference to the efforts now being made to discover the dhow and her crew which fired on a boat belonging to this ship on the 3rd instant off Pemba Island, I have the honour to bring strongly before you the great assistance it would be if we were

temporarily authorized to search dhows under French colours in the neighbourhood of the Island of Pemba and in the Pemba Channel.

2. I consider it most likely that the crew will try and get away from Pemba separately in French dhows, as, owing to our being prohibited from even boarding them under ordinary circumstances, the chances of their being discovered are very small.

3. Taking into consideration the fact that the French Government has no force at its disposal in these waters to prevent improper use being made of its flag, and the possible reluctance of the French Consul to take upon himself the responsibility of granting the authority I now ask for, I would venture to submit that it might be proposed to him to communicate with his Government by telegraph with a view to the required permission being obtained in the present emergency. I need scarcely add that, in the event of the authority being obtained, it will be exercised with discretion, and every precaution will be taken to prevent all unnecessary interference with lawful traders.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) SOMERVILLE GOODRIDGE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 253.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to M. Ledoulx.*

Sir,

Zanzibar, December 5, 1881.

I HAVE received the accompanying letter from Lieutenant Goodridge, in command of Her Majesty's ship "London," regarding the search of dhows under the French flag making their way from Pemba to the mainland, as it is considered probable that the Arabs concerned in the late attack on the "London's" boat will endeavour to escape that way; and I do myself the honour to request you will favour me with an expression of your views on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 4 in No. 253.

*M. Ledoulx to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

M. et cher Consul-Général,

Zanzibar, le 7 Décembre, 1881.

EN réponse aux instructions que j'ai sollicitées par le télégraphe, au sujet de la demande que vous avait été faite par le Lieutenant Goodridge, je reçois à l'instant l'invitation d'attendre le "Forfait," qui sera en rade d'un moment à l'autre. Je dois m'entendre avec le Commandant-en-chef de la station de la Mer des Indes pour prendre, d'accord avec lui, toutes les mesures nécessaires. Il serait, d'ailleurs, possible, ainsi que je l'ai prévu dans les instructions verbales données à M. Greffulhe, que mon Chancelier substitué se soit déjà abouché avec notre Commandant, si le "Forfait" a passé en vue du "Star" dans le Canal de Pemba.

Agréez, &c.  
(Signé) G. LEDOULX.

(Translation.)

Monsieur et cher Consul-Général,

Zanzibar, December 7, 1881.

IN reply to my telegraphic request for instructions, on the subject of the request made to you by Lieutenant Goodridge, I have just been told to wait the arrival of the "Forfait," which is momentarily expected in harbour. I am to consult with the Commander-in-chief on the East Indian Seas, and take in concert with him all necessary measures. It is, moreover, possible, as I foresaw might happen when I gave my verbal instructions to my Chancelier, M. Greffulhe, that he has already been in verbal communication with the Commander-in-chief, if the "Forfait" should have passed through the Pemba Channel within sight of the "Star."

Accept, &c.  
(Signed) G. LEDOULX.

Inclosure 5 in No. 253.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to M. Ledoula.*

Sir,

Zanzibar, December 7, 1881.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of this date, informing me that you have received instructions by telegraph relative to the request made by Lieutenant Goodridge to await the arrival of the "Forfait," with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station on board, in order to confer with him on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 6 in No. 253.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Acting Commander Goodridge.*

Sir,

Zanzibar, December 7, 1881.

THE French Consul informs me that, in reply to his telegram regarding the search of French dhows as a special and temporary measure, he has received instructions to await the arrival of the "Forfait," bearing the flag of the French Commander-in-chief on the East India Station, and to confer with him on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 254.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 18, 1882.)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, December 14, 1881.

MR. CONSUL HOLMWOOD returned to Zanzibar this morning in company with the French Chancellor, M. Greffulhe, and I do myself the honour to annex the Reports I have received from him relating to the proceedings of the expedition dispatched to Pemba, and of his own action in connection therewith.

The capture of the chief offender, the owner and captain of the dhow, named Hindi-bin-Khatim, has been effected by General Mathews through information obtained by Mr. Holmwood, as detailed in his despatch of the 12th instant. This man has since died of the shock occasioned by the amputation of his leg and arm, rendered necessary by the nature of his wounds, but his deposition had been previously obtained by M. Greffulhe, who has taken the names of the other men engaged with him on board the dhow in the attack on the steam-pinnace. It would appear from Hindi's statement that eight Arabs only were in the dhow, of whom two were killed by Captain Brownrigg. As Hindi is also now dead, three are thus accounted for. One man to whom suspicion attaches has also been brought to Zanzibar, and is in prison, and four still remain at large.

Inclosure 1 in No. 254.

*Consul Holmwood to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

(Extract.)

Wete, Pemba, December 7, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that His Highness' ship "Star," conveying Brigadier-General Mathews with 100 native soldiers, M. Greffulhe, Chancellor to the French Consulate, and myself, arrived off this place yesterday morning. The vessel, however, got on a reef some miles outside the harbour, and it was noon before she was got off and brought inside, where she again went on shore.

Although the "Star" is not in an efficient state, we should have arrived the afternoon before, in time to land the troops, had she not struck on a rock through going out of the course laid down in the chart. She remained fast all night, but fortunately the weather remained moderate, and she was got off the next morning.

Previously to our second stranding, a sailing-boat belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London" had reported that the dhow which attacked the "Wave" had been captured

by Lieutenant Target and taken to the naval depôt at Funzi Island. M. Greffulhe decided, therefore, to proceed at once to the spot, and I accompanied in order to translate for him, and arrange for the dhow being formally transferred to the French authorities.

On arriving at the naval depôt we proceeded to inspect the captured vessel, which proved to be a small "dau," of the build peculiar to the Lamo coast. She appeared nearly new, and being only 20 tons, it is most improbable she can have come rightfully by the French colours and papers. No traces of these, however, were found in the dhow.

M. Greffulhe took the depositions of two parties who were present when Captain Brownrigg and his men were killed, and who identified the vessel as that of their murderers. He also took an inventory of the few articles found on board. Among these were two Arab chests containing a quantity of powder and bullets, and one Arab letter, the contents of which, however, threw no immediate light on the inquiry which is being instituted. He then took over formal charge of the captured vessel on behalf of the French Consulate at Zanzibar, giving a receipt for it.

It may be mentioned that on inspecting this dhow fresh traces of blood and other evidence indicated that a man had been shot on the half-deck astern, had been laid down on the floor below, where a shirt ("kamzu") had been torn from his body and his wound staunched with a rag which was still saturated with blood. The upper part of the shirt, which was lying by, was sprinkled with blood, and had been pierced by a bullet which must have passed through or close to the heart of the wearer. This was doubtless from the one shot fired by Captain Brownrigg after the attack commenced. There were clear indications that she had carried a full cargo of slaves. I took the depositions of one sailor and the interpreter present in the "Wave" with the late Captain Brownrigg, which I inclose. These show that, in his determination to do nothing that might offend any one under the French flag, Captain Brownrigg had purposely omitted the precaution of making ready even the few arms that were on board, and that the slave-dealers had in consequence readily overcome the faint resistance that could be offered by our boat's crew.

We did not reach Wete till sunset, when we found General Mathews on the point of proceeding inland. He had failed to obtain any information either from Naser-bin-Ali, the Chief of Wete, or from Mahomed-bin-Juma, the Governor of Kish Kash.

Knowing that Naser-bin-Ali, with his two sons,\* notorious slave-dealers, must be fully acquainted with the parties implicated and their present hiding-place, they having passed through his plantation with their slaves and left their dhow in a creek at the foot of his house in charge of his people, knowing also that almost every Arab residing in this district is connected with this Chief, both by family ties and by slave-dealing operations, I pressed General Mathews to make an immediate arrest of this man and his sons, feeling it would tend more than anything towards his success in capturing the parties he was searching after. I also advised the detention of the Governor of Kish Kash, who, as an authority of the Sultan's, should have taken active steps in the matter, but had done absolutely nothing.

I also, after communicating with Lieutenant Target, R.N., the officer in charge of the depôt and cruisers here, informed General Mathews that if he desired it a naval force of seventy officers and men should be landed to co-operate with him, and I suggested they might usefully garrison his base, the village and town of Wete; but he very decidedly declined the offer, saying he wished anything that might be done to be effected by his own troops.

M. Greffulhe concurred with me in both these representations.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 254.

*Deposition of William Coliston, Ordinary Seaman.*

ON Friday evening, near sunset, we anchored at Chak Chak Creek, and the Captain's galley was anchored with us. About 5.30 the next morning (Saturday, the 3rd December), we sighted a dhow near Mesal Island, and Captain Brownrigg ordered chase to be given, telling the coxswain of the galley he should return in an hour. We (in the "Wave") then went after the dhow, and shortly we sighted another dhow coming from the mainland towards Long Island. We boarded the dhow we had just sighted, and also another which came across us. Then the Captain noticed that the dhow we

\* Son and grandson.

had observed coming from the mainland was hugging the north shore of Long Island. He said this was strange, and he must board her. We went after her by the east end of the island, and when we got through the gap she was three-quarters of a mile off. The Captain looked at her with his glasses and remarked, "She is a French dhow. We will merely go alongside; we shan't fire—it will insult him; you need not take your arms." (The rifles were in the lockers unloaded, and we always took them out and loaded before going alongside of an incoming dhow.) As we neared her the nakhoda (I concluded), who was an Arab, held up a large roll of papers, and pointed to the French flag which was flying on a long pole on her starboard quarter. The interpreter said, "Shall I jump in, Sir?" The Captain said, "Wait a moment." Then a signal shot was fired, and in a second a volley was fired. I saw Massey, who was on the gunwale, fall overboard, and the writer fall down the stokehole. Immediately the Captain heard the one shot he unhooked the loaded rifle which always hangs under the canopy and fired. His shot was almost simultaneous with the volley. The Arabs immediately jumped on board, and I heard a sword unsheathed above me. I was standing near the engine. I looked up, and saw the Arab on the dhow above me aiming a blow at my head. I leaped back and the blow missed me; it cut through the life-line and partly through the galley funnel. I leapt on to the canopy. The Captain, who was in the stern-sheets, seized me, and tried to haul me aft, as I had stumbled on the canopy, which was round. I could not, however, recover myself, and he let me go again, and I tumbled overboard. As I rose to the surface I saw five Arabs all on the canopy, striking at the Captain with swords. He was defending himself, and striking at them with the butt-end of his rifle. I then made for the dingy, which was fastened about 12 feet off. I was in the act of getting in when I noticed an Arab in the stern of the dhow aiming at me with a gun. I dropped as he fired, but as I rose another shot was fired and missed me. The tide was running strong aft, and I was carried about 20 feet each time I dived. I tried to reach the dingy, but three times I was fired at, and the bullets struck the water close to my head. I saw during this time that the Captain was nearly disabled, and actually saw one severe sword-blow take effect on his head, and several cuts on his hands where they held the rifle. As I got near the dingy again I saw the Captain fall exhausted, and the Arabs jumped down on him; and I could see, from the motion of their swords, that they were despatching him. I then gave up my idea of getting into the dingy, and made for Massey, a seaman whom I had seen as I rose the first time, and who told me he was wounded all over. He was floating, but one arm and one leg were powerless. I told Massey I saw a canoe not far off, and would fetch it. I swam nearly up to her, but the three men in her would not take any notice of my cries. I then swam back to Massey, who was nearly exhausted. I put my arm under his, and swam with him to Long Island. The coxswain of the "Wave," Yates, was sighted on our way, and I called him to assist. We helped to bring the wounded man ashore. When we got on shore we saw the "Wave" under weigh. She sent a canoe off which was fastened to her. The canoe went and picked up the stoker, who was trying to reach the shore. The interpreter then left the "Wave" in the dingy and came to us. He took us off to the "Wave." The Captain was dead, and the writer died half-an-hour after. Monckley, a stoker, I saw shot in the water; he went down. Bishop, an ordinary seaman, was shot in the water, and seen to go down. We could see the dhow close in to Wete. We then steamed to Funzi. We then went in search of the Senior Officer, and it was not till 2 o'clock that we found him in a creek near Tongoni Gap. It was about 9 o'clock when we were boarded by the Arabs.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**  
*Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.*

*Pemba, December 6, 1881.*

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**Inclosure 3 in No. 254.**

*Statement of Cockroach, taken at Pemba, this 7th day of December, 1881.*

STATES: I am an interpreter in Her Majesty's ship "London," and last Saturday morning Captain Brownrigg started from Banani Point, in the Chak Chak River, about 6 A.M., in the "Wave." I was his interpreter. We boarded two dhows in Port Cockburn, and then Captain Brownrigg, having sighted a dhow near three rocks south of Vikunguni Island, went round by Kokota Gap to meet or intercept her, as she was creeping up under Kashani Island. When we got well through the gap, about 9 A.M., the Captain looked at her through his glass, and said, "She is a French dhow," and then

put on his uniform jacket. As we neared her I observed she was flying the French flag; it struck me as being a new one, and larger than usual. The nakhoda, an Arab, stood up aft and waved us off, showing a large bundle of papers. He said, "Keep off!" I was standing before the canopy. I said to the Captain "Shall I jump in?" He said "Wait." I could see three well-dressed Arabs sitting aft, and about seven sailors standing and sitting about. They were Arabs, and I saw no Swahilis who appeared to be sailors. I could see into the aft part of the dhow; it was filled with slaves, seated and closely packed, evidently a full cargo; but I could not see anything forward, as there was a "makuti" (cocoa-nut leaf) roof partly covered with "jamvi" (matting). The dhow had not lowered her sail, and everything—dhow, roofing, and sail—seemed quite new. She was of the kind known in Swahili as a "dau." The nakhoda, or the man I took to be such, threw down his papers, and as we came alongside, took up an ordinary "fataki" (cap) gun, raised it, and fired. The bullet went through my kanzu between my legs. I had at the moment mounted on the gunwale. Immediately after this shot a volley was fired from the two Arabs aft and about four on the roof. I saw the writer and a man named Bishop fall on the forecastle as if wounded. One of these cried out as if badly hurt. The rest went overboard—whether they were pushed or jumped I could not say. I then saw Venning, the leading stoker, climb up aft, and come forward towards me, the Captain calling out to him, "Full speed ahead!" As he got near me, and was just about to get down to his engines, he appeared to be struck, and went overboard. I jumped in after him (I had at the time crossed over from the dhow side to the other gunwale). I had heard one shot fired from our boat, but did not see who fired it. I jumped overboard because four Arabs with swords boarded us, and I had no weapon. Three went aft and one forward. I swam off to Uvinje Reef (about a mile) to a canoe I saw there. The stoker was trying to follow me, but he swam slowly; several shots were fired at him. On reaching the canoe I induced two men who were in the canoe to take me towards the "Wave," and I saw the dhow had gone on about 50 yards. On reaching the "Wave" I found the leading stoker had returned to her, and the Captain's Goa steward. The writer was lying forward dying, and the Captain aft quite dead. I asked the leading stoker to get up steam, and sent the canoe for the second stoker, who was swimming as if wounded not far off. I took the dingy myself, and rowed to Long Island, which was about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile off, and picked up three men who were nearly naked, one of whom was wounded. One was the coxswain, another a seaman, and the wounded man I don't know who he was. On reaching the "Wave" I found steam fully up, and we went to Funzi to see if any boat was there. There was an officer, Mr. Travers, at Ras Mkumbu, about 4 miles off to the south, but the coxswain decided to go in search of the Senior Officer. We got to Funzi at about 11 o'clock; the dhow was then just rounding the point going into Wete. We could not learn exactly where Lieutenant Target was, but we went up north and found him at Fundoo Gap about 12:30. Lieutenant Target at once left in the "Wave," and went down to Lieutenant Travers at Mkumbu Point. We did not go into Wete, or touch at Mahomed-ben-Juma's. We arrived at Mr. Travers' boat, the "Alina," at about 5:30 P.M. Mr. Travers was then ordered to go straight to Zanzibar with the "Wave" and the bodies of the Captain and writer. Lieutenant Target came to the depot at Funzi. The next morning about 6 we went to Wete, which we reached about 11 A.M., boarded all the dhows, and I then went on shore for information, but could get none, although crowds of the population came down, evidently knowing all that had occurred. We then went up the creek, and immediately after rounding the first reach saw a dhow without mast being poled down. Both Coliston and myself thought she looked like the dhow which had attacked us. Before we could reach her she was taken into a little creek, and the two men in her ran away. We took her away to Funzi. We did not proceed up the creek, nor go to Naser-ben-Ali's house.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,

*Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.*

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Inclosure 4 in No. 254.

*Lieutenant Colonel Miles to Consul Holmwood.*

Sir,

*Zanzibar, December 12, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th December, reporting your proceedings so far at Pemba. It is to be regretted that so much valuable time has been lost, and I have spoken to the Sultan on the subject. His Highness has repeated to me the assurance he formerly gave that General



Mathews had full powers to carry out any measures he thought proper, and that the conduct of affairs was entirely in his hands. His Highness has informed me that General Mathews has not asked for any more troops, but I have insisted on an additional force being sent, and the "Star" leaves this evening with 250 picked men to reinforce him.

I have requested that all houses in Pemba may be searched, if necessary, and that any advice or suggestions offered by you and M. Greffulhe to General Mathews may be acted upon without delay.

His Highness has stated to me that he has no objection whatever to British sailors being landed at Wete or elsewhere in Pemba, if thought expedient.

In the event of any blue-jackets being landed, however, it is necessary that the greatest care should be taken to guard against surprise by the Arabs.

I trust the additional troops and orders now sent may enable General Mathews to capture the remaining offenders without delay or difficulty.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

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Inclosure 5 in No. 254.

*Consul Holmwood to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

(Extract.)

*Wete, Pemba, December 9, 1881.*

IN continuation of my Report of the 7th instant, I have the honour to inform you that Brigadier-General Mathews has arrested three Arabs on suspicion of having been on board the dhow from which the attack on the "Wave" was made. No absolute proof has been found against any of them; one, however, is a brother-in-law of, and has been living with, the owner of the dhow, Hindi-bin-Khatim, and the French papers which were used on board have been found in the house, together with a number of letters; the whole of these have been handed to M. Greffulhe, who informs me it is fully proved that the Arab Hindi-bin-Khatim had quite recently purchased the captured dhow of an Indian British subject, and having lost his own vessel, which had French papers and colours, he made use of these for his new purchase. The man himself, M. Greffulhe says, has been for many years a French subject, and is well known at the French Consulate at Zanzibar; he was imprisoned for slave-dealing only a few months since, he believes at the instance of M. Ledoulx.

Under these circumstances, M. Greffulhe states he has no hesitation in treating the dhow, as well as her owner, as under French jurisdiction. M. Greffulhe has shown no disposition to consult me further in this matter; and not having seen the papers or the other proofs, I am unable to give any details regarding them. I have learned, however, from a reliable informant, that about eight months since Hindi-bin-Katim paid a considerable sum to Naser-bin-Ali, Chief of Wete, for his good offices in arranging a marriage between him and his ward, Binti Salim, whose sister had previously married the Chief's only son. Hindi-bin-Khatim is known to be in this neighbourhood, and he is sure of sympathy and assistance whilst he remains in the district, not only on account of his having supplied the land-holders with slaves for so long a period, but also because all are now more or less connected with him by family ties.

The principal party whom it is desired to capture being thus still at large, and there being no certainty that any one of those who took part in the murderous attack on our cruisers has been secured, I considered it my duty to make some protest against the course which was being pursued in leaving the capture of Captain Brownrigg's murderers to the uncertain information of chance informers and the improbable contingency of obtaining any clue from the disaffected Arab population of the district; for this, it appeared to me—and M. Greffulhe and Lieutenant Target agreed in the opinion—was all that had been done hitherto.

Choosing an opportunity on the evening of the 8th instant, when both these gentlemen were present, I called General Mathews' attention to what I had previously urged upon him on more than one occasion, namely, the arrest of the Chief of Wete and his son and grandson, and the institution of a thorough search of every house throughout the district, and stated that both M. Greffulhe and Lieutenant Target agreed with me that the adoption of these measures at once on our arrival would have led to better results than those at present attained. I reminded him that Lieutenant Target, at my request, had offered to place a naval force at his disposal to occupy Wete and secure his base, leaving his small force free for the carrying out of more energetic

measures. I added that all the culprits being apparently still at large, and three days of most valuable time having elapsed without obtaining any certain results, I now felt compelled to press these recommendations upon him, and I begged he would understand that I did so officially. M. Greffulhe and Lieutenant Target informed General Mathews that they quite concurred in what had been said.

General Mathews replied that he saw no reason for accepting the offer of aid, as he considered his own force sufficient for the work he was charged with; that, respecting the searching of houses, he should have no hesitation in entering any he suspected, and that, with regard to Naser-bin-Ali and his sons, he would consider our recommendation.

I informed General Mathews that, in making this protest, I had merely fulfilled my duty, and it now only remained to report the view I had taken of the matter. I begged him, however, to let no consideration prevent his arresting the Chief of Wete and his family, as it could do no harm, and I felt assured the step would be followed by immediate disclosures regarding Hindi and his accomplices.

I consider that the arrest of Naser-bin-Ali and the leading Arabs of Wete is absolutely indispensable for the success of General Mathews' expedition, but finding that M. Greffulhe is not prepared, without referring for instructions, to go further than express his opinion, it is impossible for me to adopt a more decided course.

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Inclosure 6 in No. 254.

*Consul Holmwood to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

Sir,

*Wete, Pemba, December 10, 1881.*

IT is satisfactory to be able to report that General Mathews has at length taken upon himself the responsibility which he had hitherto declined, he having yesterday arrested Naser-bin-Ali, Chief of Wete, conveyed him on board the "Star," and ordered her to proceed with him to Zanzibar. Although this can only be looked upon as a half-measure, yet it is in the right direction.

On seeing the anchor being weighed, Naser-bin-Ali gave in, acknowledging that he knew the whereabouts of Hindi-bin-Khatim, and intimating his willingness to deliver him up within forty-eight hours. General Mathews then released him; but he informs me he has taken good security for the performance of his promise, including the forfeiture of his (Ali-bin-Naser's) and his children's estates in the event of its non-fulfilment. As their landed property alone is worth something like 20,000*l.*, nothing can be more substantial than the guarantee, provided it has been properly drawn up or regularly entered into.

General Mathews looks upon the capture of Hindi-bin-Khatim as now certain, and, if the Chief is not again deceiving him, he can hardly escape. My only fear is that the Arabs look upon this tardy and partial arrest as a sign of weakness or want of authority, and that they will use the interval accorded to them for getting the man out of the country. However, under the circumstances, we can only acquiesce in General Mathews' action, and patiently await the result.

In the meantime, M. Greffulhe and I have joined in offering a reward of 200 dollars for information which shall lead to the capture of Hindi, and 50 dollars for each of his men.

Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" has reached Pemba, and I have requested Captain Berners to bring her up to Wete, in order to impress the disaffected Arabs of this district, many of whom think that the present troubles will pass over without any real action being taken, as similar troubles have passed away before.

As Lieutenant Target is now giving over charge of the Pemba station, which has been under his command since Captain Brownrigg's death, I would take this occasion to mention the unvaried courtesy he has shown, both to M. Greffulhe and myself, in responding to the somewhat numerous requests for the use of his boats which our situation here has obliged us to make. Lieutenant Target, moreover, although fully occupied in the superintendence of his station, has readily acquiesced in our suggestions for changing, from time to time, the disposition of his boats; and he has always been ready to afford his assistance and advice on every occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed)      FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

P.S. 2 P.M.—Naser-bin-Ali has just sent to say that Hindi is hidden in a wood close by, and that he has people watching him and ready to conduct the Sultan's troops

to the spot. General Mathews is therefore marching to the place indicated, with his whole available force, in order to surround the wood and prevent all possibility of escape.  
F. H.

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Inclosure 7 in No. 254.

*Consul Holmwood to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

Sir, *Wete, Pemba, December 12, 1881.*  
I HAVE the honour to report the capture and death of Hindi-bin-Khatim, who owned and was in command of the dhow which made the recent murderous attack on our steam-pinnace in which Captain Brownrigg was killed. He was seized about dawn this morning after a desperate resistance, in which he was seriously wounded, and he died to-night from exhaustion, consequent upon two successive amputations which he underwent during the day.

In relating the circumstances under which this notorious slave-dealer was taken, it is necessary briefly to state what occurred between the date of my last Report and his capture.

General Mathews' expedition on the afternoon of the 10th instant, to the place indicated by the Chief of Wete, resulted, I regret to say, in a total failure. He surrounded the wood in which he was told Hindi-bin-Khatim was then hidden, but on searching it found no trace even of his having been there, nor could he obtain any information either from the guides furnished him or from the people in the neighbourhood.

He now saw that nothing was to be hoped for from the Arabs, who had all along been deceiving him, and the next morning he therefore again arrested Naser-bin-Ali, together with his grandson and some of their relations, and sent them off to Zanzibar. He also burnt down the house of Hindi-bin-Khatim, and confiscated all his property.

Whilst General Mathews was engaged in taking his prisoners off to the "Star," a native lad crept up to the tree under which I was sitting and asked to speak to me alone, as he feared being seen by the people of Wete. I took him aside, and he then stated he was a slave of the man who was harbouring Hindi, and had seen where his master had hidden him. He gave me full details respecting the place and people, but he said that any attempt to move soldiers in that direction during the day would be useless, as the people of the place were watching, and ready to give timely warning of their approach.

Being quite satisfied that the lad was speaking the truth, and fearing his detention would be noticed by some of the spies constantly passing through the camp, I told him to conceal himself in the adjacent jungle and return to the camp at sunset, promising him a reward proportionate with the success that might attend his information.

On communicating this intelligence to General Mathews he got ready a party of picked men, and on the return of the lad set off under his guidance. On reaching the place they found that Hindi and several followers had left at nightfall and proceeded towards the east coast of the island. They soon procured a guide who showed them the road taken by the slave-dealers, and shortly came upon a house from which they had but recently fled. They were able, however, to follow their tracks, and after a difficult march came to the hut where they were actually concealed. It was very dark, and difficult, consequently, to properly surround this hut; but General Mathews, having made his dispositions, went forward to summons those inside to surrender. A rush was, however, immediately made, and the slave-dealers tried to cut their way through, sword in hand. One man charged General Mathews, who, in self-defence, was compelled to shoot him down. Two others were captured unwounded, but another managed to get past the troops and escape. They then found that one man still remained inside, and were obliged to break the wall to get at him. He, however, made so desperate a resistance that the soldiers were compelled to shoot away his sword hand, and even then could not secure him until they had fired two shots into his legs.

On bringing him to the camp they found he was the man Hindi-bin-Khatim, and M. Greffulhe at once took his deposition, which amounts, I understand, to a full confession of everything laid to his charge.

It was found necessary by the two surgeons who landed from Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" to amputate both his hand and leg. They performed the first without difficulty, but recommended that the patient should be immediately taken down to Zanzibar for the more serious operation. Captain Berners at once placed the steam-pinnace and one of his surgeons at General Mathews' disposal for this purpose, but he

declined this offer and decided to send him in the "Star," which is expected to-morrow. The surgeons, however, reported that to delay his removal would be fatal. General Mathews then decided that the second operation should be performed on the spot, but the man was unable to rally from the shock, and died about twelve hours afterwards.

Hindi-bin-Khatim being a French subject, M. Greffulhe took all responsibility regarding him upon himself, and I was careful to avoid any interference, or making any but general inquiries regarding him. M. Greffulhe, however, informed me that he recognized the man at once as one who had long been known at the French Consulate, and that the evidence he had given proved conclusively that he had purchased the dhow and used the French flag and papers belonging to another vessel he had recently lost for the purpose of more safely running a cargo of 100 slaves he had bought on the coast. In his confession he further declared that of seven Arabs and one native sailor who were on board the dhow, two had been shot by Captain Brownrigg during the attack, and, himself being captured, there remained only five of the guilty parties at large. These he named, and stated they were now hiding in the neighbourhood of Chak Chak. A few of the slaves only brought across in his dhow have been taken, but I understand they recognize one of those taken in company with Hindi as belonging to his crew. All the parties, however, are to proceed to Zanzibar to-morrow for the purpose of being examined by the French Consul.

General Mathews has not proceeded to Chak Chak to follow up the clue he has now obtained; indeed, he and his small force are too fatigued by constant watching and night-marching to move until they have obtained rest; he has therefore sent to the Wali of Chak Chak, requesting him to apprehend the men indicated in Hindi-bin-Khatim's confession. Captain Berners, however, at once offered to place his steam-boats at General Mathews' disposal to convey his troops round to Chak Chak by sea, and I trust that if the "Star" brings reinforcements to-morrow morning there will be no delay in making a simultaneous movement on the place by sea and land. This appears both to Captain Berners and myself the best remaining chance of securing those of the crew who are still at large.

I cannot close this Report without remarking upon the steadiness, good behaviour, and patient endurance of the Sultan's native force. They have had to keep guard day and night over a considerable village and its approaches, also to furnish patrols and outposts; yet they have always been ready at a moment's notice to march on the expeditions, generally occupying the whole night, which their leader has ordered. General Mathews himself has worked indefatigably; indeed, I fear he has over-exerted himself. If the remainder of his troops are equal to the small body here present, he has reason to be proud of the force under his command, and no officer could better deserve the confidence which he has inspired among his men.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

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Inclosure 8 in No. 254.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Consul Holmwood.*

Sir,

*Zanzibar, December 12, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your three Reports of the 9th, 10th, and 12th instant, regarding your proceedings at Pemba with the expedition dispatched by His Highness for the capture of the Arab crew of the dhow engaged in the attack on the "London's" boat. I beg to express my appreciation of the tact, energy, and judgment shown by you on all occasions when co-operating with General Mathews and the French Chancellor, and my sense of the valuable aid you have rendered in promoting the success of the expedition, especially with regard to the capture of the chief offender, Hindi-bin-Khatim. Your action throughout has my approval and concurrence.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

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No. 255.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 18, 1882.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, December 15, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival here of the French corvette "Le Forfait," bearing the flag of the Commodore of the Indian Station. She arrived from Aden on the 12th instant, Captain Le Timbre at once calling upon me. On this occasion, as well as on my return visit, the Commodore referred in general terms to the recent murderous attack on our steam-pinnace, and expressed his deep regret at the death of Captain Brownrigg.

On the 14th instant the French aviso "Adonis" entered the harbour. She left the next morning for Pemba, where, I understand, she is to cruize for some time in order to make a careful search of all vessels bearing the French flag, in order to discover, if possible, how far they are engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 256.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 18, 1882.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, December 15, 1881.*

I HAVE had the honour this day to dispatch to your Lordship the following telegram:—

"French Consul has declared dhow not entitled French protection, and has withdrawn from further intervention. Captain of dhow captured, but has died of wounds. Remainder crew still uncaught, but search continues. Dhow been recovered. She had 8 Arabs and 100 slaves on board at time of attack."

I have now to annex copy of correspondence with the French Consul, M. Ledoulx, on the subject of the dhow and her captain being under French jurisdiction. M. Ledoulx finds that the dhow is of new construction and of small size, and that the French papers supposed to belong to her seized at Pemba really referred to another dhow of larger size, which was wrecked some time ago near the mainland. He believes that Hindi-bin-Khatim transferred these old papers to his new vessel without authorization, and that consequently she had no right or title to fly the French flag.

With regard to Hindi-bin-Khatim himself, who has for years been looked on as a French protégé, the explanations given by M. Ledoulx as to his having no right to be so considered are not so satisfactory to me, but I shall ascertain from M. Ledoulx further particulars and explanations regarding him.

The dhow has been brought to Zanzibar by His Highness' steamer "Star," and has been taken possession of by the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "London" at my request, from the French Consul on receipt.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 256.

*M. Ledoulx to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

Monsieur et cher Consul-Général,

*Zanzibar, le 14 Décembre, 1881.*

JE m'empresse de vous informer qu'il résulte de l'instruction à laquelle je n'ai point cessé de me livrer depuis le 4 de ce mois, au sujet des faits déplorables qui s'étaient passés la veille au matin dans le voisinage de Pemba, ainsi que de l'ensemble des constatations, dépositions, faits, et preuves recueillis ou établis pour la plupart en présence de Mr. Holmwood, Consul d'Angleterre; du Général Mathews, Commandant-en-chef les troupes du Sultan; de Mr. Target, Lieutenant de Vaisseau du "London;" et de plusieurs matelots Anglais.

1. Que le nommé Salé Hindi-bin-Hatim, patron du boutre incriminé, n'a jamais eu aucun droit ni aucun titre à la protection Française; qu'il est né à Mascate, où il a encore sa famille; qu'il n'a jamais été domicilié dans nos Colonies; que Son Altesse le Sultan n'a point cessé de le reconnaître comme son sujet, puisqu'il y a à peine deux mois

elle le détenait encore dans ses prisons sans m'en avoir aucunement averti ; que le nommé Salé Hindi-bin-Hatim ne se reconnaissait aucunement lui-même des droits ou des titres à la protection Française, puisqu'il a subi son emprisonnement sans se réclamer de mon Consulat ; puisqu'il nous est complètement inconnu ; puisqu'il ne s'est jamais présenté devant nous quoiqu'il ait fait à différentes reprises plusieurs longs séjours à Zanzibar.

2. En ce qui concerne l'identité du boutre incriminé et ses droits à porter nos couleurs ; il a été dûment constaté et établi, comme il est dit plus haut, que le boutre saisi à Pemba, et reconnu pour être celui qui était monté par Salé Hindi-bin-Hatim, est de construction toute récente ; qu'il est du modèle des bâtiments faits à Mombas ; qu'il ne jauge que 12 tonneaux et 25 centièmes ; qu'il ne porte ni numéro d'ordre, ni nom, ni indication d'aucune sorte, comme le font, d'ordinaire, les boutres armés dans nos Colonies ; qu'il n'a jamais été dans les possessions Françaises ; qu'il est venu de Pemba ici il y a trois ou quatre mois ; qu'il a fait plusieurs séjours à Zanzibar, et, notamment, un d'un mois et demi, sans qu'il ait été vu portant nos couleurs, et sans que son patron, ou tout autre pour lui, ait jamais sollicité ni obtenu de l'autorité Française le moindre document, ni le moindre visa ; qu'il n'est point inscrit sur les registres de navigation de ma Chancellerie.

Parmi les papiers saisis chez un nommé Suléiman-bin-Abdallah, à Pemba, il s'est trouvé, il est vrai, un permis de navigation de \_\_\_\_\_, à Mayotte, le 16 Avril dernier pour un boutre nommé "Zouhouira," mais ce permis porte que le boutre en question jauge 41 tonneaux et 8 centièmes, et ne peut point par conséquent se rapporter au boutre incriminé, dont le tonnage est de 12 tonneaux et 25 centièmes. S'il est à présumer que le permis dont il s'agit avait été délivré pour le boutre perdu à Simbaouranga, il n'en demeure pas moins établi qu'il n'avait aucun rapport avec le boutre incriminé.

Pour ces motifs, et pour plusieurs autres qu'il serait trop long d'énumérer ici, mais que je me réserve de relater s'il y a lieu, à qui de droit, je déclare :—

1. Que le nommé Hindi-bin-Hatim n'a aucun droit, ni aucun titre à la nationalité ou à la protection Française.

2. Que le boutre qu'il montait lors des fâcheux événements du 3 Décembre, s'il avait arboré nos couleurs, les avait indignement usurpées. En conséquence, l'autorité Française ne peut—

(1.) Que déclarer son incompétence de fait et de droit dans cette question.

(2.) Ordonner que l'instruction commencée par elle le 4 de ce mois sera close et arrêtée.

(3.) Laisser à qui il appartiendra le soin de poursuivre l'enquête et de prononcer le jugement à intervenir.

Je fais aujourd'hui même une déclaration analogue à Son Altesse le Sultan, et je tiens à sa disposition tous les documents, pièces à conviction, et tous autres objets dont l'instruction m'a rendu momentanément détenteur.

Veillez, &c.

(Signé) G. LEDOULX.

(Translation.)

Monsieur et cher Consul-Général,

Zanzibar, December 14, 1881.

I HASTEN to inform you of the result of the inquiry, in which I have been unceasingly engaged since the 4th of this month, as to the sad facts which took place on the morning of the 3rd near Pemba, and also of the examination into the statements, depositions, facts, and proofs gathered or established chiefly before Mr. Holmwood, British Consul ; General Mathews, Commander-in-chief of the Sultan's forces ; Mr. Target, Lieutenant, Her Majesty's ship "London," and several British sailors.

1. Saleh Hindi-bin-Khatim, master of the dhow implicated, has never had any right or any title to French protection. He was born in Muscat, where his family still is ; he has never been domiciled in our Colonies ; His Highness the Sultan has never ceased to look upon him as his subject, as is proved by his having, within the last two months, put him in prison without giving me any notice of the fact ; Saleh Hindi-bin-Khatim himself did not look upon himself as having any rights or titles to French protection, since he underwent his imprisonment without applying to my Consulate ; he is completely unknown to us ; he has never appeared before us during his many long periods of sojourn at Zanzibar.

2. As regards the identity of the dhow and its right to our flag, it has been duly proved and established that the vessel seized at Pemba and recognized as the one which carried Saleh Hindi-bin-Khatim is of quite modern construction ; that it is of the pattern of those built at Mombasa ; that it only measures 12.25 tons ; that it carries neither number nor name, nor mark of any kind, as vessels fitted out in our Colonies generally

do; that it has never been in French possessions; that it came here from Pemba some three or four months ago; that it has stayed several times at Zanzibar, once for a period of six weeks, without having been seen to hoist our colours, and without its master or anyone else for him having ever asked for or obtained any document or visa whatever from the French authorities; that it is not down in the shipping register of any Chancery.

Among the papers seized in the house of one Suleiman-bin-Abdullah, in Pemba, there was, it is true, a shipping pass from Mayotte, dated the 16th April last, for a vessel named "Zouhoua," but this pass states that the vessel in question measures 41·8 tons, and, consequently, cannot refer to the accused vessel, which measures 12·25 tons. Even supposing that the pass in question had been given to the vessel lost at Simbouranga, it is none the less proved that it has nothing to do with the accused vessel.

For the above reasons, and several others too long to enumerate here, but which I can give if called upon to do so, I declare:—

1. That the aforesaid Hindi-bin-Khatim has no right and no title to French nationality or protection.

2. That if the vessel on which he was on the 3rd December did hoist the French flag, it did so illegally. Consequently, the French authorities can only—

(1.) Declare their complete incompetence to deal with this case.

(2.) Order that the inquiry commenced by them on the 4th of this month shall be closed and terminated.

(3.) Relinquishing future pursuit of the inquiry, and the judgment which may result from it.

I am making a similar declaration to-day to the Sultan, and hold all the documents, evidence, and other objects, which have come into my temporary possession during the inquiry, at his disposal.

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

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Inclosure 2 in No. 256.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to M. Ledoulx.*

Sir,

*Zanzibar, December 15, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, informing me of the result of your inquiries and proceedings in regard to the native dhow which was commanded by Hindi-bin-Khatim at the time of the attack on Her Majesty's ship "London's" steam-pinnace, in which Captain Brownrigg was killed.

I understand that you have arrived at the conclusion that the said Hindi-bin-Khatim had no right or title to French protection, and that the vessel he commanded had usurped the French colours.

I note that you have therefore decided you are incompetent to deal with the question, and have withdrawn from any further inquiry into, and prosecution of, the case you had commenced against both the dhow and the owner and his crew.

I also note that you have communicated this decision to His Highness the Sultan, and that you hold at his disposal all the papers, depositions, and documents in your possession connected with the case.

Under these circumstances, I shall be obliged if you will inform me when it will be convenient for you to re-transfer the dhow which M. Greffulhe took over from the charge of the capturing officer at Pemba, and I will request Commander, Goodridge, of Her Majesty's ship "London," to receive her from you.

I beg to express my sincere thanks for the very cordial co-operation and support you have accorded to me throughout the operations which have followed the late murderous attack on our cruising boat, and for the energetic action you have taken during the time you assumed the direction of the inquiry on behalf of the Government of the French Republic. I would also beg you to convey to M. Greffulhe my thanks for the great assistance he has rendered in tracing the guilty parties and recording evidence. I shall not fail to bring to the notice of my Government your courtesy and energetic action in dealing with this untoward affair.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 257.

*Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Foreign Office, January 18, 1882.*

YOUR telegram of 16th.

It is essential that the Sultan should try the prisoners. Demand trial accordingly. Watch proceedings, and report.

No. 258.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 21.)*

(Telegraphic.)

*Zanzibar, January 21, 1882.*

SULTAN does not wish to hold further trial. He accepts results of his own and our inquiries, though he declines to pass judgment. He writes that he has never executed criminals, and requests that punishment of these two be imprisonment for life; or, if capital punishment be necessary, he will surrender them to us for execution. His objection to execute is probably owing to his advisers holding that Moslem cannot be lawfully executed for killing one of another faith.

No. 259.

*Earl Granville to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Foreign Office, January 25, 1882.*

YOURS of 21st.

Sultan alone has jurisdiction. If he considers prisoners guilty, and sentences them to imprisonment for life, the extreme sentence by the law of the country, the ends of justice will be satisfied, and on this Her Majesty's Government must insist.

No. 260.

*Earl Granville to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Foreign Office, February 6, 1882, 2.30 P.M.*

WHAT action has been taken on my telegram of 25th ultimo?

No. 261.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received February 7, 1882.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, December 31, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report, in continuation of previous despatches, that General Mathews returned to Zanzibar on the 20th December, 1881, in the steamer "Star," with his force, and bringing with him two Arabs as prisoners, accused of being implicated in the outrage on the "London's" boat.

General Mathews, after visiting the Sultan, came and gave me a brief account of his proceedings at Pemba, and of his successful capture of these men. He stated that in his belief his prisoners were the only survivors of the crew of the dhow, the two remaining unaccounted for, of whom he could find no trace, having probably died of their wounds in the jungle. He also informed me that he had arrested and brought down 22 notorious Arab slave-dealers, besides about 130 raw slaves whom he had picked up at plantations and barracoons in different parts of the island.

On seeing the Sultan the next day I was informed by him that he intended to hold an inquiry into the complicity of the two Arabs brought down, and His Highness added that he would also inquire about and deal with the twenty-two Arab slave-dealers as they deserved. Friday, the 23rd December, was fixed by His Highness for the trial of the two men, and I requested that on a subsequent day he would send them to the Consulate



for examination by myself, as it would be necessary for me to form my own opinion as to their guilt or innocence in the matter. To this His Highness acceded, and it was arranged that they would be sent over in the following week. His Highness on this occasion informed me that Nasir-bin-Ali, the Governor of Waité, would remain in confinement, and I understood him to say that Nasir's sons would be imprisoned with him.

A translation of the statement made by the two accused Arabs, as recorded by His Highness' Secretary at the inquiry on the 23rd December, is herewith attached for your Lordship's information.

At my suggestion, the Sultan has called on General Mathews for a Report of his proceedings at Pemba. It has been submitted to His Highness in English, and as I have been obliged with a perusal I am able to annex a copy. It is concise, but forms a useful adjunct to Mr. Consul Holmwood's Reports which formed accompaniments to my despatch of the 14th December, and together these Reports present a sufficiently comprehensive view of the operations of the expedition during its stay at Pemba.

There is still some doubt as to the actual number of which the crew of the dhow was composed. In the statement made by the nakhoda, or captain, Hindi-bin-Khatim, to the French Chanceller, in his dying hour, the number given is eight, but later information gathered by General Mathews and other evidence reduce this to seven. The names given are: Hindi-bin-Khatim, the captain and owner of the dhow; Khalfan-bin-Khatim, his brother; four Arab sailors named Khamis, Saced, Mesood-bin-Loweylin, Nasir Yal Saadi, and one slave of the captain's named Moosa.

The Arabs are, of course, interested in stating the number of the crew as low as possible; but on the evidence I feel inclined to accept the number seven as correct. I also accept the fact that two of the Arab crew, viz., Khamis and Saced, were killed on board the dhow during the encounter. Regarding the two still unaccounted for, viz., Nasir Yal Saadi and Moosa, General Mathews expresses the opinion that they have succumbed to their wounds; but this view I do not adopt. It is very probable they were wounded, but if they were dead the Arabs at Pemba would have been anxious to adduce proof by bringing witnesses and showing their graves. Their disappearance, however, has been mysterious, and I believe they are still in hiding. The capture of Moosa is of no importance as he was a slave, and it would be improper to punish him, but it is not advisable that the murderer of Englishmen should go at large unpunished, and I shall press His Highness to ascertain the fate of Nasir Yal Saadi.

It is now quite clear to us that the leader and instigator of the outrage was the captain and owner of the dhow, Hindi-bin-Khatim. He fought in defence of his contraband venture and out of hatred to the English, and it was his spirit and example that inspired the others. The crew, however, it must be confessed, showed no backwardness in responding to his orders, and if the affair was not a carefully planned and premeditated one, they exhibited a unity of mind and action in their animosity that makes them equally culpable with their leader.

Hindi-bin-Khatim is a native of Oman, and he has been for several years in these parts. For some time past he had been distinguished as one of the chief runners of slave cargoes in Pemba, and in this Traffic he had gained profit and notoriety. After a short stay at Mayotte he appears to have become recognized as a French subject, and to have obtained papers for a dhow purchased by him named the "Zohora." The papers found at Pemba were, however, incomplete, and there is some doubt whether he was registered as the owner, or only as the captain of this vessel.

Hindi traded between Pemba and Kilwa in slaves, but his dhow was wrecked two or three months ago on the mainland, and he was imprisoned for a short time by the Sultan. On being released he purchased the present dhow, and it was whilst running his first cargo in her, after having unauthorizedly transferred to her the papers and flag of the "Zohora," that he met Captain Brownrigg.

On the arrival of the dhow at Waité, after the encounter, the slaves were handed over to the auctioneer, Saad-Allah, for sale, while Hindi went to the house of a relative, Suliman-bin-Abdullah, where he remained two or three days, and then made his way north. No clue to him could be found until the 11th December, when a slave named Fallibasi gave information to Mr. Holmwood that Hindi was concealed in the house of his (Fallibasi's) master, an Arab named Mattar-bin-Nasir, at Shemoni. From hence he was traced by General Mathews to the house of Saleh-bin-Rabooof, at Chimba, which was surrounded by General Mathews. Early on the morning of the 12th Saleh and three other Arabs rushed out to the attack, and Saleh was shot down in self-defence by General Mathews, two of the rest were taken prisoners, and one escaped. Hindi was concealed in an inner apartment, and was called on to surrender. He had bound a cloth round his left arm as a shield, and replied by cutting down the native officer who entered the door

with his sword. General Mathews then gave the order to fire, and Hindi fell with three bullets in him. He was brought down to the shore, where his deposition was taken, and his leg and arm were amputated by the surgeons of "Philomel" and "London," but he succumbed to the shock the same night.

The statements of Fallibasi and his wife are attached. It was by the aid of this information that the capture of Hindi was effected, and I have thought it proper to give them a reward of 400 rupees. The Sultan has freed them, and has also made them a present.

The two Arabs now brought to Zanzibar as prisoners, viz., Khalfan and Mesood, were captured seven days later on the east side of the island, where they had been hiding in the jungle and among the rocks. They at once confessed that they were concerned in the outrage on the pinnace, but asserted that the attack had been commenced by the English.

The Arab slave-dealers brought down by General Mathews were confined in the fort by the Sultan, but fifteen of them have since been released, and the disposal of the rest is under consideration.

I venture to bring to your Lordship's notice the valuable services rendered by General Mathews in this affair. He has had many difficulties to contend with in the climate and the attitude of the Arabs at Pemba, and his success is due to his own unwearied energy and personal exertions, and to the almost unbounded influence he appears to possess over the force he commands.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 261.

*Statement of Khalfan-bin-Khatim and Mesood, recorded by the Secretary of His Highness Seyid Barghash, on the 23rd December, 1881.*

WE were with Hindi when he was in prison in Zanzibar, and while he was in the fort he told his brother (Khalfan) that he intended to purchase a dhow. Accordingly, when he was released he purchased a dhow at Zanzibar, where he remained about six days, and then sailed from Zanzibar to Mkokotoni. There were six persons with him, he being the seventh.

When they reached Mkokotoni these persons remained in the dhow, and Hindi went on shore, where he stayed eight days. On the night of the ninth day Hindi came on board with two female slaves, one an Abyssinian with a son, and the other a Swahili, whom he had purchased at Mkokotoni. He set sail at night, having only these two slaves with him, and went on until the morning, (when they found themselves) near Mesale Island.

The wind having dropped, he ordered the crew to pull the oars, and they did so. The sail was then athwart between the crew and Hindi, and as the latter was at the helm he could not see in front of him. The crew at this time sighted a steam-boat approaching them, and they called out to Hindi that a steam-boat was coming up, and that he had two slaves and no flag or papers. He did not reply except to tell them to pull. They called out to him again, and he replied, "They will not prevail against God the Conqueror;" and whenever they warned him he gave this answer, "No one can conquer God," until the steamer came close, when Hindi cried out to them, "Do not board us."

They hailed in reply to him to haul down his sail. He (Hindi) then told his slave, Moosa, to take out the flag from the bottom of the boat and hoist it, and he took out a French flag and hoisted it; he also took out the papers, which Hindi took hold of.

One of the Christians then boarded us, and Hindi said, "Don't board us; I have French papers and flag;" and he (the Christian) saw the pass and seized half of it and tore it, one piece remaining in Hindi's hand and the other piece with the Christian. The latter then took a hook and tore the flag to pieces. Upon that Hindi stood up, took a six-chambered revolver, loaded, and fired with it at the Christians. One of them was killed instantly and fell in the dhow, and he continued to fire the remaining barrels at them in the boat until he had emptied his revolver. He then jumped into the steam-boat, calling out to his men, "Will you be eaten by these dogs? take care of yourselves." The Christian then shot four of Hindi's men, two of whom died on the spot, and two were wounded and fell down in the dhow. Hindi then jumped into the boat and was drawn his sword struck him on the butt of his rifle, but Hindi having rest of the Christians threw themselves into the sea.

Hindi endeavoured to scuttle the steam-boat, but was unable to do so as he had no tools. His crew were confounded at what had happened, and were unable to do anything. Not one of them assisted him, but they remained sitting gazing at their wounded and helpless companions. One of these was wounded in the head, and the bullet had passed through to the other side; and the other was wounded in the stomach, the ball having passed through him also. Their hope of life was very slight.

When Hindi found he could not scuttle the boat, he left her and continued the voyage, and having met with a strong breeze and rain we reached a creek opposite Waité named Mdaknaani. Having arrived there, Hindi said to his brother and to Masood, "Make your escape as fast as your legs can carry you." Khalfan replied, "How can I abandon you and escape by myself?" Hindi said, "Where are your arms, are they in the town, and how can you contrive to obtain them? The matter is now known; escape while you can, there is no disgrace in it. I shall remain here till the night to see after the wounded. If they die I will bury them, and if they live I shall take them where God wills."

(Khalfan and Masood) then left (Hindi) with his slave and the wounded at the above-mentioned creek, and they had no news of him whatever until the day they were seized by the people of Rooleh, when the son of Salim-bin-Seif Elmaskeri informed them of the death of his brother (Hindi), and they were arrested. They obeyed the order and were brought to General Mathews, who asked him about the matter, and he related it as he has here.

True translated purport.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 261.

*Statement of Falabassi (Mwera).*

ABOUT three years ago I went with a white man to Unyamwezi. I think he was one of the London Mission party. Then I entered the service of Mr. Last at Mpwapwa and remained a year whilst they were building. I then returned to Zanzibar with him, and again went up to Mamboia after his marriage. Soon after I left him and returned to Zanzibar, and one of Ismail-bin-Hamadi, my master's, people told me to go in his vessel, which was under the French flag, to Nossibé. I went, and whilst at Nossibé he sold me to Naser-bin-Khamis Riami, of Mombasa. Then he told me to go to Mombasa, and I refused; then he sold me to Matton-bin-Naser, of Pemba. He took me to Pemba by force. His "shamba" was at Matanga Tuani. When I had lived there four months, I heard one day that the Captain of the "London" had been killed. The news was with everybody in the country, Arabs and Swahili. We had many Arabs neighbours. They used to come every evening and talk of nothing else. It was then I learnt that Hindi was the owner of the dhow that had attacked the English boat. I had long known him by name as a famous slave-runner. Two or three days afterwards I heard the "Star" had arrived, and a few days afterwards I saw Hindi arrive, and saw my master hide him in the house of one of his slaves. Matora Jalsi, one of my fellow-slaves, whose duty it was to take food to Hindi, told me that his name was Hindi, and that he was the man who had killed the Englishmen. He said he had known him many years. I was sent for a day to Makergine with a note and returned. The next day (Sunday) I told my wife I was going to Burré to get some clothes I was having sewn there. I then went off to Weté and hid for a time, and on coming near the encampment, recognized Mr. Holmwood sitting under a mango tree. I knew that if I were seen speaking to the Consul by the Arabs the news would be taken to Matanga Tuani, and I therefore asked if I might speak to him alone.

Inclosure 3 in No. 261.

*Statement of Muma (Mabrooki).*

SOON after my husband left, my master, Muttan-bin-Naser, asked for him. I said, "He has gone to Burré for his clothes." About 7 o'clock in the evening my master came up to me and said, "Why has not your husband returned? He has gone to Weté to the Askari." I said I knew nothing. About an hour afterwards (8 o'clock) my master took

Hindi and went away on the road to Chimba. I knew there was a large pit about an hour on that road.

When the Askari came, I immediately went to my husband and told them what I had seen. We both followed the Askari, and, on arriving at the pit, I saw Ottaman, one of my fellow-slaves, who had followed my master and Hindi. I at once told the Askari, and they seized him. He refused to say where his master had gone, and they had to beat him; afterwards he showed the road. I stayed behind a quarter of an hour; afterwards we heard the guns firing, and about 2 o'clock the soldiers brought back Hindi.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 261.

*General Mathews to the Sultan of Zanzibar.*

May it please Your Highness,

Zanzibar, December 21, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in obedience to your orders of the 5th December, I proceeded to Waité in the steam-ship "Star," with a force of 100 soldiers, to search for the crew of the dhow that caused the death of Captain Brownrigg, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "London," and three of the crew of his steam-pinnace.

On landing at Waité about sunset, I received information that the dhow, which had been captured by Lieutenant Target, Her Britannic Majesty's ship "London," on the previous day, was owned and sailed by an Arab named Hindi-bin-Hattam, but could get no information regarding the crew except that they were Manga Arabs.

Having formed the troops into parties, and told off the searching grounds and roads, I gave orders to search for Hindi-bin-Hattam, and to seize all stranger Arabs and those found hiding with slaves, in every jungle, plantation, and house from Chak-Chak to Mesouka.

We started immediately after sunset, and the following morning, whilst searching the roads to Chak-Chak, and within half-an-hour's march of that place, I received a letter from the French Vice-Consul, telling me of the return of one of my officers with a relation of Hindi-bin-Hattam named Suliman-bin-Abdullah, whom he had arrested.

I immediately returned, and found that he had been seen with Hindi the night after the fight.

On searching his house a second time, we found several guns, slave-chains, and neck-rings, and amongst his papers a French pass for a dhow named "Zura," 41 tons, owned by Hindi-bin-Hattam, from Mayotte to Mozambique; one passenger, Mohamet-bin-Ali.

This vessel, by Hindi-bin-Hattam's statement, was lost at Konduchi, and that the dhow now captured was bought for him by an agent whilst at Zanzibar.

Suliman-bin-Abdalla, after being offered a reward of 500 dollars by the French Vice-Consul and myself, said that if allowed time he would give us information that would lead to Hindi-bin-Hattam's capture.

On the second day, finding he was playing false, I seized his property, plantation, &c., and burnt his houses to the ground, and then sent him to Zanzibar in the steam-ship "Star," with other Arabs and slaves arrested.

On Sunday, the 11th December, at midnight, we captured Hindi-bin-Hattam at Chimba, in the house of an Arab named Salé-bin-Rabish, but not without bloodshed, as the Arabs, discovering us before the house could be properly surrounded, attempted to cut their way through us.

Eventually Salé-bin-Rabish was killed, Hindi-bin-Hattam mortally wounded, two were taken unhurt, and one who was wounded fell into the river and could not again be found.

We carried Hindi-bin-Hattam and the body of his companion to Waité, where he confessed that at one time he sailed under French colours.

Having lost his dhow, he bought the present one through an agent at Zanzibar, taking over his colours and papers, but without entering it at the French Consulate.

He stated that his reason for fighting the English steam-boat was that he had shown them his colours and papers as they came close to him, and that a shot was fired from the boat which killed two of his men.

As soon as he saw his men fall he gave the order to fight the boat, and killed the Captain and three of the crew; the remainder jumped overboard.

He states two were killed in the dhow by the first shot from the boat, and the second shot wounded another badly, and injured his own left arm, which I saw was scored as if by a bullet.

Another of the crew had his skull fractured.

As soon as the fight was over he made for Waité, running into the creek to the southward of the harbour.

On grounding the dhow he told the remainder of the crew who were unhurt, viz., his brother, Halfan-bin-Hattam, and one of the sailors, to escape from the island, and that he would see to the wounded.

He also stated that afterwards, seeing they were so badly wounded, he left them to their fate.

When I asked him if he thought they were dead or alive, he said they must have died.

We could find no trace of them, so it is possible they may have been found dead in the dhow before her capture, and thrown into the creek or buried in the jungle.

The dhow had 100 slaves on board.

Hindi-bin-Hattam died about 9 P.M. on the night of the 12th December.

The Arabs of Pemba, after the capture and death of Hindi, gave us every assistance.

On the 19th December Halfan-bin-Hattam and the one remaining Arab of the crew were captured.

Halfan-bin-Hattam stated that he was in the dhow as steersman, and that when the English steam-boat came up with them, his brother showed the colours and papers, and told them to keep off and not to board him, as he was a French dhow; but they came alongside and fired a shot, killing two of the crew.

He states that they then fired into the boat, and afterwards attacked with their swords; but that he himself had nothing to do with it.

After the fight he threw the dead bodies of the Arabs overboard.

The other two wounded he left with his brother in Waité Creek, telling him they were unable to move, one being wounded in the head, and the other in the leg.

Being told by his brother to escape if possible, he then left with the last of the crew.

From that time until captured he had not seen his brother, nor heard of his death, as they had lived hiding in the jungle or sea on the east side of Pemba, coming out only at night to steal sufficient food from the nearest plantation.

He states that the crew of the dhow were seven Arabs, including his brother and a slave to assist.

The Arab sailor captured with him confessed that he was in the dhow.

The second day after the taking of Hindi-bin-Hattam a dhow was stolen at night from Sittini Creek.

I believe some of Hindi-bin-Hattam's friends, fearing consequences, escaped, as many Arab slave-dealers were found by the searching parties hidden with then recently-imported slaves in different jungles and out-of-the-way huts.

Halfan-bin-Hattam, the sailor belonging to the dhow, the two captured with Hindi-bin-Hattam, who had assisted him from the time of landing until taken, and twenty-two northern Arab slave-dealers I have brought from Pemba, and they are now at the disposal of your Highness in the fort, together with the slaves taken between the 5th and 20th December.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Philomel," her boats, and the boats of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "London," blockaded the west side of Pemba. Lieutenant Target, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "London," was always ready with his boats in giving us every assistance.

I wish to bring to the notice of your Highness the help I received from the French Vice-Consul, M. Greffulhe, who accompanied me on several marches, and while I was away from Waité kept me informed, by day or night, of any news brought in by officers of searching parties.

The work your Highness gave me being completed, I left Pemba on the 20th December, arriving at Zanzibar at 10 P.M. of the same date.

Your Highness' humble and obedient servant,

(Signed)

LLOYD WM. MATHEWS, R.N.,

*In Command of the Nizam.*

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received February 7.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 5, 1882.

ON the 2nd January, 1882, I had the honour to dispatch to your Lordship the following telegram:—

“Sultan’s force has returned from Pemba with two Arab prisoners. Three of dhow’s crew are dead, two escaped wounded. Both prisoners confess being present in attack, and are recognised by survivors ‘London’s’ boat. Captains ‘Eclipse,’ ‘London,’ and ‘Philomel’ and myself are satisfied as to their guilt. I have demanded their public execution, but Sultan has requested reference to Government. I accordingly solicit instructions regarding punishment to be inflicted.”

As reported in my despatch of the 31st ultimo, it was arranged between Seyyid Barghash and myself that the two accused men should be sent to the Consulate for examination, and on the 28th December I wrote to the Senior Naval Officer, Captain Garforth, Her Majesty’s ship “Eclipse,” requesting his presence and assistance at the inquiry. The prisoners were brought to the Consulate, together with another man named Suliman-bin-Abdallah, who concealed Hindi on his arrival at Waité, on Thursday, the 29th December, 1881, and were confronted with all available survivors of the crew of the steam-pinnace “Wave.” The result of the inquiry, copy of the minutes of the proceedings of which will be found annexed, was that I became fully satisfied, as were also those associated with me, viz., Captains Garforth, Berners, and Goodridge, Mr. Consul Holmwood, and the Legal Vice-Consul, Mr. Cracknall, that the prisoners Khalfan-bin-Khatim and Mesood-bin-Seleyim formed part of the crew of the dhow, and were participators in the outrage on the “London’s” pinnace, which resulted in the death of Captain Brownrigg and three seamen.

I then wrote to His Highness Seyyid Barghash (who had declined himself to express any opinion as to the complicity or otherwise of the two accused, although I had more than once requested him to do so) informing him of our opinion, and requiring the public execution of the two men as murderers. His Highness, in reply, desired me to refer the matter to Her Majesty’s Government; in compliance with which request I telegraphed as above, and am now awaiting the favour of your Lordship’s instructions. My object in doing so by telegram was to avoid the delay of postal correspondence, in order that the force of example of speedy retribution might not be lost should your Lordship decide on supporting my demand for a public execution.

His Highness Seyyid Barghash’s reluctance to inflict capital punishment has been the subject of frequent Reports by my predecessors, and is well known to Her Majesty’s Government. It is avowedly based on religious grounds, for it is unlawful by Mahomedan law to execute a Moslem for murder when the victim is only a Christian or other infidel. Imprisonment for life is, perhaps, an equally severe punishment with death, but the value of it as a warning and example to others, especially among a barbarous people, accustomed to judge only with their eyes, is almost nothing.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 262.

*Minutes of Proceedings.—December 29, 1881.*

Present:

Colonel Miles.  
Captain Garforth.  
Mr. Holmwood.  
Commander Berners.  
Commander Goodridge.  
Mr. Cracknall.

THE survivors of those present on board the steam-pinnace on the occasion of Captain Brownrigg being killed were this day separately examined in presence of three Arabs sent by the Sultan as accused of being implicated in the attack. They state as follows:—

William Venning, leading stoker, sworn :

Recognizes Khalfan-bin-Khatim, Suliman-bin-Abdullah ; does not recognize Masoud-bin-Salayim.

Alfred Yates, coxswain steam-pinnace, sworn :

Recognizes Khalfan-bin-Khatim ; does not recognize the two others.

William Colliston, sworn :

Recognizes none of the Arabs to be able to swear to having seen them on board the dhow, but is sure he has seen the faces of Khalfan-bin-Khatim and Masoud-bin-Salayim somewhere.

Walter James, stoker, sworn :

Recognizes Khalfan-bin-Khatim, and Masoud-bin-Salayim ; does not recognize Suliman-bin-Abdullah.

Cockroach, interpreter, sworn :

Recognizes Khalfan-bin-Khatim ; does not recognize the others.

The statements of Khalfan-bin-Khatim, Masoud-bin-Salayim, and Suliman-bin-Abdullah were duly taken, and are annexed.

We, the Undersigned, having heard the statements of Khalfan-bin-Khatim and Masoud-bin-Salayim, and the evidence of the survivors of the steam-pinnace "Wave," are satisfied that the said Khalfan-bin-Khatim and Masoud-bin-Salayim were part of the Arab crew of the dhow from which the attack on the "Wave" was made on the 3rd December, 1881, which resulted in Captain C. J. Brownrigg and three of his seamen being murdered.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES.  
E. ST. J. GARFORTH.  
FREDC. HOLMWOOD.  
H. R. BERNERS.  
S. GOODRIDGE.  
W. B. CRACKNALL.

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*Examination of Khalfan-bin-Khatim.*

We went, seven of us, from Zanzibar to Kokotoni ; we sailed from Kokotoni at night ; in the morning we were off Mesal Island. The current took us to the gap called Mkokota. When in the gap the English boat overhauled us, and we hoisted the French flag. The nakoda called out, "Don't board us ;" and the English Captain called out, "Wait, we must see." Hindi-bin-Khatim called out, "You have no permission to board." Then the Captain asked for the "pass." The Captain took the papers and tore them up. One of the sailors took a boat-hook and tore away the flag. We were as sailors in front, pulling the dhow with oars. Then Hindi took a pistol with six chambers, and was firing and fighting aft. Then he took a sword and jumped into the boat. Then two of us jumped into the sea—myself and Masoud. Those who remained were fired at by the English, and four were struck. Two were killed and fell into the sea—(1) Khamis ; (2) Saeed. Two more were wounded—(1) Moosa, an Arab, in the head ; (2) Naser, an Arab, in the side.

When the fighting was over we got on board the dhow. The English boat was then far away from us. When we got to Wete the Captain said, "Go your ways." There were no slaves on board and only two strangers, viz, the two wives of Hindi. We were only seven sailors on board. There was no slave or other sailors on board.

My real name is Khalfan-bin-Khatim, Salaheh is my tribe. My town is Soweik, on the coast, near Muscat. I left three years ago, and came to Zanzibar in a buggala. I mean my brother Hindi came three years ago. I came a year ago and went to Bukine\* with my brothers. Masoud is the only man present who accompanied us. Hindi got the French flag at Mayotte. The dhow's name was "Zahora." She belonged to my brother alone. We went from Zanzibar afterwards to Simboranga to cut wood. The dhow was lost then on a large rock. Then Hindi bought the second dhow in Zanzibar, but I know nothing of the details.

I was bound up with cords the morning after I was put on board the "Star." I was much hurt by them, but not tortured. I was then put in irons.

I have not been tortured.

Before me,

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

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\* Madagascar.

*Examination of Masoud-bin-Salayim.*

I am of no tribe, but come from Batina. We are called Yahayami. I left Abu Abari as a sailor with people of Soor in a buggala. I left the vessel at Zanzibar. Then I joined Hindi as a sailor. We went to Mayotte in Hindi's dhow. We went with the Sultan's flag. Then we laid up two and a-half months at Mayotte, during which Hindi took out a French pass and colours. The dhow belonged to Hindi alone. We went to Mozambique in ballast, but never reached the port owing to a heavy storm. We put into Simboranga and loaded wood for Pemba for Hindi's house; but we were wrecked off the coast. The Sultan then sent for Hindi from Pemba. We saved all our effects, and took passage to Zanzibar in a Swahili dhow.

Then Hindi bought a new dhow from an Indian. I don't know his name. I think he paid 340 dollars for her. On arrival at Wete, Naser-bin-Ali told him he was ordered by the Sultan to go to Zanzibar, and Hindi and seven of us sailors accompanied him.

Their names were—

1. Khamis-bin-Salim, Salahah Moosa—a slave given to Hindi by the Sultan when in prison. He had run away from Hindi. (*Note.*—The accused afterwards alters this, and declares this last to be an error as to time, as this circumstance occurred subsequently.)
2. Saeed, an Omani.
3. Naser, an Omani, of the Al Sād.
4. Masoud-bin-Salayim (myself).
5. Khalfan-bin-Khatim.
6. Hindi.

On arrival at Zanzibar Hindi was put in the fort for one month. After the feast day he left in his new dhow for Kokotoni. He remained eight days at Kokotoni. We were the same six on board, and a seventh, Moosa, a slave.

Hindi's two wives (one an Abyssinian with a little child) were the only others on board.

There was only one firearm on board, a pistol with six chambers, and one sword and one dagger. These all belonged to Hindi. There was not even a knife on board beside. I know nothing about the caps, powder, and bullets. Hindi may have had some.

We sailed from Kokotoni at sunset, and in the morning it was very calm and Pemba was in sight. Then we saw a boat of the men-of-war coming. When it came near, Hindi said, "Don't come," and showed him a pass. I was pulling an oar in front. Then the English sailors tore up the pass and the flag. He who tore the papers was dressed like the officers opposite (Captains Garforth and Berners). The shot came from the English and killed Khamis. First of all, Hindi, directly he saw the papers torn up, fired his pistol into the English boat. I could not see whether any one was hit, for the English raised their guns instantly. I saw three or four, I cannot say I counted more. Then Khamis and Saeed were killed, and I and another sailor jumped overboard. When we had climbed up to the gunwale and peeped over the side we saw Hindi with a sword fighting with the officer who tore up the papers. Khalfan was in front of the dhow. When we returned into the dhow Hindi said, "Let us go quietly." I saw Hindi kill the officer. He had his sword, pistol, and dagger. The sailors were all overboard. Perhaps the two Arabs killed were also fighting with the officer, but I did not see them. The shots were fired from the middle of the English boat.

I have neither been beaten nor tortured.

Before me,  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

*Examination of Suliman-bin-Abdulla.*

I was born at Pemba. I live at Wete. My wife is daughter of Hamed-bin-Abdullah Imail. After the Sultan's troops arrived there came soldiers to my house and called me up; it was at night. When I opened the door they said, "Give up Hindi." I replied, "I don't know anything of him." They said, "He is your brother-in-law." I said, "He is a distant relation of my wife, but I don't know his whereabouts." Then they bound me and asked again whether I had seen him lately, and where he had slept the night before. I replied, "I dare not hide anything, but I know nothing about him."

Then they put a gun to my wrist, and one said, "Fire through his hand unless he confesses." I was frightened, but said nothing, for I knew nothing. I was then taken to the Máalimu Mathews, and he ordered me to be put on board the "Star." I slept



there. The next day the Máalimu Mathews came on board. He said, "You had better tell the truth at once. Where is the man Hindi? You have hidden him." I replied, "I know nothing of him; if I was to die I could tell you nothing. I dare not have hidden him."

Then the Máalimu said, "Bind him." They bound me, my two arms behind me, and tightened them with a stick. Then, when the pain was very great, the Máalimu said, "Now tell where Hindi is hidden." I said, "If you take out my heart I can tell you nothing of him." Then the Máalimu said, "Drop water on the cords." They dropped water, and the pain increased until I lost my senses. When I came to they waited until I was quite strong again, then they tightened the cords and tortured me again by dropping water on the knots. I again lost my senses with the pain. Then they unbound me, for they could get nothing out of me.

The next morning Naser-bin-Ali and Abdulla-bin-Jaber came off to the ship. They said, "This is getting a very serious matter, and now Hindi must be found. You must tell what you know." I said, "You are my elders, and I dare not deceive you. I know nothing of him." They said, "We believe you, but you must say you can find out about him, and then we shall all be let free. Then you must go into the country and try and find out where he is gone."

The Máalimu Mathews came and said, "I will give you 300 dollars if you give him up." I said, "You have tortured me, and I could not tell you anything, for I knew nothing."

The Máalimu said, "I will give you 300 dollars if you find him even." I replied, "How can you expect me to find him when I can hardly stand from the effects of being tortured twice in one day?"

The Máalimu said, "I will give you 500 dollars if you succeed. Now you may go free, and mind you find out where he is hidden."

Then I went to my house but could not rest for pain. I was pressed by the Askari to go off, however, and in the morning I went into the country. After some time I heard from a Pemba man that three of Hindi's Arabs were in a wood a little way off. I was afraid to go to see, lest I should be shot, but went to the Chief and told him. The Máalimu then took me with him and showed them the wood, which they surrounded, but no trace of the Arabs was found.

Then they tied me to a post in front of my house, and burnt down my house and destroyed my property before me. Then they tied up my mouth with a cloth, and took me on board the "Star."

(Signed) FREDERIC HOLMWOOD.

Before me,  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 262.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to M. Ledoula.*

Sir,  
I HAVE the honour to request you to be good enough, as you kindly offered at our last interview, to let me have the depositions, orders, dhow papers, and all other documents and correspondence, or copies of the same, relating to the vessel of Hindi-bin-Khatim, which you may think likely to be of assistance to me in tracing the crew of the dhow.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 3 in No. 262.

*Certificate.*

NOUS, Chancelier du Consulat de France à Zanzibar, en mission à Pemba, certifions qu'à 7 heures du matin M. le Général Mathews, Commandant l'armée du Sultan, nous a annoncé qu'il a dû livrer combat dans une maison située à Chimba appartenant à Salé-ben-Rabouf-ben-Calfan, où s'était réfugié le dit Hindi. Il nous a montré Hindi grièvement blessé, un Arabe tué, et deux autres, Ahmed-ben-Raleif et Sien-ben-Djouaydi.

Vu l'état grave de Hindi, nous avons dû lui faire subir immédiatement l'interrogatoire suivant, en présence de M. le Général Mathews et de Saïd Djouri, officier, pour traduire la langue Arabe.

*D.* Comment vous appelez-vous ?—*R.* Salé Hindi-ben-Hatim.

*D.* Quel âge avez-vous ? Où êtes vous né ?—*R.* Trente-cinq ans. Mascate.

*D.* Où avez-vous perdu votre grand dhow ?—*R.* À Simba-Ouranga.

*D.* Où avez-vous acheté ce dhow ?—*R.* Je l'ai fait acheter à Zanzibar par un de mes hommes.

*D.* Où avez-vous embarqué les nègres ?—*R.* À Quiloa, au nombre de 100.

*D.* Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas amené votre voile quand le canot à vapeur vous a interpellé ?—*R.* On ne m'en a pas donné le temps.

*D.* Avez-vous tiré sur le canot le premier ?—*R.* Non, le canot a tiré le premier et m'a tué deux hommes, ce que voyant je suis tombé sur le canot à vapeur et ai tiré sur les hommes du canot à vapeur.

*D.* L'embarcation à vapeur est-elle venue le long de votre bord ?—*R.* Oui, et aussitôt se mit à tirer et tua deux de mes hommes.

*D.* Lui avez-vous montré des papiers ?—*R.* Oui, je tenais les papiers d'une main et disais : " Ne tirez-pas, ne tirez pas, voilà mes papiers Français." L'officier me répondait " Non, non, je vais tirer," et une balle tuait deux de mes hommes et l'autre me touchait à la main et au bras.

*D.* Aviez-vous, en effet, des papiers Français ?—*R.* Oui, je le disais tout le temps au Capitaine, en lui disant : " Voilà mes papiers ; je ne suis pas Anglais ; n'entrez pas." Le Capitaine disait : " Si, j'entrerai."

*D.* Une fois arrivé à Quetté, où êtes-vous allé ?—*R.* Chacun de mes complices a pris la fuite et les nègres aussi.

*D.* N'avez-vous pas appris que le Consul Français était ici ?—*R.* Si j'avais pu l'apprendre je serais venu vous trouver. Je cherchais les Français pour me livrer.

*D.* Qu'avez-vous fait de vos papiers ?—*R.* Ils sont perdus.

*D.* Les deux autres Arabes arrêtés avec vous dans la maison, les reconnaissez-vous comme étant vos complices ?—*R.* Non, ils ne sont pas mes complices, ils étaient dans la maison où je me suis réfugié.

*D.* Nous allons leur demander leurs noms devant vous, et dites-nous bien la vérité, s'ils étaient ou non dans le dhow et s'ils ont été vos complices ici ?

Nous faisons à l'instant avancer les deux Arabes. Interpellés, ils disent s'appeler, le premier, Ahmed-ben-Raleif—Sien-ben-Djouaydi. Mis en présence de Hindi et lui avoir demandé s'ils étaient dans le dhow—a répondu : " Non ; ils sont de Pemba ; je n'ai rien à voir avec eux."

*D.* Reconnaissez-vous l'Arabe qui est mort comme étant dans le dhow avec vous ?—*R.* Non, il n'y était pas.

*D.* Quels sont les noms des hommes qui montaient votre dhow ?—*R.* Hamed manga, Obdallah-bin-Jumaiha, Hameis-bin-Salim, Hamedi-bin-Salim, Hamed-bin-Salim, Saïd-ben-Seff, un esclave.

Hamedi-bin-Salim et Hamed-bin-Salim sont les deux qui ont été blessés dans le dhow, et je présume qu'ils sont morts.

*D.* Où pensez-vous que soient ceux qui sont valides ?—*R.* Je suppose à Chak-Chak.

*D.* N'avez-vous rien autre à me dire ?—*R.* Si ; entre s mains des soldats vous trouverez 130 roupies, mon sabre, et mon poignard.

*D.* N'avez-vous pas d'autres propriétés ni autre argent ?—*R.* Non, je ne possède plus rien.

Vu l'état de faiblesse dans lequel se trouve Hindi, nous nous sommes bornés à traduire les demandes et réponses en Souahéli, que nous déclarons connaître parfaitement bien, id. M. le Général Mathews et id. l'officier Saïd Djouri, qui, après avoir connu être les vraies demandes et réponses ont signé avec nous, Chancelier Substitué.

Ainsi dressé à Quetté (Ile de Pemba), le 12 du mois de Décembre, de l'an 1881, à 7 heures du matin.

(Signé)

GREFFULHE.

Commandant MATHEWS.

Marque du Capitaine.

(Translation.)

WE, Chancelier of the French Consulate at Zanzibar, on a mission at Pemba, certify that at 7 A.M. General Mathews, Commander of the Sultan's army, informed us that he had had to fight in a house at Chimba belonging to Salé-ben-Rabouf-ben-Calfan, in which

the said Hindi had taken refuge. He showed us Hindi seriously wounded and one Arab killed, and two others, Ahmed-ben-Raleif and Sien-ben-Djouaydi.

In view of Hindi's serious condition, we thought fit to submit him at once to the following interrogatory, in the presence of General Mathews and Saïd Djouri, an officer, who acted as Arabic interpreters:—

Q. What is your name?—*A.* Salé Hindi-ben-Hatim.

Q. How old are you? Where were you born?—*A.* Thirty-five. At Muscat.

Q. Where did you lose your large dhow?—*A.* At Simba-Ouranga.

Q. Where did you buy this dhow?—*A.* I got one of my men to buy it for me at Zanzibar.

Q. Where did you embark the negroes?—*A.* At Quiloa; there were 100 of them.

Q. Why did you not strike sail when you were hailed by the steam-launch?—*A.* I was not given time enough to do so.

Q. Did you fire on the launch the first?—*A.* No; the launch fired first, and killed two of my men, on seeing which I ran alongside and fired upon the crew of the launch.

Q. Did the steam-launch come alongside you?—*A.* Yes, and immediately opened fire and killed two of my men.

Q. Did you show them your papers?—*A.* Yes; I held my papers in my hand, and cried, "Don't fire, don't fire; here are my French papers." The officer answered, "No, no, I am going to fire," and one bullet killed two of my men and the other grazed my hand and arm.

Q. Had you really French papers?—*A.* Yes; I kept on all the time saying so to the Captain, crying to him, "Here are my papers; I am not English; don't come on board." The Captain answered, "Yes, I shall."

Q. On your arrival at Quetté, where did you go?—*A.* All my companions took to fight, and the negroes as well.

Q. Did you not hear that the French Consul was here?—*A.* If I had, I should have tried to find you; I was looking for the French to surrender myself to them.

Q. What have you done with your papers?—*A.* They are lost.

Q. Do you recognize as your accomplices the two other Arabs seized with you in the house?—*A.* No, they are not my accomplices; they were in the house where I took refuge.

Q. We are going to ask them their names in your presence, and be sure you tell us the truth as to whether they were in the dhow or not, and whether or no they have been your accomplices here?

We immediately called forward the two Arabs, who, on being questioned, said their names were, the one Ahmed-ben-Raleif, and the other Sien-ben-Djouaydi. When we confronted them with Hindi, and asked him if they were in the dhow, he answered "No; they belong to Pemba; I have nothing to do with them."

Q. Do you recognize the Arab who is dead as having been in the dhow with you?—*A.* No, he was not with me.

Q. What are the names of those who were on board your dhow?—*A.* Hamed-manga, Obdallah-bin-Jumaiha, Hameis-bin-Salim, Hamedi-bin-Salim, Hamed-bin-Salim, and Saïd-ben-Seff, a slave.

Hamedi-bin-Salim and Hamed-bin-Salim are the two who were wounded in the dhow, and I suppose they are dead.

Q. Where do you suppose those who were unwounded are now?—*A.* I should think at Chak-Chak.

Q. Have you anything more to tell me?—*A.* Yes; you will find in possession of the soldiers 130 rupees, my sword, and my dagger.

Q. Have you no other property or money?—*A.* No; that is all I possess.

Owing to Hindi's weak state, we confined ourselves to translating the questions and answers in Swahili, which we declare we know perfectly well, id. General Mathews and id. the officer Saïd Djouri, who, after being informed of the real questions and answers, have signed with us, the Chancelier Substitué.

Drawn up at Quetté (Pemba Island), the 12th December, 1881, at 7 A.M.

(Signed)

GREFFULHE.

Commander MATHEWS.

Mark of the Captain.

Inclosure 4 in No. 262.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Captain Garforth.*

Sir,

Zanzibar, December 28, 1881.

AS you are doubtless already aware, the force dispatched by the Sultan to Pemba to discover and arrest the perpetrators of the outrage committed on the steam-pinnacle of Her Majesty's ship "London," in which Captain Brownrigg and part of his crew were murdered, has returned to Zanzibar, and Brigadier-General Mathews, who was in command of the expedition, has brought back three of the men believed to be concerned in the affair, viz., two of the Arab seamen, Khalfan-bin-Khatim and Mesood, and the slave of the captain of the dhow, named Moosa.\* The Sultan, on arrival of these prisoners, informed me that he would hold a trial on them, and, as the result of this trial, His Highness has furnished me with a joint statement made by the two accused Arabs, and taken down by his Secretary. His Highness, however, has hitherto declined to pronounce his decision as to their guilt or otherwise, though requested by me to do so on three several occasions.

As the trial held by the Sultan appears to have been of a very perfunctory nature, I am of opinion that it would be proper, before demanding punishment of these accused Arabs as criminals, to hold, with His Highness' permission, a further inquiry in this Consulate to hear the statements of the accused ourselves, and to confront them with the survivors of Captain Brownrigg's crew, who might be called on to say whether they recognized them. It would be satisfactory, moreover, to obtain, if possible, some information from other persons that might tend to throw light on causes and facts of this sad affair. Should you concur with me in my view as to the desirability of inquiry, I have the honour to request that you will favour me with your presence at the Consulate at 11 A.M. to-morrow, at which time I will arrange for the attendance of the accused Arabs.

I would suggest that the Commanders of Her Majesty's ship "London" and "Philomel" should be associated with us in this inquiry, and I would also ask that the surviving seamen of the "Wave" should attend at the same time.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 5 in No. 262.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to the Sultan of Zanzibar.*

(After compliments.)

Zanzibar, December 30, 1881 (8 Safar, 1299).

I HAVE the honour to inform your Highness that I have heard the statements of the two Arabs, Khalfan-bin-Khatim and Mesood-bin-Seleyim, whom your Highness was good enough to send to this Consulate for the purpose. They both confessed that they were present in the dhow, and they gave their version of the circumstances of the whole affair. Some of the English seamen who were present in the steam-boat and survived the massacre were confronted with the above-mentioned, and recognized them as having been in the dhow. The British officers associated yesterday with me, after hearing and considering the statements of Khalfan and Mesood, are quite satisfied, as I am myself, of their presence in the dhow and complicity with Hindi-bin-Khatim in the outrage.

On reviewing the statements made by the surviving actors engaged on each side in this affair, I have become convinced that the nakoda, Hindi-bin-Khatim, and his Arab crew were clearly the aggressors, and that the English boat was, without any discoverable reason, attacked by them directly she came alongside. The Arabs first fired a volley into the boat, and then boarded her to attack the crew, who, being unarmed and taken by surprise, were unable to resist, and jumped overboard, the result of the encounter being that Captain Brownrigg and three seamen were killed.

As I feel assured your Highness is anxious to show your condemnation of this outrage, and to prove the loyalty of your Highness' friendship towards the British Government by offering all the reparation in your power, I do not doubt that your Highness will agree with me in the opinion that the fit punishment for these offenders is death, and have accordingly to request that your Highness will duly and publicly execute sentence upon them.

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\* This was written in accordance with Mr. Mathews' verbal report.

## Inclosure 6 in No. 262.

*The Sultan of Zanzibar to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

*Zanzibar, 11 Safar, 1299 (January 2, 1882).*

YOUR honoured letter of the 8th Safar has been received, and your friend has understood what you mention with regard to the opinion entertained by you and the Captains present with you as to their complicity in the affair, and the proper punishment for these two men is death. If you desire that death be inflicted on them, then know, oh friend! that I received a letter from my friend John Kirk, dated 27th Jamadi-el-Awal, 1293, to which I replied. Look at my reply, and in like way inform the Government, and if they require their death, apprise me.

## No. 263.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received February 7.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, January 13, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to annex, for your Lordship's information, copy in translation of correspondence that has passed between His Highness Seyyid Barghash and myself respecting the conduct of Nasir-bin-Ali-el-Maskeri, Governor of Waité, in the Island of Pemba, in connection with the escape of the Arab crew who were concerned in the murder of Captain Brownrigg and sailors.

Nasir-bin-Ali is the Governor of the district of Waité, and resides at the little port of Waité, where the dhow landed her slave cargo. His son Mohamed is the Kazez of the place, and they are two of the most wealthy and influential men in Pemba. Immediately on the arrival of the dhow the news of what had occurred spread rapidly through the island, and Nasir-bin-Ali was one of the first to become acquainted with it. It was his duty, as it appears to me, to apprehend the crew and slaves, and make an inquiry. He had the power and opportunity of doing so, but he took no steps whatever. On the contrary, he seems to have facilitated the escape of the Arabs, and permitted the cargo of slaves to be sold and dispersed.

The history of the crew of the dhow from the time of their landing can be gathered with tolerable clearness from the Reports and depositions submitted to your Lordship, and has been briefly sketched in my despatches of the 31st December, 1881, and 5th instant. It is quite evident that they did not meet with the slightest obstruction or molestation on the part of the Sultan's officials, and that when General Mathews arrived he was unable to obtain any information or assistance from these officials.

His Highness has declined to summon Mohamed-bin-Nasir down from Pemba, and he has not confirmed the forfeiture of Nasir's property made by General Mathews.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 263.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to the Sultan of Zanzibar.*

(After compliments.)

*Zanzibar, December 28, 1881 (6 Safar, 1299).*

I HAVE been greatly surprised at hearing it confirmed by your Highness that Nasir-bin-Ali, the Chief of Wete, has been released from confinement. The news has caused me much regret, as I had not consented to his release. Nasir-bin-Ali, as your Highness will remember, was the Governor of the district of Waité, and was present there when the dhow arrived. He must have become aware at once of what had occurred, and it was his duty to have seized the dhow, with those on board, and not to have allowed the nakhoda Hindi-bin-Khatim and his crew, who had been engaged in the murder of the English, to have escaped. In my opinion, Nasir-bin-Ali and his sons should have been arrested at once (on arrival of the "Star"), and dispatched to Zanzibar. I have now respectfully to request your Highness will again put Nasir-bin-Ali into confinement, and also his two sons, until the opinion of Her Majesty's Government with regard to them is known. And Salaam.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 263.

*The Sultan of Zanzibar to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

6 Safar, 1299 (December 28, 1881).

I HAVE received your honoured letter dated the 6th Safar, and have understood what you say therein. We have released Nasir-bin-Ali, and he is in Zanzibar, but he will not be allowed to return to his place (Pemba) until the views of the (British) Government are known.

If this be not sufficient, and it be necessary that he should be imprisoned in the fort, you will be good enough to let us know. And Salaam.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 263.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to the Sultan of Zanzibar.*

(After compliments.)

Zanzibar, December 30, 1881.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Highness' letter, dated the 6th, in reply to mine of the 6th Safar, and have understood its contents. As Nasir-bin-Ali is said to be very old and infirm, I am disposed to acquiesce in your Highness' proposal that he should remain at liberty for the present, on the understanding that he is not to return to Pemba until the views of Her Majesty's Government have been received. With regard to his two sons, whom I consider equally culpable with their father, I respectfully trust that your Highness will cause them to be brought to Zanzibar, and treated in the same way. There can be little doubt that Nasir-bin-Ali was aware from the first of Hindi-bin-Khatim's place of concealment. I am informed that he promised General Mathews to produce him within two days, and gave all his property in pledge to this effect. He failed, however, to fulfil his engagement, on which the property, I understand, was confiscated, and Nasir-bin-Ali sent to Zanzibar by General Mathews. I shall be greatly obliged by your Highness informing me whether this confiscation has been confirmed by your Highness, or whether the property has been restored to him.

## Inclosure 4 in No. 263.

*The Sultan of Zanzibar to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

Zanzibar, 11 Safar, 1299 (January 2, 1882).

YOUR honoured letter, dated the 8th Safar, has reached, and your friend has understood what you mentioned by ordering the detention of the sons of Nasir-bin-Ali. We inform you that his son and his people are here, and that his other son is at Pemba. From the arrival of Nasir-bin-Ali here, on the night of the 20th Moharrum, up to this day, the 8th Safar, you never requested us to summon his son. How is this, and what reason is there for summoning him? Regarding his (Nasir-bin-Ali's) promise to produce Hindi, the promise was made, not only by him, but by others also, and each was searching in his own direction. I see no need to detain the son; it is sufficient that the father is here.

## Inclosure 5 in No. 263.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to the Sultan of Zanzibar.*

(After compliments.)

Zanzibar, January 6, 1882.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Highness' letter of the 11th Safar, 1299, in which your Highness declines to accede to my request to bring Mohamed-bin-Nasir to Zanzibar. From this it appears that your Highness does not intend to take any further notice of his behaviour in having suffered the nakhoda and crew of the dhow who had attacked and murdered Englishmen to land their cargo at his town and to leisurely make their escape, without attempting to molest them. I understand that Mohamed-bin-Nasir is the Kazee at Waité, and that he assists his father in the government of the district. They are both men of much influence and authority, and could have had no difficulty in arresting Hindi-bin-Khatim and his men at once, if they had chosen to do so. Instead of this, they allowed Hindi to remain at Waité for some time, openly boasting of his achievement, while the slaves were being sold by public auction. The result of Nasir

and his son's negligence has been that, notwithstanding the efforts of General Mathews and his troops, two of the dhow's crew have succeeded in effecting their escape. As I have already, both personally and in writing, explained my opinions to your Highness, and pointed out the gravity of the offence of Nasir and his sons, I can only express my surprise that your Highness should have taken the view you have of the matter; and I fear that the effect on the Arabs of this leniency towards a high official, who has so entirely neglected his obvious duty, is not likely to be otherwise than harmful.

While again acknowledging my obligations to and thanking your Highness for the sympathy expressed and the promptitude shown by you in dispatching a force to Pemba to search for and apprehend the criminals, as also the services rendered by General Mathews and his force, which are fully appreciated by me, I feel compelled to express my regret that your Highness has not thought proper to comply with my request with regard to Mohamed-bin-Nasir-bin-Ali.

No. 264.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received February 7.)*

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, February 7, 1882.

SULTAN sentences prisoners for life, and will hand them over to undergo sentence in British possession.

No. 265.

*Earl Granville to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, February 9, 1882.

YOURS of 7th. Imprisonment in a British possession not possible. Sultan must carry out his own sentence of imprisonment for life.

No. 266.

*Earl Granville to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 9, 1882.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches and telegrams relating to the attack by the crew of a dhow flying the French flag on one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," which resulted in the death of Captain Brownrigg and some of his boat's crew; and I have to express to you the deep regret of Her Majesty's Government at this unfortunate event, and at the loss of so valuable a public servant as the late Captain Brownrigg.

I gather from your reports that the attack was of an entirely unwarranted and treacherous nature, and that Captain Brownrigg was merely executing in the most considerate and proper manner the undisputed right of Her Majesty's naval officers to verify, by examination of the ship's papers, the right of any native vessel to fly the French flag. That his suspicions in regard to the right of the dhow in question to do so were well founded is proved by the evidence of her carrying a full cargo of slaves, and by the refusal of the French Consul to recognize her claim to French nationality or protection.

Great energy appears to have been shown by all concerned, from the Sultan of Zanzibar downwards, in the pursuit of the culprits; and I have to instruct you to express to His Highness the sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of his loyal endeavours to secure their arrest.

You will also convey to the French Consul their thanks for the steps taken by him in the matter; whilst your own conduct and that of the officers serving under your directions has received the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

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No. 267.

*Rear-Admiral Jones to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

*"Euryalus," at Bombay, February 3, 1881.*

SUBMITTED for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, observing that George Taylor, A.B., seems to have shown much courage and intelligence in capturing these slaves. I have called for a further report about his conduct and wounds.

(Signed) WM. GORE JONES,  
*Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-chief.*

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Inclosure in No. 267.

*Captain Brownrigg to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, December 28, 1880.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, early in the morning of the 18th instant, George Taylor, A.B., who was in charge of the "London's" boat's depôt at Funzi, got intelligence from a native that slaves had been landed during the previous night at Uvinje, an outlying island off Pemba.

2. Taking Samuel Massey, A.B., Anesi, Seedie Boy, and the informer with him, he pulled in the dingy to the south end of Uvinje, where the native, having landed, returned in about a quarter of an hour with the information that the slaves were still there. Taylor then proceeded to the north end of the island, and landed near Dry Gap.

3. After walking about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile the party came across the slaves, who were lying down in charge of two or three Arabs, who got up and raised the alarm, one of them seizing his rifle and running into the bush, followed by Taylor, who fired his revolver at the fugitive native, who fell. Taylor took his rifle and threw it into the bush, but at the same moment stumbled, and trying to recover himself the Arab drew his knife and wounded Taylor across the fingers, and running into the bush was quickly out of sight.

4. The slaves were collected and marched to the beach, Taylor taking nine women with him to Funzi, leaving the rest with Massey, with directions to proceed along the beach to the nearest point of land to Funzi. On the way Massey picked up three more slaves, and about 12 o'clock, the pinnace arriving, the island was searched, and five more slaves were found.

5. This case was produced in Court as Case No. 27 on the 23rd December, and on the same day the Decree was given that the slaves had been lawfully seized and condemned as forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen.

6. The Report of detention is forwarded herewith.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

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No. 268.

*Commander Byles to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"Seagull," at Burum, February 11, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that yesterday afternoon, while coming off from visiting the Jemadar of Shehr, I picked up a fugitive slave near the ship, who had swam off from the shore, and was very much exhausted.



As I was obliged to leave Shehr shortly afterwards, I was unable to make any inquiries on shore relative to him, but he states that his name is Ferek, aged about 19; that he was brought from the Swaheli country and sold at Shehr about three years ago; that his master's name is "Lemari."

I would point out that a Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade was made with the Chief of Shehr on the 14th May, 1863, by which the importation of slaves was prohibited (*Hertslet's Treaties*, vol. xiii, p. 687).

I have, &c.  
(Signed) MATHER BYLES.

No. 269.

*The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Lister.—(Received April 1.)*

Sir,

*Admiralty, March 31, 1881.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that they have had under their consideration Rear-Admiral Gore Jones' Annual Report on the Slave Trade of the East India Station, dated the 24th September, 1880.

2. With reference to Rear-Admiral Jones' suggestions as to the best means for carrying out the suppression of the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa, I am to acquaint you that their Lordships have decided to adopt his recommendation to employ sailing schooners on this service, and two vessels of that description have been purchased accordingly, which, when ready, will replace one of the ships or gun-vessels in the Mozambique Channel.

3. With regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea, their Lordships would point out that the climate of the Red Sea during the summer is very fatal to the officers and men of the Royal Navy, and their Lordships avoid sending Her Majesty's ships to that part of the station as much as possible.

4. A copy of a Statistical Return of Health, in ships employed in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, together with remarks on the same by the Medical Director-General of the Navy, is inclosed herewith for Lord Granville's information.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 269.

*Statistical Return of Health-ships employed in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea.*

THE accompanying Table shows the sickness which occurred in certain vessels which have from time to time, for very varying periods, been employed in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea (and vicinities); also the sickness of the whole station, and that of the navy generally, during five years 1875-79.

Comparing the average ratios thus furnished it appears that service in the Persian Gulf is productive of a very high sick rate, while that of the Red Sea, though smaller than the Persian Gulf rate, is considerably above that which general service on the station entails. That the station itself is an unhealthy one will be seen by the difference between its ratios and those of the whole naval force.

(Signed) J. W. REID, *Director-General.*

## Inclosure 2 in No. 269.

STATEMENT showing the Ratios, per 1,000 of Force, of Sickness, Invaliding, and Death, in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, in comparison with those for the whole of the East India Station, and also for the Total Naval Service Afloat, 1875-79.

	1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.			Average of the Total for Five Years.		
	Cases.	In-validated.	Dead.	Cases.	In-validated.	Dead.	Cases.	In-validated.	Dead.	Cases.	In-validated.	Dead.	Cases.	In-validated.	Dead.	Cases.	In-validated.	Dead.
Persian Gulf and vicinity	2,101·21	117·4	16·19	1,573·01	30·43	4·34	1,817·16	85·82	3·73	2,253·45	36·86	4·6	1,700·48	62·8	24·15	1,889·24	66·66	10·6
Red Sea and Aden	1,340·65	109·88	21·97	1,777	27·02	6·75	1,150·68	36·52	4·56	1,857·14	56·6	10·78	2,013·39	89·28	8·92	1,627·77	63·86	10·59
East India Station	1,631·8	84·5	15·4	1,399·55	49·77	9·77	1,601·64	65·43	13·16	1,681·36	52·27	14·54	1,620·75	38·67	15·09	1,587·02	58·13	13·59
Total naval forces afloat	1,159·1	34·4	8·8	1,197·68	36·34	9·24	1,125·56	35·89	7·05	1,177·28	35·31	11·41	1,116·9	32·96	8·58	1,155·3	35·08	9·62

*Medical Department, December 21, 1880.*

No. 270

*Commander Hext to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir, "Dryad," at Muscat, June 1, 1881.  
 I HAVE the honour to report that on the night of the 6th May, about 10 P.M., I sent Mr. Benjamin Whitehouse, Sub-Lieutenant, to board a bugela which I had caused to lower her foresail (the mizen was not set). Mr. Whitehouse returned, bringing with him the nakoda, a small black boy, who could talk neither Swahili nor Arabic, and whom I took to be a Galla, very much emaciated, who had been found wrapped up in the mizen sail, and a black man, who could not speak a word of Arabic.

2. On investigating the case, I found that I could get nothing out of the boy from our ignorance of his language, but the black man stated that he had been kidnapped in Maculla in the following way: he was a native of Zanzibar, had gone to Bombay in one of the Sultan's steamers, where he had broken his leave and had been left behind; he worked in Bombay clearing cargoes for a short time, and then with his earnings (16 rupees) went in a bugela to work his way to Zanzibar. This bugela never went to Zanzibar, but Maculla, at which place the nakoda took him on board No. 1 dhow, telling him she was going to Zanzibar. After sailing from Maculla, he found No. 1 dhow was going to Sur, and naturally expected to be sold there.

3. On these grounds I detained the dhow.

4. In the Vice-Admiralty Court it was found that the boy was a Somali, a Mahomedan, and therefore, by Arab laws, could not be a slave. (A curious fact, this boy, though certainly 12 years old, was not circumcised.)

5. No. 1 dhow was released with a caution, and the Court deemed I had amply sufficient grounds for detaining him.

6. She had cleared from Aden, touched at Ras-Gori, on Somali coast, and Maculla, and was bound for Sur.

7. The suspicious cases mentioned above.

8. No particular equipments.

9. The nakoda called heaven to witness that he had never thought of carrying slaves, but he had taken the boy and man for God's sake.

10. The nakoda, I may say, was a most consummate liar.

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

No. 271.

*Commander Hext to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir, "Dryad," at Muscat, June 1, 1881.  
 I HAVE the honour to report that on the morning of the 11th May a bugela was observed on port beam. I made sail to close her, on which she hauled in for the land. I got up steam, and wind failing, came up with her in about two hours, but not till I was alongside him would he shorten sail, though I fired two guns, one blank, and the other shotted, to induce him to heave-to.

2. I found on board 1 woman, 4 small boys, and 10 men, whom I considered suspicious, so I took her in tow, and placed her in the Vice-Admiralty Court here, where she was condemned.

3. She had cleared from Zanzibar, touching at Pemba.

4. The slaves were shipped, some at Zanzibar, some at Pemba.

5. No equipments.

6. The nakoda would give no information.

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

No. 272.

*Commander Hext to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"Dryad," at Muscat, June 1, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that shortly after taking No. 2 dhow in tow I observed another bugela running before the winds towards us. She altered course for about 10 minutes, but, finding it impossible to evade us, came straight for the ship and lowered her sail.

2. I found three suspicious cases—young girls, for two of whom free papers were produced, the description on which did not agree with the girl's appearance. For instance, one girl was described as 24, and could not have possibly been more than 14 years old; there were also three small boys on board, whom no one would own, one having a free pass stating that he was the son of a negress by an Arab, but who most unmistakably was a pure negro; none of these could speak a word of Arabic.

3. I thought it was by far the clearest case of the three bugelas detained, but she was let off. In this case the Court stated I was thoroughly justified in detaining her.

4. The bugela cleared from Zanzibar.

5. The suspicious cases were shipped at Zanzibar.

6. No equipments.

7. The nakoda denied all knowledge of any slaving transactions.

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

Inclosure n No. 272.  
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 May 6	Off Ras Madishu	"Sa'ad"	Abdullah bin Abdurhaman	Master, Sur	Arab	Bagala	16	..	90-68	Aden, sailing at Ras Gori and Masculla	Sur	Sur	March 1	Knees	Unknown	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	Mascat	..	
May 11	Off Ras Jibah	"Sumah"	Beahrb bin Amber	Rashid bin Mohammed, Zanzibar	Arab	Bagala	23	..	70	Zanzibar and Pomba	Mascat	Zanzibar	April 17	Cloves, timber, and cocoa nuts	..	6	1	..	Pomba	..	Mascat	..	Very good. No deaths 7 emancipated.
May 11	Off Ras Jibah	"Massouri"	Ebrahim bin Ali	Ebrahim bin Mohammed, Rasel Khyma	Arab	Bagala	20	..	88	Zanzibar	Mascat	Rasel Khyma	April 17	Arms, oil, cocoa nuts, and timber	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	Mascat	..	..	

"Dryad," June 1, 1881.

(Signed)

JOHN HEXT, Commander.

No. 273.

*Commander Hext to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir, "Dryad," at Muscat, June 1, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the forenoon of the 22nd May a fugitive slave swam off from the shore, and placed himself under our protection. As far as I could ascertain, he had made his way here from some 40 miles off on the Batneh coast. He stated he had been brought from Africa about four years ago to Sur, where he was sold to his master, who has just died, first freeing him. His master's son now wanted to ignore his freedom, and sell him, so he ran away.

2. I handed him over to Colonel Miles, the Political Agent and Consul here (the ship proceeding to sea that evening), who has freed him and sent him to Bombay.

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

No. 274.

*Captain Brownrigg to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir, "London," at Zanzibar, June 25, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 29th March last, whilst cruising for the suppression of the Slave Trade, George Kive, Quartermaster, in charge of one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship under my command, being under weigh about 2 miles north of British Island, Pemba, sighted a dhow standing in for the land, and it being close to sunset at the time, fired two blank charges to attract attention, no notice being taken by the dhow, two shots were fired across her bows, but she still held on her course and was finally lost in the darkness. Kive continued on the same course as the dhow had pursued until the water began to shallow, when he anchored his boat, and continued the chase in the dingy; he pulled towards the reef, but could see nothing of the dhow, and when returning to his boat he met two fishermen in a canoe, who, on being interrogated, replied that they had seen "white boat chase dhow," and believed she had got safely over the reef into the deep water beyond; these men he dismissed with a promise of reward if they could find out what dhow had gone over the reef during the night. At daylight next morning dhow was seen ashore on the reef with her mast broken; he boarded her, and found her to have her bow stove in by a rock, and was half full of water; she had a quantity of stone and sand ballast in her which was partially washed away by the tide. After searching the dhow he returned to his own boat, landed with six of his crew and interpreter and searched Suliman Island, but could find nothing of any slaves. On returning on board his boat he found the two fishermen waiting for him, who informed him that the dhow on the reef was the one he had chased the night before, and that she had landed a large number of slaves on Suliman Island, and from there ferried to the mainland of Pemba. This story was corroborated by other fishermen.

At high water, Kive, seeing that the dhow floated, went on board her and threw overboard a quantity of her ballast to lighten her, he then endeavoured to stop the leak with her sail and to tow her to Meaxal, but the motion of the sea caused her to make so much water that she was unavoidably cast adrift and went down between the Islands of Pemba and Brisk.

2. This case was tried in the Consular Court at Zanzibar, and on the 6th May, 1881, a Decree (No. 15 of 1881) pronounced condemning the dhow, name unknown, of 83·34 tons (described in the inclosed Return), and granted the certificate of her destruction.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

Inclosure in No. 274.

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	
1881 Mar. 29	Pemba ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Nil ...	...	Un- known	Nil ...	83-34	Mainland	Pemba ...	Unknown ...	Slaves ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Unknown ...	Consular Court, Zanzibar	...

"London," at Zanzibar, June 25, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, Captain.

No. 275.

*Commander Hext to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"Dryad," at Muscat, July 1, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 4th June, 1881, a fugitive slave came on board and claimed our protection; as far as I could ascertain he had run away from his master, who lived about ten days' journey from here, having been beaten and put in irons by him, and that he was not given sufficient to eat; he further stated that his master had come to look for him.

2. I handed him over to Colonel Miles, the Political Agent here, who has freed him.

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

No. 276.

*Rear-Admiral Jones to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir,

*"Euryalus," at Zanzibar, August 26, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith two letters and copies of their inclosures of the 19th and 23rd August, 1881, received from Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, respecting a complaint made by the French Consul at Zanzibar of the boarding of dhows under French colours by boats of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," and a copy of the letter I sent yesterday to Her Majesty's Consul-General, which explains my views of this case.

I also inclose a copy of the investigation made by Captain Foot by my order, respecting the boarding of these French dhows by boats from the "Ruby;" also Captain Foot's account, with explanatory charts, of an expedition he made in the neighbourhood of the Lindi River, in search (with success) of a slave caravan reported to him as being in that neighbourhood, which report requires to be read in connection with the accounts of the proceedings of the "Ruby's" boats in suspecting these dhows.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. GORE JONES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 276.

*Dr. Kirk to Rear-Admiral Jones, August 19, 1881.*

[See Inclosure 5 in No. 208.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 276.

*M. Ledoulx to Dr. Kirk, August 19, 1881.*

[See Inclosure 1 in 208.]

Inclosure 3 in No. 276.

*Extract from Minutes.*

[See Inclosure 2 in No. 208.]

Inclosure 4 in No. 276.

*Dr. Kirk to Rear-Admiral Jones, August 23, 1881.*

[See Inclosure 6 in No. 208.]



Inclosure 5 in No. 276.

*M. Ledoux to Dr. Kirk, August 23, 1881.*

[See Inclosure 3 in No. 208.]

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Inclosure 6 in No. 276.

*Extract from Minutes.*

[See Inclosure 4 in No. 208.]

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Inclosure 7 in No. 276.

*Rear-Admiral Jones to Dr. Kirk, August 25, 1881.*

[See Inclosure 7 in No. 208.]

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Inclosure 8 in No. 276.

*Captain Foot to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"Ruby," at Zanzibar, August 21, 1881.*

IN compliance with your Memorandum of the 20th instant, attached to letter from Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul-General, inclosing correspondence from the French Consul against an officer and Interpreter and two seamen of this ship, I have the honour to report that on the 24th July Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" was at anchor off Mwentingi village. Lieutenant Shakespear was Senior Executive Officer at the time, and directed Mr. Radcliffe, midshipman in dispatch-boat, and Mr. Madden, midshipman in jolly-boat, to visit some dhows which were making for the Lindi River, there being no other available executive officers on board; seven boats were away cruising, and I myself absent on duty.

I transmit the statements of Lieutenant Shakespear, Mr. Radcliffe, and Mr. Madden, midshipmen; the Interpreters and William Gloyn, Second Captain of the foretop, coxswain of the boat in which Mr. Radcliffe went alongside the "San Joseph," by which you will see that there are considerable inaccuracies in the charges.

It can be proved that the Interpreter was not drunk, and it is also erroneous that his revolver fell into the hold, though it did slip out of the holster whilst he was getting over the gunwale, and dropped on the deck.

It is not the case that two European sailors searched the dhow, as only one (William Gloyn, Second Captain of the foretop) was allowed out of the boat.

Had the usual papers granted to French dhows, *i.e.*, "Congé," and the "Acte de Francisation," been exhibited, no questions could have arisen, as both the officers are fairly acquainted with the French language.

Lindi, and many of the ports to the southward, as far as Cape Delgada, have not been visited by one of Her Majesty's cruisers, according to the report of the natives, since the survey by Her Majesty's ship "Nassau" in 1875, and I ascertained that there were beyond doubt dhows sailing with flags flying, but no papers to verify their right to do so.

Mr. Madden's statement is a proof in point.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. FOOT.

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Inclosure 9 in No. 276.

*Statement by Lieutenant Shakespear.*

ON the 24th July I was the Senior Executive Officer on board this ship, the Captain being on duty.

During that afternoon six dhows were reported to me as coming towards Lindi, and shortly after another smaller dhow, making seven altogether. As they approached I sent the jolly-boat in charge of Mr. Madden, midshipman, and the dispatch-gig in charge of Mr. Radcliffe, midshipman, to visit them. These officers were the two senior

[208]

midshipmen, seven boats being away cruising at the time, there was no available commissioned officer. The colours carried by the dhows could not be clearly made out until quite close to the ship owing to the sails being in front of them. The Interpreters and boats' crews were perfectly sober.

(Signed) W. P. SHAKESPEAR, *Lieutenant, R.N.*  
 "Ruby," at Zanzibar, August 21, 1881.

Attested and forwarded by me:  
 (Signed) C. E. FOOT, *Captain, H.M.S. "Ruby."*  
 August 21, 1881.

Witness:  
 (Signed) M. P. O'CALLAGHAN, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 10 in No. 276.

*Statement of Mr. Radcliffe.*

ON July 24, at about 3 P.M., I left Her Majesty's ship "Ruby" in the dispatch-boat to visit some dhows. The dhow which afterwards proved to be called the "St. Joseph," was sailing very quickly, and it would have been impossible to have caught her up, so I ordered the Interpreter to call out to the dhow to lower her sail. On getting alongside no papers were proffered, so went on board the dhow with the Interpreter, and told him to ask the captain of the dhow for his papers.

The papers were brought, and on looking at them I saw they were in Arabic writing, and, turning to the Interpreter, said to him, "Can you understand these?" He answered, "No; that Arabic, Sir." I then returned them to the captain of the dhow, believing them all to be in Arabic.

Under these circumstances, viz., flying French colours, and having, as I believed, on Arab papers, I considered that she was not entitled to fly the French flag, so directed the coxswain of the boat, William Gloyn, and the Interpreter, John Jack, to go down into her hold and see if everything was correct. On it being reported so, I gave the captain of the dhow the usual pass, and he signed the counterpart, without, as far as I was able to judge, any objection whatever, either on his part or that of his crew. I then returned to the boat, followed by the Interpreter. As he got into the boat his pistol was handed to us from the dhow, and, by the explanation given by the Interpreter, I understood that it had fallen from his pouch while getting over the gunwale of the dhow into the boat. The Interpreter was perfectly sober, and but one European beside myself went on board the dhow, and I am perfectly confident that I saw no French papers on board any dhow on the afternoon of the 24th July.

(Signed) CHARLES A. RADCLIFFE, *Midshipman.*

Attested and forwarded by me:  
 (Signed) C. E. FOOT, *Captain, H.M.S. "Ruby."*  
 August 21, 1881.

Witness:  
 (Signed) M. P. O'CALLAGHAN, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 11 in No. 276.

*Statement of Mr. Madden.*

ON the 24th July last, about 3 P.M., I was sent away in the jolly-boat to visit dhows making for the Lindi River.

I first visited an Arab dhow called the "Ali Masleim," and searched her.

I next went alongside a dhow flying the French flag. No papers were offered me over the side, so I went on board with the Interpreter and asked for papers to verify flag. The captain, whose name was Hamet Baric, handed me a tin cylinder containing the papers, which I examined, and found them all written in the Arabic language, but as hatches were off, and I could see the cattle below, I did not proceed further. She belonged to Comoro, and was owned by Seyd bin Abdullah. When asked if he had any

complaints to make, the captain said, "No." I then gave him the usual pass and left the dhow.

I visited one other Arab dhow, and then returned on board "Ruby."  
(Signed) CHARLES E. MADDEN, *Midshipman.*

Attested and forwarded by me :  
(Signed) C. E. FOOT, *Captain, H.M.S. "Ruby."*  
August 21, 1881.

Witness :  
(Signed) M. P. O'CALLAGHAN, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 12 in No. 276.

*Statement of John Jack (2nd Tindal), who acted as Interpreter for Mr. Radcliffe, Midshipman, on the 24th July, 1881.*

I NEVER abused the Nakhuda for not lowering his sail, or threatened him. No objection was made by the Nakhuda, and the time I was on board the dhow was only a few minutes. I heard no murmuring amongst the crew.

My revolver fell out of my pouch as I was getting over the gunw al and fell on the deck, but not in the hold, and was handed to me by one of the crew.

(Signed) JOHN JACK, his × mark, *2nd Tindal.*  
"Ruby," at Zanzibar, August 21, 1881.

Attested and forwarded by me :  
(Signed) C. E. FOOT, *Captain, H.M.S. "Ruby."*  
August 21, 1881.

Witness :  
(Signed) M. P. O'CALLAGHAN, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 13 in No. 276.

*Statement of Feroze Juma, alias Sweeney, who acted as Interpreter to Mr. Madden, Midshipman, on the 24th July, 1881.*

I VISITED dhow with French flag flying. She had no French papers ; all were Arabic. Her cargo consisted of bullocks and goats. She was of and belonging to Comoro, and owned by Seyed bin Abdullah, and commanded by Harri Barri, a Comoro man.

(Signed) FEROZE JUMA, *alias SWEENEY, his × mark,*  
*Seedie Boy.*  
"Ruby," at Zanzibar, August 21, 1881.

Attested and forwarded by me :  
(Signed) C. E. FOOT, *Captain, H.M.S. "Ruby."*  
August 21, 1881.

Witness :  
(Signed) M. P. O'CALLAGHAN, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 14 in No. 276.

*Statement by William Gloyn, Second Captain, Foretop, Coxswain of Dispatch-boat.*

I WAS coxswain of the dispatch-boat on the 24th July, and went alongside a dhow called the "Saint Joseph."

No papers were shown as we came alongside.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Radcliffe directed me to have a look down forward, which I did.

The Interpreter was perfectly sober, and I was the only other European, besides Mr. Radcliffe, who went on board.

I was only a few minutes in the dhow.

(Signed) WILLIAM GLOYN, *Second Captain, Foretop.*  
 "Ruby," at Zanzibar, August 21, 1881.

Attested and forwarded by me:

(Signed) C. E. FOOT, *Captain, H.M.S. "Ruby."*

Witness:

(Signed) M. P. O'CALLAGHAN, *Lieutenant.*

Inclosure 15 in No. 276.

*Captain Foot to Captain Brownrigg, July 26, 1881.*

[See Inclosure in 209.]

No. 277.

*Commander Byles to Captain Brownrigg.*

Sir,

*"Seagull," Pomony, Johanna, September 12, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that at 7 p.m. last evening a female came to the cutter of Her Majesty's ship under my command, which was on shore at Mohilla, and claimed protection. She was brought on board the ship, and states that her name is Mrashi (about 19 years old); that she was brought to Mohilla from Makua three years ago; that she was sold to Fundim Moohaji for 50 dollars; that lately he and his wife have ill-treated her, and given her nothing to eat.

2. As I left Mohilla at 4 p.m. to-day, I had no opportunity of inquiring into the truth of the statement of ill-treatment, but would point out that her sale within three years is in contravention of the Treaty with Mohilla dated the 16th September, 1854.

3. I have handed the woman over to Mr. Sunley, late Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port, who has kindly consented to take charge of her.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MATHER BYLES.

No. 278.

*Commander Byles to Captain Brownrigg.*

Sir,

*"Seagull," Pomony, Johanna, September 17, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the morning of the 9th September, on leaving Morori for Mohilla, I ordered the dhow "Fathisilama" to be boarded when off Shindini, having suspicion of her being engaged in the Slave Trade, but could not get sufficient proof to detain her.

2. On the following day, when she arrived at Mohilla, I ascertained that she had brought over two slaves to the French sugar factory, and also heard of a boy being landed.

3. On the 11th September I landed and saw the captain of the dhow, who confessed. I then went to the factory and had the two slaves produced; these men told me everything, I therefore took them on board the ship with me. I again landed to interview the captain, by appointment, with the intention of seizing him, but on seeing me he absconded; after sending a messenger to him, and waiting about two hours, I returned on board and directed Lieutenant Ebenezer Rae to take the dhow, considering I had perfect grounds for deeming her engaged in the Slave Trade under the instructions supplied to me.

4. The dhow was brought over to Pomony by a prize crew under Lieutenant Rae, and was there surveyed by the First and Second Lieutenants and Navigating Lieutenant

on the 14th instant, who reporting that she was, in their opinion, unfit to make the voyage to the port of Zanzibar, I directed her to be destroyed, landing her equipments and cargo, which was of a perishable nature, for sale for the benefit of the Crown, and detaining her crew of three men for production at the Court of Adjudication,

5. The dhow cleared out from Shindini for Mohilla; the two slaves were shipped at Shindini; she had no regular slave equipments, but one of the crew has stated to me on oath that on a previous voyage from Shindini to Johanna they carried five women and five boy slaves from Moroni to Johanna town.

6. The boy that was landed at Mohilla was shipped by the captain at Moroni as his own property, and was put amongst the crew when the dhow was boarded off Shindini.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) MATHER BYLES.

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Inclosure in No. 278.

Return of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—		Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; the Number of Deaths and the Number Emancipated.			
		Vessel.	Master.			Owners, and of what Place.	Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.				Belonging.	Men.	Women.	Boys.			Girls.	Where Shipped.	
1881 Sept. 11	Mohilla ...	Fathilama	Mwalitanda (?)	Not known	Arab ...	Dhow ...	3 remaining	...	42.74	Shindini, Comoro	Fumboui, Mohilla	Not known	1881 Sept. 9	A few bags of food stuff; wood work; and water-pipkins; and goats	Not known.	3 landed at Mohilla; but 2 afterwards recovered	None	None	None	None	Shindini, Comoro	Destroyed at Pomony, unfit to proceed to Zanzibar	2 slaves now on board His Majesty's ship "Seagull."

"Seagull," Pomony, Johanna, September 17, 1881.

(Signed)

MATHER BYLES, Commander.

No. 279.

*Captain Brownrigg to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir, "London," Zanzibar, September 22, 1881.  
I HAVE the honour to report that on the 20th instant John McGrath, leading seaman in charge of the whaler, sighted a dhow beating up towards Kwali. Chase was given, but before the whaler could come up to her she was run on the reef running out from Kismekosi Point, and deserted by her crew.

On examining the dhow seven female slaves were discovered, who stated they had come from Bagamoyo.

The dhow was kedged off with the intention of bringing her up to the ship, but owing to the damage she had sustained by being run on the reef, sank in about 20 fathoms of water.

The slaves were brought to Zanzibar, and the case placed in the Consular Court for adjudication. A Decree was pronounced (No. 27 of 1881), condemning the dhow and ordering the slaves to be forfeited.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

## Inclosure in No. 279.

## RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where, if at Sea, take 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.
1881 Sept. 30	Kwall ...	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	None	Betela	8 or 9	None	£7-61	Bagan- noys	Zanzibar.	Unknown	1881 Sept. 19	None	...	...	7	...	...	Begamoyo...	Zanzibar.	... Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—None. Emancipated—7.

"London," at Zanzibar, September 22, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES BROWNRIGG, Captain.



No. 280.

*Captain Brownrigg to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir, "London," Zanzibar, September 22, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 4th September at 9.45 A.M., while lying at anchor in Mazuka Bay, James Bishop, Quartermaster, landed, in company with George Kive, Quartermaster, coxswain of the boat, and the interpreter, to point out to them the position of a well of water, and while walking along the beach a man ran out from the bush, who stated he was a slave, and that he, with five other slaves, had been landed that morning early from a dhow, which immediately put to sea again on landing them, as she saw an English boat not far off.

Bishop then walked into the bush, and there discovered the five other slaves.

2. He took them on board the boat and search was made for the dhow.

The case was placed in the Consular Court, and a Decree (No. 25 of 1881) was pronounced, ordering the forfeiture of the slaves.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

No. 281.

*Captain Brownrigg to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir, "London," Zanzibar, September 22, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that at 10.40 A.M. on the 4th September, while lying at anchor at Mazuka Bay, from information received from some slaves, caused James Bishop, Quartermaster, to proceed out in the channel in search of a dhow that had landed the slaves early that morning, and after being under weigh about twenty minutes a dhow was sighted and chase given; when nearing her two or three shots were fired towards her, but she still held on, and rounded Cape Hay Point about an hour before the English boat.

On rounding the Point the dhow was discovered ashore, and all hands had left her; she was immediately recognized as the one that had landed the slaves.

She had nothing in her but stone and sand ballast and some Mtoma seed, and human excrement was about the bottom of her.

2. The dhow was kedged off, but she made water badly. Her sail was hoisted and Bishop, with two other hands, remained on board to sail her round to the Senior Naval Officer at Pemba, the English boat going before.

3. After rounding Kigomachy Point squalls were experienced, and in one of these, with the water in the dhow, caused her to heel over, so that her lee gunwale was under water, when she filled and went down.

4. The men swam to the shore, and soon after fell in with the steam pinnace.

5. The case was placed in the Consular Court at Zanzibar, and a Decree (No. 26 of 1881) was pronounced, condemning the dhow.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

Inclosure in No. 281.

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 Riggerd.	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.		
1881 Sept. 4	Femba ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	M'che ...	Not known	None	114	87	Mainland	Femba ...	Unknown ...	...	None	None	None	None	Zanzibar ...	...

"London," at Zanzibar, September 22, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, Captain.

No. 282.

*Captain Foot to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir, "Ruby," at Cape Guardafui, September 23, 1881.  
I HAVE the honour to forward a letter from Lieutenant O'Callaghan, which I was unable to forward before in consequence of the illness of that officer.

I would desire to call your attention to the services rendered by Archdeacon Farler, of the University Mission, and would also observe that since your flag-ship left Zanzibar I have received information, through the Rev. Mr. Janson, of the same Mission, that the two slave caravans reconnoitred by me, and reported on in my letter of the 26th July, 1881, had fallen back, one (Mahangala's) having gone to the hills three days' march from where I saw them. The other (Matatra's) tried to pitch their camp at Macheмба's but he turned them away.

The fact that the steam cutter, whilst on the survey, fell in with Macheмба's son, who was greatly amazed at seeing a boat so comparatively close to his father's town, may possibly have had a good effect.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. E. FOOT.

Inclosure in No. 282.

*Lieutenant O'Callaghan to Captain Foot.*

Sir, "Ruby," at Zanzibar, September 7, 1881.  
I HAVE the honour to report that on the 25th day of July, 1881, in pursuance of your orders, I proceeded in the steam-cutter, with dingy in tow, up the Lindi River, to try and find out if there was any river for any distance inland.

After passing Gelab Island I got into unsurveyed waters. Proceeding in a south-westerly direction, I passed an island about a mile-and-a-half long; the river then branched off in several directions. I took a branch leading away east by south, with deep water. When I had gone about half-a-mile the river opened out into quite a large space of water, and I could see what I imagined to be the main river, leading away in a south-easterly direction. After some little difficulty from the numerous sand-banks, I got across into the river, and found I was in fairly deep water, 2 to 3 fathoms, it then being about half tide. I steamed south-east about 3 miles (the river being 200 yards wide), and then came to a village on the north bank. Almost immediately after passing the village (Nyandi) the river takes a sudden turn round, and runs in a south-westerly direction, and from this point to the furthest point I could reach, the mean direction of the river is south-west, although it curves about a good deal.

From the village of Nyandi I compute that I steamed between 9 and 10 miles up a good broad river, commencing at about from 150 to 200 yards down to about 10 yards, the water being between 1 and 2 fathoms (averaging about 2 fathoms), so that, at high tide, it would be about 2½ or 3 fathoms.

I had to stop in the steam cutter, as the branches met and interlaced across the stream. I anchored the steam cutter at about 2:30 P.M., and shortly afterwards went on in the dingy, with the Rev. Mr. Farler and Dr. Stone. We could not, however, get much further, about half-a-mile being the most. We then landed, and found ourselves in an open, sandy plain, surrounded on three sides by rising ground and long grass. Across the plain was a distinct track of natives; in fact, there were the tracks of hundreds of feet, all going the same way, which made Mr. Farler and myself think that it must be a high road to Lindi, and, the tracks being so numerous, the caravans must have been very large.

Another curious thing was, that in one corner of the open space was a burying-place, with the grave evidently of some important Arab, and surrounded by 200 or 300 smaller and less important graves. We could see nothing like any huts or habitations anywhere about, although we could hear some natives shouting to one another in the distance.

About 4:30 P.M. we went back to the steam cutter. On our way we met some natives fishing on the banks of the river, and Mr. Farler questioned them about the place. They told him that the tracks we had seen led to Lindi, and that a great many slave caravans came that way.

We then steamed down to the mouth of the Ukerédi and anchored, intending to go up and see where, and how far that went the next day, but not feeling well, I thought it better to get on board the ship, if possible; so we weighed and got on board about 8 o'clock.

In concluding, I should say that at high tide the river I went up (which, as far as we could gather from the natives, is called the M'Tali) would be navigable for any vessel drawing 6 or 8 feet of water at from half to high tide.

As you approached the end of the river, or rather, as the river narrowed, the branches interlacing across it prevented your going further. I can see no reason why slaves should not be brought to Lindi, or close to it, by canoes, which would save them nearly two or three days hard walking.

I cannot close this letter without saying what a great help the Rev. Mr. Farler was to me, speaking the language fluently. He was able to talk to them, and understand what they were saying to one another, which is a great advantage, for, with a native interpreter, you can never make sure whether he is telling you the truth or not.

I have, &c.

(Signed) M. P. O'CALLAGHAN.

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No. 283.

*Commander Hext to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"Dryad," at Jaskh, September 30, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 5th September, 1881, a fugitive slave swam on board Her Majesty's ship under my command at Mascat and claimed protection. As far as I could ascertain, he had run away from his master at Burka, who had ill-treated and beaten him.

2. I handed him over to Major Grant, the Political Agent at Mascat, who has freed him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HEXT.

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No. 284.

*Commander Hext to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"Dryad," September 30, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 19th September a fugitive slave came on board at Mascat, and claimed our protection. He stated that he had run away from his master (who lives at Suraiha, on the Batna coast), who had sold his wife, first promising another, which he afterwards refused to give him, and that he had been beaten and put in irons.

2. I handed him over to Major Grant, the Political Agent at Mascat, who has freed him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HEXT.

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No. 285.

*Captain Brownrigg to Rear-Admiral Jones.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, October 20, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 15th October, 1881, at 5 A.M., while cruising for the suppression of the Slave Trade off the south-west coast of Pemba, Sub-Lieutenant Robert H. Travers, of Her Majesty's ship under my command, sighted a dhow; he immediately gave chase, coming up with her about 7 A.M., close to Mesal Island.

On closing her, it was noticed that there were a number of Arabs on board, and that they had arms and were making preparations to use them to prevent them boarding

the dhow; but, on a shot being fired close to the dhow, they laid down their arms, and the chief Arab waved his sword to say that no resistance would be offered.

On boarding her she was found to contain 137 slaves, 10 Arabs in charge, and 12 passengers, beside her crew of 8 hands, who were armed as well as the Arabs and passengers; the dhow was towed into Fundu (depôt at Pemba), and in transshipping them from the dhow to the sailing-boat "Alexandra," one dingy full capsized, and Enoch Lightbourne, A.B., and Thomas Melhuish, Ordinary, specially distinguished themselves by the promptness they displayed in jumping overboard and saving the slaves, who were in an emaciated condition and unable to swim, and some would undoubtedly have been drowned had it not been for these two men, especially Melhuish, who, on one of the female slaves sinking, dived and brought her to the surface.

A more full report is given in my letter No. 152, dated the 20th October, 1881, respecting the energy, zeal, &c, displayed by Sub-Lieutenant Robert H. Travers in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

2. The case was brought to Zanzibar, and placed in the Consular Court for adjudication, a Decree, No. 33 of 1881, was pronounced, condemning the slaves and ordering the dhow to be forfeited.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG.

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## Inclosure in No. 285.

## 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.		
1881 Oct. 15	Mesa Island, Pemba	Momba Sassa	Salim, of Bouquae	Mohomed bin Garibu, Pemba	Arab ...	Dhow ...	8	Fire- arms	174-02	Kilwa . Pemba ...	Pemba ...	1881 Oct. 10	Slaves .	9 Arabs ...	...	36	80	10	Kilwa ..	Zanzibar	... Condition of slaves— Slaves in emanciated condition. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—None. Emancipated—137.

"London," at Zanzibar, October 20, 1881.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG, Captain.

No. 286.

*Commander Berners to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir,

*"Philomel," Weti, Pemba, December 17, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report the proceedings that I have taken relative to the capture of the murderers of the late Captain Brownrigg.

2. I was at Mozambique when the news arrived late on the night of the 4th December, and proceeded with all despatch to Zanzibar, arriving there at noon on the 8th December.

3. Having received the reports of Acting Commander Goodridge, of Her Majesty's ship "London," and conferred with Colonel Miles, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, I proceeded the same evening to Pemba, arriving there the following morning, and anchored off Funzi Island, whence I proceeded by boat to Weti, where Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mr. F. Holmwood, and the Chancellor of the French Consulate at Zanzibar were staying.

4. After consulting with them I moved the ship up off the village of Weti the following morning.

5. General Mathews, in command of the troops of His Highness the Sultan, was then at Weti.

6. The next evening (Sunday), the 11th December, in pursuance of information received, General Mathews, with a detachment of soldiers, started in pursuit of Hindi-bin-Khartoum, the captain and owner of the dhow, and after a desperate resistance, succeeded in capturing him and two other Arabs, one other having been shot dead and one escaped.

7. Hindi-bin-Khartoum was badly wounded through the right knee and wrist, and it was considered absolutely necessary, by Surgeon George Bate, of this ship, and Surgeon George H. S. Bankier, of Her Majesty's ship "London," to amputate both the hand and leg. This was done, but he died from exhaustion some twelve hours after the operation.

8. After his capture he confessed that he was the man, but stated that the boat fired on him first, and that two of his men were killed by Captain Brownrigg.

The first part of this story is obviously untrue, the latter part I believe to be correct, the two men being killed by one shot fired by Captain Brownrigg after the Arabs had fired their first volley.

9. The two Arabs who were taken have been sent down to the Sultan of Zanzibar for examination, but I have no doubt myself that they formed part of the crew, as otherwise, had they not been implicated, they would hardly have fought against the Sultan's soldiers.

10. It is now almost certain that there were only seven Arabs and a slave composing the crew of the dhow, and that about eighty slaves were on board. Directly the conflict was over she ran straight for this place, Weti, and landed the slaves almost under the Wali, or Governor's, house.

11. He has been taken to Zanzibar, and is, I believe, in prison. He has the reputation of having been the principal slave-dealer in the island.

12. Of these seven Arabs who were in the dhow, two appear to have been killed by Captain Brownrigg; one (Hindi-bin-Khartoum), the captain and owner, captured, since dead, and probably the two men who were captured with him, also the one who was killed by the Sultan's soldiers, thus accounting for six out of the seven; but of course, as regards the last three, it is only supposition.

13. What makes it so difficult to trace these men is that they are all northern Arabs from Muscat, and comparatively unknown here.

14. Up to yesterday the matter has been conducted by the Sultan's soldiers through the French Consul, the dhow having flown French colours; but as I received a letter from Colonel Miles yesterday stating that the French Consul disavows the dhow and crew as having any right to French colours, I have requested General Mathews to act with me, and with his concurrence I have established a blockade of the island, allowing no boats to leave without a pass from me, or in case of a French dhow, from the Consul.

15. I have acquainted the Captain of the French war-vessel "Adonis," which arrived last evening, of my intention; and as the French Consular authority had already authorized me to detain French dhows sailing without a permit, no inconvenience can arise, there being, as far as I know, only one French dhow in Pemba at the present time, and she is under the surveillance of the war-vessel.

16. Previous to this I had ordered our boats to board every dhow or canoe leaving Pemba, and should there be any suspicious Arab on board, to detain him.

17. General Mathews has now proceeded to the north end of the island with a detachment of troops in search of an Arab reported to be one of the crew.

18. It is to be regretted that more troops were not sent up at once, and more pressure put on the head men of the island, as I think that, had such been the case, all the crew would have been captured immediately; though General Mathews is acting most energetically, and is, I am sure, most anxious that none of the offenders shall escape.

19. His Highness the Sultan has offered a reward of 2,000 dollars for the capture of the men.

20. I have eleven boats up here from Her Majesty's ship "London," three of them steam-boats, and four of this ship, including one steam-boat, so that I am able to keep a fairly strict blockade over the whole of the coast, and I am in hopes that in a few days we shall have the whole of the offenders in custody.

21. I purpose remaining up here until this affair is settled, as I think that the presence of a man-of-war in these inland waters will have a good effect on the Arabs.

22. I have directed Acting Commander W. S. Goodridge, of Her Majesty's ship "London," to communicate with the "Eclipse," expected at Mozambique about the 20th instant, and also to forward any intelligence to the Commander-in-chief.

23. The depositions of the crew of the steam-pinnace, and all the circumstances connected with this sad occurrence, will have been forwarded to you by Acting Commander Goodridge.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. R. BERNERS.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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### FRANCE.

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No. 287.

*Lord Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received February 19.)*

(Extract.)

*Paris, February 18, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a translation of a note which has been addressed to me by M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, on the subject of the abuse of the French flag for Slave Trade purposes on the East Coast of Africa.

It cites as an instance of the care taken by the French authorities to prevent abuses of the kind the trial and condemnation at Réunion of the master of the French dhow "Djiamila."

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Inclosure in No. 287.

*M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire to Lord Lyons.*

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, February 14, 1881.*

ON the 19th January last you did me the honour of addressing me a note relative to the facilities which certain masters of Arab vessels are said to find in using the French flag to cover their dealings in slaves on the East Coast of Africa.

Although the slaving operations therein alluded to were nipped in the bud by the opportune intervention of the Zanzibar authorities, I still thought it my duty to communicate your remarks to my colleague Admiral Cloué. His reply is that his Department has never omitted to give instructions to the Commanders of our stations at Mayotte and Nossi Bé to take the strongest measures to prevent the recurrence of acts such as those which you have reported to me. He begs me at the same time to inform you of the contents of a document which he has lately received, and which goes to prove the care we take not to allow any criminal attempt of the kind to pass unchecked. The document is a Report addressed to the Governor of Réunion, in which the President of the Court of Assizes at St. Denis gives the Minutes of the trial commenced in August 1880 of the master of a French vessel "Djamilia," which was seized at the time on a charge of slave-trading, and of an omission to enter on its crew list the names of the individuals embarked on her.

This person was prosecuted before the competent Tribunal, after a preliminary investigation on the part of the French Consul at Zanzibar, found guilty on the charges brought against him, and condemned on the 23rd November last to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 50 fr. for each slave embarked. Besides, the vessel which he used in his trade was found unseaworthy, and burnt by order of the Captain of the French ship "La Clochette," and the *procès-verbal* of its destruction by fire was sent in due form to the French authorities in Réunion. Such are the facts officially stated in the Report sent me by Admiral Cloué. They anticipate, so to speak, the wishes of which you have been the interpreter, and I do not doubt that the Government of Her Majesty will see in them a proof of our severity in the treatment of persons who endeavour to shelter their criminal enterprizes under our flag.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) B. ST. HILAIRE.

No. 288.

*Lord Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received April 28.)*

My Lord,

*Paris, April 27, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a note from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the alleged abuse of the French flag for Slave Trade purposes on the East Coast of Africa.

The note states in particular that the zeal and activity of the French Consul at Zanzibar have been recognized by Her Majesty's Consul-General at that place and by the Commander of Her Majesty's naval forces on the station.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 288.

*M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire to Lord Lyons.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, le 25 Avril, 1881.*

J'AI eu l'honneur de vous communiquer, le 14 Février dernier, la réponse de mon collègue, le Ministre de la Marine, aux observations que vous aviez été chargé de nous soumettre au sujet des facilités que certains patrons de boutres Arabes trouveraient, suivant un rapport du Commandant de la station navale Anglaise des Indes Orientales, dans l'emploi abusif de notre pavillon pour se livrer au Trafic des Esclaves dans les eaux de Zanzibar. Les indications transmises par M. l'Amiral Cloué touchant la condamnation sévère encourue par le patron du "Djamila" attestaient l'efficacité des mesures prescrites à nos Agents, en vue de mettre obstacle aux opérations de Traite sur la côte Orientale d'Afrique, et la rigueur de la répression exercée contre ceux qui cherchent à abriter sous notre pavillon leurs criminelles entreprises. Je ne doute pas que le Gouvernement Britannique n'y ait trouvé une preuve décisive du prix que nous attachons comme lui à éviter le renouvellement de semblables tentations.

J'ai reçu récemment sur le même sujet de notre Agent à Zanzibar de nouveaux détails qui sont de nature à compléter ma précédente communication en mettant en lumière l'utile concours que le Consulat a prêté dans cette circonstance, à l'action de notre justice coloniale. Je crois devoir, à ce titre, en donner également connaissance à votre Excellence. Il résulte des informations fournies par M. Ledoux que c'est sur son initiative et non grâce à l'intervention spontanée des autorités locales que les coupables ont été arrêtés, et que les esclaves saisis ont été mis en liberté.

J'ai eu, d'ailleurs, la satisfaction d'apprendre par son rapport que le Consul-Général Angleterre à Zanzibar et le Commandant de la station Anglaise s'étaient plu eux-mêmes à reconnaître l'activité et le zèle efficace de notre Représentant.

Agréé, &c.  
(Signé) B. ST. HILAIRE.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, April 25, 1881.*

ON the 14th February last I had the honour of communicating to you the reply of my colleague, the Minister of Marine, to the observations which you were instructed to submit to us on the subject of the facilities which, according to a report of the English Naval Commander-in-chief on the East India station, certain masters of Arab vessels enjoy, through an abuse of the French flag, in carrying on the Slave Trade in Zanzibar waters. The evidence sent home by Admiral Cloué as to the severe punishment of the master of the "Djamila," proved the efficiency of the measures our agents were instructed to take with a view to hinder the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa, and the rigorous means of repression used against those who try to shelter their criminal enterprises under our flag. I have no doubt that the British Government saw in these measures a decisive proof of the importance which we also attach to preventing a renewal of such attempts.

I have lately received fresh details from our Agent at Zanzibar on the same subject, of a kind to complete my preceding communication, by showing the assistance our Consulate lent in this affair to our Colonial authorities. I feel bound, for the same reason, to inform your Excellency of them. It appears from the reports of M. Ledoux

that it was through him, and not through the initiative of the local authorities, that the guilty persons were seized and the slaves liberated.

Moreover, I have had the satisfaction of learning from his report that the British Consul-General at Zanzibar and the English Naval Commander-in-chief had been pleased to recognize the activity and successful zeal of our Representative.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) B. ST. HILAIRE.

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No. 289.

*Earl Granville to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, October 18, 1881.*

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, copies of a despatch, and its inclosures, from the Acting British Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, forwarding the correspondence which has passed between himself, the French Consul, and Admiral Gore Jones in regard to the boarding and search of the French dhows by an officer of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby."\*

I have referred the correspondence for the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 290.

*Earl Granville to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, November 10, 1881.*

WITH reference to my despatch dated the 18th ultimo, I have to acquaint your Excellency that Count d'Aunay has made a personal communication to this Office respecting the boarding of Arab boats carrying French papers and colours off the coast of Zanzibar, by Her Majesty's ship "Ruby;" and that I have accordingly pressed the Lords of the Admiralty to inform me of their opinion as to the course pursued by the Commander of the "Ruby" on the occasion in question.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 291.

*Earl Granville to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, December 5, 1881.*

I HAVE to request that your Excellency will inform the French Government that a telegram has been received from Colonel Miles, the Acting British Consul-General at Zanzibar, dated the 4th instant, to the effect that Captain Brownrigg, of Her Majesty's ship "London," together with four of his men, have been killed by an Arab dhow under French colours, which is further reported as being full of slaves and as yet uncaptured.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 292.

*Earl Granville to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, December 6, 1881.*

WITH reference to my despatch dated the 5th instant, I have to request that your Excellency will further address the French Government with a view of their instructing

the French Consul at Zanzibar to afford assistance to the British Naval and Consular officers on the coast, in ascertaining the true nationality of the vessel showing French colours whose crew murdered Captain Brownrigg and certain seamen of Her Majesty's ship "London."

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 293.

*Earl Granville to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, December 8, 1881.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th instant, I have to request that your Excellency will state to the French Government that, having regard to the recent murder of Captain Brownrigg and certain of the crew of Her Majesty's ship "London," the Board of Admiralty have represented the urgent necessity for Her Majesty's ships being temporarily permitted to search dhows carrying French colours on the East African coast.

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

No. 294.

*Earl Granville to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, December 9, 1881.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th ultimo, I transmit to your Excellency the accompanying papers respecting the boarding of the two suspected slave-dhows bearing French colours off the coast of Zanzibar by Her Majesty's ship "Ruby;"\* and I have to request that you will address a note to the French Government, explaining generally the circumstances of the case as set forth in the accompanying papers.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 295.

*Lord Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received December 10.)*

My Lord,

*Paris, December 9, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a note in which M. Gambetta expresses to me the sympathy of the French Government with the painful impression produced by the murder of Captain Brownrigg and the four seamen of Her Majesty's ship "London." His Excellency informs me at the same time that urgent instructions on the subject have been sent to the French Consul at Zanzibar, and that the French Government will omit nothing that depends on them to forward the attainment of justice in the case.

I inclose also a copy of a note which I have addressed to M. Gambetta in pursuance of the instructions in your Lordship's despatches, and in which I have represented to him the urgent necessity for Her Majesty's ships to be temporarily permitted to search dhows carrying French colours.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 295.

*M. Gambetta to Lord Lyons.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, le 7 Décembre, 1881.*

VOTRE Excellence a bien voulu me faire connaître par sa lettre du 6 Décembre que d'après les informations parvenues au Gouvernement de la Reine, le Commandant du stationnaire Anglais "London," ainsi que quatre hommes de son équipage, avaient été tués à Pemba en poursuivant un boutre Arabe portant pavillon Français et à bord duquel on aurait constaté la présence de nombreux esclaves.

Les indications que j'ai reçues moi-même de notre Agent à Zanzibar confirment malheureusement le regrettable événement qui fait l'objet de votre communication. Nous partageons entièrement, ai-je besoin de le dire, la pénible impression que cet attentat a produit sur le Gouvernement Britannique. Le Consul de France a été invité d'urgence à s'entendre à cet effet avec le Commandant de notre station navale, qui doit arriver très prochainement dans les eaux de Zanzibar à bord du croiseur "Le Forfait," et le Cabinet de Londres peut être certain que nous ne négligerons rien pour assurer, autant qu'il dépendra de nous, l'action de la justice.

Agréé, &amp;c.

(Signé) LÉON GAMBETTA.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, December 7, 1881.*

YOUR Excellency was good enough to inform me, by your letter of the 6th instant, that, according to information which has been received by Her Majesty's Government, the Captain of the English guard-ship "London," together with four of his crew, have been killed at Pemba while chasing an Arab dhow flying the French flag and, as is alleged, carrying a number of slaves.

The news I myself have received from our Agent at Zanzibar unhappily confirms the deplorable event which is the subject of your communication. I need hardly say that we share in the painful impression which this attack has produced on the British Government. The French Consul has received strict orders to come to an understanding on the subject with the Commandant of our naval station, who ought to arrive very shortly in the Zanzibar waters on board the cruiser "Le Forfait," and the Cabinet of London may rest assured that, as far as depends on us, we will omit nothing which can insure the execution of justice.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) LÉON GAMBETTA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 295.

*Lord Lyons to M. Gambetta.*

M. le Président du Conseil,

*Paris, December 9, 1881.*

IN addition to the information respecting the murder of Captain Brownrigg and four of the seamen of Her Majesty's ship "London," which I have had the honour to convey to your Excellency, I now beg leave to submit to you a copy of a letter from the Admiralty reciting a telegram on the subject received from the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on the East India Station.

At the same time, I hasten to offer to your Excellency my best thanks for the cordial sympathy expressed in your note of the 7th instant; for the assurance it contains that nothing will be omitted by the French Government, so far as it may depend upon them, to forward the ends of justice, and for the instructions which have been sent to the French Consul at Zanzibar.

Moreover, in obedience to instructions which I have received from Her Majesty's Government, I venture earnestly to recommend to your Excellency's attention a representation which the Lords of the Admiralty make to the effect that it is of urgent necessity, with a view to bringing the offenders to justice, that Her Majesty's ships should be temporarily permitted to search dhows carrying French colours on the East African coast.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) LYONS.

No. 296.

*Lord Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received December 13.)*

My Lord,

Paris, December 12, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of two notes from M. Gambetta, one dated the 9th and the other the 10th instant, both of which reached me the night before last.

In the first his Excellency takes occasion, from the correspondence concerning the murder of Captain Brownrigg and the seamen of the "London," to refer to observations on the general question of visiting dhows under the French flag, which were, he says, made to Her Majesty's Government through the French Embassy in London. He proceeds to mention a reply dated the 4th ultimo, which he states to have been received by the French Embassy from your Lordship, and which he does not appear to regard as quite sufficient.

The second note states the reasons which, much as they may regret it, make it impossible for the French Government to comply with the suggestion that Her Majesty's ships should be authorized temporarily to search dhows carrying French colours on the East African coast.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LYONS.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 296.

*M. Gambetta to Lord Lyons.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Paris, le 9 Décembre, 1881.

PAR son office du 6 de ce mois votre Excellence a bien voulu me demander, au nom du Gouvernement de la Reine, que le Consul de France à Zanzibar fût invité à prêter son assistance aux officiers et aux Agents Consulaires Anglais, à l'effet de s'assurer de la véritable nationalité de bâtiments portant pavillon Français dont l'équipage a tué le Capitaine et plusieurs matelots du "London."

Ma lettre du 7 Décembre vous a déjà fait connaître les sentiments que nous a inspirés ce douloureux événement ainsi que les mesures que nous avons prises dès que nous avons été instruits, pour assurer l'action de la justice. Le Gouvernement Anglais ne saurait douter de notre empressement à poursuivre l'information dont notre Consul à Zanzibar a pris l'initiative. Nous ne manquerons pas, aussitôt que les indications plus étendues que nous attendons nous seront parvenues, de compléter, s'il y a lieu, ces premières dispositions.

Il est loin de notre pensée de vouloir préjuger le résultat de l'enquête commencée, mais le Gouvernement Britannique nous permettra de rappeler ici les observations que nous avons eu tout récemment à lui présenter par l'entremise de l'Ambassade de la République à Londres, en ce qui touche les conditions dans lesquelles se pratique parfois le contrôle exercé par ses croiseurs dans ces parages. Le Commandant-en-chef de la station Anglaise a reconnu lui-même le bien fondé de nos réclamations, en traçant à ses officiers des directions dont nous ne pouvions qu'approuver le sens, bien qu'elles nous parussent laisser peut-être encore trop de latitude à l'initiative personnelle des croiseurs Anglais dans une matière si délicate. En signalant au Cabinet de Londres les graves inconvénients que de tels procédés nous semblaient devoir entraîner, nous lui demandions d'envoyer à ses Agents à Zanzibar des recommandations catégoriques, de façon à ne laisser dans leur esprit aucun doute sur sa ferme résolution de veiller, en ce qui concerne les bâtiments portant nos couleurs, à la stricte observation des règles posées dans les instructions confidentielles concertées entre la France et l'Angleterre en 1867 pour la vérification du pavillon des navires suspects.

La réponse que le Gouvernement Britannique nous a faite, le 4 Novembre dernier, se bornait, en nous indiquant le sens des recommandations émanées de l'Amiral Gore Jones, auxquelles il est fait allusion plus haut, à nous annoncer que l'Amirauté aurait été saisie de nos réclamations qu'elle se réservait d'examiner. Il est permis de se demander aujourd'hui si l'envoi opportun des instructions que nous réclamions, en dissipant l'incertitude qui a pu subsister ainsi jusqu'à ces derniers temps sur l'étendue réelle du contrôle confié aux croiseurs Britanniques, n'eût pas contribué à prévenir le regrettable incident qui s'est produit à Pemba.

Agréez, &c.  
(Signé) LÉON GAMBETTA.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, December 9, 1881.*

IN your letter of the 6th instant, your Excellency was good enough to ask me, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, to direct the French Consul at Zanzibar to lend every assistance to the English officers and Consular Agents in ascertaining the real nationality of the vessel carrying the French flag, the crew of which murdered the Captain and several sailors of the "London."

My letter of the 7th instant will have already informed you of the feelings with which this painful event has inspired us and the measures we took as soon as it came to our knowledge to insure justice being done. The English Government cannot doubt our activity in acting on the information which our Consul at Zanzibar was the first to give us. We will not fail, as soon as the fuller information we are expecting has reached us, to continue, if necessary, the measures with which we began.

Far be it from us to prejudge the result of the inquiry which has been begun, but the British Government will allow us to recall to their recollection the observation we recently had occasion to make to them through the French Embassy in London with reference to the circumstances under which the control exercised by the English cruizers in those waters are occasionally carried out. The Commander-in-chief of the English station has himself recognized that our complaints are well founded by issuing orders to his officers, the sense of which we cannot do other than approve, although, in our opinion, they still leave too much to the personal initiative of the English cruizer in a matter so delicate. When we pointed out to the Cabinet of London the serious inconveniences which would, in our opinion, be entailed by such proceedings, we requested them to send categorical orders to their Agents at Zanzibar of such a kind as would leave no doubt in their minds of the firm intention of Her Majesty's Government to strictly observe, with regard to vessels flying our flag, the rules laid down in the instructions concerted between England and France for the verification of the flag of suspected vessels.

The reply we received on the 4th November last from the British Government, while communicating the general tenour of the instructions issued by Admiral Gore Jones above referred to, only informed us that our complaints had been brought to the notice of the Admiralty, by whom they would be inquired into. It may now be asked if the opportune dispatch of orders such as we asked would not, by dissipating the uncertainty which has up to now existed as to the real extent of the control exercised by the British cruizers, have helped to prevent the unfortunate accident which has taken place at Pemba.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) LÉON GAMBETTA.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 296.

*M. Gambetta to Lord Lyons.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, le 10 Décembre, 1882.*

J'AI reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 9 de ce mois, et je vous remercie des informations supplémentaires qu'elle avait pour objet de me communiquer, au sujet de l'attentat commis à Pemba sur la personne du Capitaine Brownrigg et de quatre matelots du "London." Votre Excellence m'y fait part, en même temps, d'une suggestion de l'Amirauté Britannique qui considérerait comme étant d'une nécessité urgente que, en vue d'empêcher la fuite des auteurs présumés de cet attentat, les croiseurs Anglais fussent autorisés temporairement à visiter les boutres portant pavillon Français sur la côte orientale d'Afrique.

Vous vous êtes plu, vous-même, dans cette communication, à reconnaître l'empressement avec lequel nous avons pris spontanément toutes les mesures que la situation nous paraissait comporter, et ma lettre en date d'hier vous a fait connaître que nous nous réservions en outre de compléter ces premières dispositions, si les informations que nous attendons en démontreraient le besoin. Mais, quelque soit notre désir de tenir compte du sentiment d'intérêt manifesté à cette occasion par le Gouvernement Anglais, nous ne saurions accorder une telle autorisation, sans porter atteinte aux principes posés dans les instructions confidentielles concertées en 1867 entre la France et l'Angleterre pour la vérification des pavillons suspects et dont j'ai déjà eu devoir rappeler l'objet à votre Excellence dans ma communication d'hier. Elles spécifient, en effet, dans l'Article 7, que toute enquête portant sur un autre fait que la nationalité est absolument interdite, et, aux

termes de l'Article 10, le Capitaine d'un navire de guerre qui se décide à envoyer à bord d'un navire de commerce agit à ses risques et périls et demeure responsable de toutes les conséquences de son acte.

Nous devons être d'autant moins disposés à nous départir de ces règles, dont une expérience déjà longue a prouvé l'utilité, qu'à nos yeux il dépend en grande partie de la stricte observation de l'accord qui les a établies de prévenir toute complication ultérieure dans l'exercice si délicat de la tâche confiée à nos marines respectives sur la côte orientale de l'Afrique. Le Gouvernement de la Reine s'est, d'ailleurs, toujours montré lui-même trop justement pénétré de ses droits dans les questions intéressant les privilèges de son pavillon pour ne pas reconnaître la valeur des motifs qui ne nous permettent pas, quelque regret que nous en ayons, de déferer à la demande de l'Amirauté.

Agréez, &c.  
(Signé) LÉON GAMBETTA.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, December 10, 1881.*

I HAVE received the letter you were good enough to address to me on the 9th instant, and I beg to thank you for the additional information which it conveyed to me on the subject of the attack on Captain Brownrigg and four sailors of the "London" at Pemba. Your Excellency at the same time informs me of a suggestion of the British Admiralty, who consider it urgently necessary that, in order to prevent the flight of those who are supposed to have committed the outrage, the English cruisers should be temporarily authorized to visit the dhows flying the French flag on the East Coast of Africa.

You were good enough, in the communication above referred, to recognize, yourself, the readiness with which we took, of our own accord, all the measures which the circumstances seemed to require, and my letter of yesterday's date informed you that we further reserved to ourselves to complete these preliminary measures if the information we were awaiting showed that they were necessary. But, whatever may be our desire to take into consideration the sentiment of interest shown on this occasion by the English Government, we could not grant the permission required without infringing the principles laid down in the instructions concerted between France and England for the verification of suspected flags, and the object of which I considered right to point out to your Excellency in my yesterday's letter. Article 7 specifies, indeed, that any inquiry into anything except the nationality is absolutely forbidden, and, according to Article 10, the captain of a man-of-war who determines to board a merchant-vessel does so at his own risk and peril, and is responsible for all the consequences of his act.

We feel all the less disposed to abandon these Regulations, the utility of which has been proved by long experience, as, in our opinion, on the strict observation of the understanding which established them depends the avoidance of any ulterior complications in the exercise of the delicate task confided to our respective navies on the East Coast of Africa. Her Majesty's Government have besides always shown themselves too justly tenacious of their own rights in all questions concerning the privileges of the flag not to recognize the weight of the reasons which, in spite of our regret, forbid our complying with the request of the Admiralty.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) LÉON GAMBETTA.

No. 297.

*Lord Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received December 13.)*

My Lord,

*Paris, December 12, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note respecting the boarding of French dhows by boats from Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," which I have addressed to the French Government, in execution of the instruction contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 9th instant.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LYONS.



Inclosure in No. 297.

*Lord Lyons to M. Gambetta.*

M. le President du Conseil,

*Paris, December 12, 1881.*

THE French Consul at Zanzibar has communicated to your Excellency his correspondence with Her Majesty's Consulate-General at that place with regard to the boarding of two suspected dhows, under French colours, by boats from Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," on the 24th July last, off the Lindi River.

It appears from the Reports received by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Standing Orders in force on the station as to the mode of dealing with vessels carrying the French flag (which appear to be in strict accordance with the arrangement with France) were not complied with on the occasion in question, but that this omission was mainly owing to the French flag worn on board the dhows not having been discerned before the boats had left the "Ruby."

The Lords of the Admiralty view with regret this non-observance of the Station Orders; and I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the officers who failed to comply with those orders will be censured, and warned to be more careful in future.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

No. 298.

*Earl Granville to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord,

*Foreign Office, February 9, 1882.*

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the attack upon the Captain and crew of Her Majesty's ship "London," I transmit to you herewith copies of a letter, and of its inclosure, from the Board of Admiralty, calling attention to the large extent to which the Slave Trade is encouraged and its prevention impeded by the refusal of the French Government to allow dhows carrying the French flag to be boarded and searched by the boats of Her Majesty's ships; and I have to request that your Excellency will bring the representations of the Admiralty on this subject to the notice of the French Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 298.

*The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Lister.*

Sir,

*Admiralty, January 28, 1882.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the perusal of Earl Granville, a copy of a letter from the Commander-in-chief on the East Indian Station, in which he draws attention to the large extent to which the Slave Trade is encouraged and its prevention impeded by the refusal of the French Government to allow dhows carrying the French flag to be boarded and searched by the boats of Her Majesty's ships, and to the impossibility of keeping any surveillance on the dhows carrying the French flag with the small naval force which is kept on the station by the French Government.

2. My Lords have received with satisfaction your letter of the 23rd instant, intimating that the French aviso "Adonis" is about to cruise for some time in the Pemba Channel, in order to make a careful search of all vessels bearing the French flag, in order to discover, if possible, how far they are engaged in the Slave Trade.

3. My Lords trust that this intention will be carried out, as they are satisfied that any check to the improper use of the French flag will tend to repression of the Slave Trade.

4. My Lords would suggest to Lord Granville that it might be desirable to intimate the substance of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this letter to the French Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 298.

*Rear-Admiral Jones to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir,

*"Ranger," at Trincomalee, December 19, 1881.*

WITH reference to the various telegrams received by me from Zanzibar, or sent by me to the Admiralty, respecting the death of Captain Brownrigg, I would submit that there has been of late a great impetus in the carrying of slaves, as clearly shown by the number of dhows recently captured, and to which I drew attention in my last yearly Report; and there can be little doubt as to the great extent to which the French flag is illegitimately used to cover the carrying of slaves, and how seldom such vessels are searched by French cruizers or other authorities.

2. It will therefore be of great benefit in checking the trade if, even for a short time, the French could be induced to allow our boats to board and search all dhows in these waters carrying their flag. If the dhows are legitimate traders, no harm is done, but the late unhappy occurrence shows clearly that the flag is often illegitimately carried, because the slaves know they will not be liable to search.

3. The dhow alongside which Captain Brownrigg and his men were killed is now stated to have had no right to carry the French flag, and this therefore shows clearly how necessary it is for us to have the right of search, and the recent murder of Captain Brownrigg should prove to the French that the complaints so frequently made by our cruising officers of the improper cover afforded by their flag are well founded.

4. It will also be remembered that a French dhow, with 100 slaves on board, was actually captured in Zanzibar Harbour about fifteen months ago, with papers all correct, and signed by the French Consul the morning of the day she was taken by the Sultan's officers.

We also had proof that one of the dhows which were boarded recently by the "Ruby's" boats had run a cargo of slaves the year before, and was doubtless coming into the Lindi River for another, and all along the coast the same thing is going on.

5. A telegram from Zanzibar states the French Consul there has given temporary right of search, and if this could be extended by the French Government for a few months it would demonstrate to a certain extent if the French flag is as much abused as we suppose.

6. In conclusion, I would observe that the French Government have had only three cruizers on the whole East India Station, and they visit every part of it. One of these carries the Commodore's pendant. It is therefore impossible for the French, with such a small force, to keep any kind of surveillance on the dhows carrying their flag. The original papers may be given correctly and properly, but after that the dhows can do as they please, and the Zanzibar capture of 99 slaves, embarked an hour or two after the Consul had signed the papers, shows the captains are not slow to use their opportunities to carry slaves.

7. I have had as yet no written communication from Zanzibar.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) WM. GORE JONFS.

## PERSIA.

No. 299.

*Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.—(Received October 4.)*

My Lord,

*Tehran, September 2, 1881.*

HER Majesty's Resident at Bushire lately reported to me that two boys, natives of India, had been brought to this country by two Persians, and had been sold as slaves, both sellers and purchasers being at different places between Shiraz and the capital.

I immediately telegraphed to Ispahan, instructing the Agent to apply to the local

authorities, and I also made strong representations to the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, insisting on the release of the boys and the punishment of all the offenders.

One of the boys has now been found, and is being sent to Shiraz, where he will be handed over to the British Agent, who has been instructed to communicate with Colonel Ross as to the lad's ultimate destination. The second boy is reported to be dead, and I fear, from all I hear, that there is truth in the statement.

The purchaser of the first boy has been arrested, and the two men who brought the boys from India are still at large. I have, however, discovered where the principal offender is, and have obtained a strongly-worded order to the local authorities from the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, directing them to arrest him. This order I have given to a trustworthy person, who, I have reason to hope, will be able to carry it out.

The other man who brought the boys from India is merely the servant of the one I have just mentioned.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 300.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Thomson.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 13, 1881.*

I HAVE to express my approval of the steps taken by you, as reported in your despatch of the 2nd ultimo, in regard to the Indian boys who were brought into Persia for sale, and have to request you to continue your efforts for the punishment of the offenders.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 301.

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

My Lord,

*Tehran, October 17, 1881.*

IN my despatch dated the 2nd ultimo I mentioned the case of two Indian boys who had been sold as slaves in this country.

I have now the honour to inclose copy of a despatch I have received from Her Majesty's Resident at Bushire, stating that two other Indian boys were brought to Shiraz in 1878 and sold. These boys have been traced; the case of one of them is being inquired into at Shiraz; while the other boy, whose master happened to come to Tehran, has been handed over to the Persian Foreign Office, and was yesterday brought to the Legation. A question has arisen as to whether he is Indian or Belooch, and I have telegraphed to the Shiraz Agent to furnish further proof of his origin and sale.

Colonel Ross suggested that steps should be taken to prevent the further importation of Indian children into Persia, and I have the honour to inclose a translation of an order addressed to the Deputy-Governor of Shiraz, which I have obtained from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, directing him to instruct the authorities in Fars that whenever a Persian subject arrives at a gulf port, accompanied by Indian children, he is to notify the fact to the local Governor, who, in his turn, will apprise the Resident British Official in order that a proper inquiry may be made.

Any Persian subject landing with Indian children without notifying the fact to the Governor is to be punished with six months' imprisonment.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 301.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to Mr. Thomson.*

Sir,

*Bushire, August 17, 1881.*

WITH reference to my telegram dated the 4th instant, I have the honour to transmit, for your Excellency's information, translation of a Memorandum from the

Acting Agent at Shiraz giving result of his inquiries regarding the sale of Indian boys as slaves in Shiraz.

2. In view to checking this trade in Indian children, I would advise that the Persian Government should be asked to issue orders that when Indian boys or girls accompany Persians to any sea-port of Persia the Persians shall be required to report to the British officials on the spot, and imposing a penalty for neglect of such report.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. E. ROSS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 301.

*The British Agent at Shiraz to Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.*

(After compliments.)

August 7, 1881.

AN inquiry has been made to brokers of male and female slaves, of which I inclose a copy for information. Any way your judgment requires, I shall act accordingly.

Inclosure 3 in No. 301.

*Result of Inquiry made of Male and Female Slave Brokers.*

IN the month of Rabi-us-Sani, 1295 (1878), two Indian boys were brought to Shiraz, through Hajji Agha, son of Hajji Mehdi, blacksmith; one of them was sold to Meshedi Abbass, son of Hajji Ibrahim, of the Customs, who now has him, and has been keeping him. Hajji Mehdi himself has sold the boy. The other boy also has been sold to Mohammed Hussein Khan Isfahani, brother of Hajji Mohammed Baker Khan, formerly Governor of Bushire, who has taken him to Ispahan. Hajji Mehdi has himself sold the boy.

In the month of Jemadi-us-Sani 1298 (May 1881), other two Indian boys were brought to Shiraz by Fathullah, dyer, and Hussein Beebaha, who were selling sherbet in Bombay, and sold one, the elder, belonging to Hussein Beebaha, to Hajji Mollah Abdullah, surgeon, the agent of Hajji Mirza Kereem Sarraf; the boy was sold through Hajji Ahmed, daltal for the sale of female slaves; another also, the younger, belonging to Fathullah, seller of female slaves, has been sold through Hajji Fathullah, seller of female slaves, to Hajji Agha, seller of female slaves, who has now taken him to Ispahan, where he is with himself.

Inclosure 4 in No. 301.

*The Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Deputy-Governor of Shiraz.*

(Translation.)

October 3, 1881.

HIS Excellency the British Minister has expressed in an official letter the probability of travellers from India occasionally bringing British Indian children covertly, and afterwards disposing of them as slaves in the interior of Persia; and that as similar illegal cases had taken place contrary to the friendly relations subsisting between the two Governments, he asked that stringent orders should be issued to the Governors of the Persian sea-ports such as Bushire, Bender Abbass, &c., that whenever a ship arrives at any one of the said ports having a Persian subject on board accompanied by Indian children, he is to announce the fact to the Governor, who will report the matter to the British authority residing there, when the case will be inquired into through a person deputed by the Governor, and should there be no objection to the Indian boy or girl accompanying him, they will be at liberty to proceed to any Persian province they may desire, but should it be discovered that the intention was to import the said Indian as a slave, the necessary steps will immediately be taken.

I have now to instruct your Excellency, by Royal Command, to issue the requisite peremptory orders on this subject to all the Governors of the Persian sea-ports, so that in the first place they may distinctly notify to all captains of merchant-ships that should there be in the future any Indian boy or girl brought ashore (in Persia) by a Persian subject, the latter is to announce the fact immediately to the Local Government, who will notify the same to the British authority at that place, and after necessary inquiries

conducted by the Persian authority, permission will be granted for their travelling into the interior of Persia. But should such Persian subject delay in giving this notice in the manner laid down, he will be liable to pay a fine and also be punished. If proved that he has brought any Indian children, whether male or female, under whatever title, and that, contrary to the orders issued, he has not announced the fact to the Local Government, he is to be rigorously imprisoned for six months for his offence, as a deterrent to others.

Should any of the Governors of the sea-ports also show neglect or hesitation in this matter, they will be certainly reprimanded by the Central Government, and be held responsible for the effects of their conduct.

Your Excellency will not refrain from adopting all such energetic measures as may be necessary in this question, and inform me of the steps you have taken in issuing these orders.

No. 302.

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

My Lord,

*Tehran, October 27, 1881.*

IN my despatches of the 2nd ultimo and the 17th instant I reported the steps which I had taken with respect to two cases recently brought to my notice by Her Majesty's Resident in Bushire, of Indian boys having been brought to this country and sold as slaves.

In one case which occurred during the present year, two boys had been purchased, on board ship, at Muscat, from an Indian woman, a passenger from Bombay, by two Persians named Hussein and Fatee, who brought them to Shiraz, and there sold them to Persian dealers. I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that one of these boys died on his way to Ispahan, and that the other has been handed over to the British Agent at Shiraz to be sent to the Residency at Bushire. The two men who brought the boys to Persia, and sold them in Shiraz, have now both been secured, and are in prison in Tehran, awaiting a decision as to their further punishment. The two dealers who purchased the boys from these men have also been arrested, and they have been sentenced to imprisonment for three months and a fine of 100 tomans.

With regard to the other case which took place in 1878, there appears to be some doubt as to the nationality of the boys, and one is now detained here at the Persian Foreign Office, pending a reference made to Shiraz for further evidence, the other being detained by the British Agent at Shiraz, with whom he has been placed by the authorities until a decision is come to with respect to him.

I have the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of a telegram which I have addressed on this subject to Colonel Ross, together with a copy of his reply.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 302.

*Mr. Thomson to Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.*

(Telegraphic.)

*Tehran, October 26, 1881.*

WITH reference to the slave boys now with Agent at Shiraz, the one recently brought to Persia should be sent to you, but as there may be some doubt about actual status of the other, and as it would be difficult to find out whence he came, would it not be well to let him remain where he is now, giving directions to Agent to this effect, if you have not already done so in a contrary sense?

Should you consider any other plan preferable, and more likely to ensure welfare of boy, pray adopt it.

Inclosure 2 in No. 302.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to Mr. Thomson.*

(Telegraphic.)

October 27, 1881.

YOUR Excellency's of 26th.

Fully concur, and will instruct Shiraz Agent accordingly.

No. 303.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Thomson.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 13, 1881.*

I APPROVE your proceedings as reported in your despatches dated respectively the 17th and 27th October last, with regard to the instances in which Indian boys had been purchased and brought into Persia.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

## SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

No. 304

*Earl Granville to Mr. Egerton (Buenos Ayres).\**

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 6, 1881.*

I HAVE to request that you will furnish me with a Report on the state of the law and practice of the country to which you are accredited in regard to slavery and the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 305.

*Earl Granville to Colonel Mansfield (Caracas).†*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 6, 1881.*

I HAVE to request you to furnish me with a Report showing the manner in which the law abolishing slavery in Venezuela has been carried out.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 306.

*Earl Granville to Mr. Corbett (Rio).*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 13, 1881.*

I HAVE to request you to report to me whether any steps have ever been taken by the Brazilian Government to give effect to the statement made in 1858, that

\* Also to Mr. Graham (Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador); Mr. Pakenham (Santiago), Mr. Hamilton (Quito, Ecuador); Sir S. St. John (Lima); Major Stuart (Port-au-Prince).

† Also to Mr. Monson (Monte Video); Mr. O'Leary (Bogotá).

measures would be adopted to put a stop to the conveyance of slaves by British, French, and German vessels from one part of the Brazilian Empire to another.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 307.

*Major Stuart to Earl Granville.—(Received October 31.)*

My Lord,

*Port-au-Prince, October 4, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 6th ultimo, instructing me to furnish your Lordship with a Report on the state of the law and practice of this country in regard to slavery and the Slave Trade.

In reply, I have the honour to state to your Lordship that I cannot learn that any laws on those subjects exist here.

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

No. 308.

*Mr. Corbett to Earl Granville.—(Received November 14.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, October 8, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship an extract from the "Anglo-Brazilian Times," containing a calculation showing the effect of the "Free Birth Law" of the 28th September, 1871, and of deaths and emancipation in reducing the number of slaves in Brazil.

Owing to the almost total absence of official Returns treating of any period later than the end of 1878, calculations as to the real number of slaves in existence must be more or less conjectural. The Return inclosed may, however, be considered as tolerably correct.

The number of slaves in Brazil, according to the census of 1872, was 1,510,806, and it is calculated that the number at end of 1880 amounted to 1,370,983, showing a decrease of 139,823.

By the official Returns, 250,000 children owe their free birth to the Law of 1871.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

Inclosure in No. 308.

*Extract from the "Anglo-Brazilian Times" of October 1, 1881.*

By the general census of the 1st August, 1872, the slave population was given at 1,510,806, viz :—

Amazonas .. .. .	979
Pará .. .. .	27,458
Maranhão .. .. .	74,939
Piahy .. .. .	23,795
Ceará .. .. .	31,913
Rio-Grande do Norte .. .. .	13,020
Parahyba .. .. .	21,526
Pernambuco .. .. .	89,028
Alagoas .. .. .	35,741
Sergipe .. .. .	22,623
Bahia .. .. .	167,824
Espirito-Santo .. .. .	22,659
Municipality of Rio .. .. .	48,939
Rio de Janeiro .. .. .	292,637
S. Paulo .. .. .	156,612
Paraná .. .. .	10,569
Santa Catharina .. .. .	14,984
Rio-Grande do Sul .. .. .	67,791
Minas-Geraes .. .. .	370,459
Goyaz .. .. .	10,652
Mato-Grosso.. .. .	6,667

1,510,806

However, these figures were not wholly reliable, as was proved by the slave registers of some provinces, and the real number might be taken at 1,600,000.

The most recent statistics reach to the end of 1875 in Ceará; to the end of 1876 in Sergipe, Bahia, S. Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas-Geraes, Goyaz, and Mato-Grosso; to the end of 1878 in Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Piauhy, Rio-Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Espirito-Santo, Rio, Rio de Janeiro, and Santa Catharina; and to the end of 1880 in Parahyba and Pará.

Taking Rio and the twelve provinces, in regard to which the latest information has been received, the following movement occurred after the close of the special registration:—

Registered .. .. .	683,497
Emancipated .. .. .	24,651
Died .. .. .	60,996
Entered .. .. .	86,274
Left. . . . .	73,067
Remaining .. .. .	611,057
Relative decrease .. .. .	72,440
Absolute decrease .. .. .	85,647

Taking the above as basis of estimate of the existing slaves, and allowing for the latest statistics not including thirty-five municipalities, for the many deaths and emancipations not communicated to the registrars, and for an annual decrease by death of 5 per cent., the numbers at the end of 1880 would be:—

Amazonas .. .. .	850
Pará .. .. .	27,203
Maranhão .. .. .	60,427
Piauhy .. .. .	20,016
Ceará .. .. .	28,622
Rio-Grande do Norte .. .. .	9,102
Parahyba .. .. .	22,968
Pernambuco .. .. .	89,630
Alagoas .. .. .	29,221
Sergipe .. .. .	25,406
Bahia .. .. .	165,403
Espirito-Santo .. .. .	20,919
Rio .. .. .	41,317
Rio de Janeiro .. .. .	276,308
S. Paulo .. .. .	166,412
Paraná .. .. .	8,434
Santa-Catharina .. .. .	12,316
S. Pedro do Sul .. .. .	74,018
Minas-Geraes .. .. .	289,919
Goyaz .. .. .	6,110
Mato-Grosso.. .. .	6,442
	1,370,983

Being 139,823 less than given by the census of 1872, or 224,017 according to the higher estimate. In even numbers the decrease would consist of 58,000 emancipations and 171,000 deaths.

The State emancipations were 9,122, costing 6,238,411 dollars of the 8,128,612 dollars distributed for the purpose of emancipations, the average price being about 700 dollars, including sums provided by the slaves.

The official statistics lead to the assumption of the existence of 250,000 children owing their free birth to the Law of the 28th September, 1871, and it is notable that the number thrown on the hands of the Government, in exercise of the option given by that Law, does not exceed 100.

No. 309.

*Mr. Monson to Earl Granville.—(Received November 21.)*

My Lord,

*Monte Video, October 25, 1881.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 5th ultimo, directing me to report upon the way in which the abolition of slavery has been carried out in Uruguay, I have the honour to state that, in reply to all the inquiries which I have made on the subject, I am assured that, since the Decree of 1842, slavery has absolutely ceased to exist. The slaves then liberated who were capable of military service were com-



pulsorily enrolled in the army, and most of them perished. Such as did not (but they were very few) eventually became free labourers. The women and children, and the males unfit for soldiers, remained for some time in a state of "pupillage;" but all gradually and finally were liberated, and their descendants have been absorbed into the rest of the population, and their liberty has never been interfered with.

During the Paraguayan war a considerable number of Paraguayan children were kidnapped, and brought into this country; but as the law provides a "Defender of Minors," and every child becomes of age at 18, all these waifs and strays have long since been enfranchised.

The Indians, who were the original inhabitants of the Banda Oriental, were never enslaved.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

No. 310.

*Mr. Graham to Earl Granville.—(Received November 28.)*

My Lord,

*Guatemala, October 21, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 6th September last, requesting me to furnish a Report on the state of the law and practice of Central America in regard to slavery and the Slave Trade.

In reply, I have the honour to state that the law on this subject is as follows:—

Article 13 of the Federal Constitution of the 22nd November, 1824, provides that all men are free in the Republic. No man can be a slave who accepts its laws, nor can a man claim citizenship who traffics in slaves.

Article 13 of the Federal Constitution of the 9th November, 1825, states that all men are free in the Republic, and contains the same proviso with regard to citizenship and the Slave Trade as Article 13 of the 1824 Constitution.

Article 21 of the Constitution of Guatemala of the 11th October, 1825, decrees that all men are free in the State, and that no person can sell himself or be sold.

Article 6 of the Law of Guarantees of the 14th December, 1839, declares that slavery is abolished in the State.

With regard to the practice of the country, it does not appear that the Slave Trade was ever actively carried on in Central America, and it has certainly been quite unknown since the emancipation of the Colony, which occurred on the 15th September, 1821. Slavery existed, but in a mild form, previous to the Independence; but it has been entirely abolished, and does not exist in any form in any part of the country.

The native Indian population enjoys immunity from forced military service, and is not directly taxed; the only personal service they render to the State, and which is common to all the inhabitants, native as well as foreign, is a certain short yearly labour on the public roads, and this service can be redeemed by the payment of a small contribution.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. R. GRAHAM.

No. 311.

*Mr. Corbett to Earl Granville.—(Received December 2.)*

My Lord,

*Rio de Janeiro, November 4, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 13th September last.

I have ascertained that no law exists in Brazil prohibiting the transport, in foreign ships, of slaves from one province to the other. Many Provincial Governments have decreed a heavy tax on the importation of slaves into, or exportation from, their provinces. In the Province of Rio de Janeiro, the sale of a slave imported from any other province is subjected to a tax of 500 milreis (about 50*l.*), and this law has entirely put a stop to the importation of slaves.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT

No. 312.

*Mr. O'Leary to Earl Granville.—(Received December 26.)*

My Lord,

*Bogotá, November 18, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 6th September, 1881, to which I beg leave to reply.

The first steps towards the abolition of slavery were taken by the Colombian Government in the height of the War of Independence, on the 19th July, 1821, twenty-five days after the battle of Carabobo, the Colombian Congress, assembled at Cucuta, passed what was spoken of always as Bolivar's Law since it embodied his views as to the best manner of abolishing slavery. It enacted: that all children henceforward born of slave-mothers should be free; that the owners of the mothers should be bound to educate, clothe, and feed the children so born till they reached the age of 18, when they became unconditionally their own masters (they were, however, to serve their mothers' master until that age as a compensation for the charges he had borne for their breeding); that it should be unlawful to convey slaves out of Colombia in order to sell them, under a fine of 500 dollars a-head of the slaves so withdrawn, and the confiscation of the slaves themselves; that no slaves should be introduced into Colombia; that a "Junta de manumision" should be formed in the chief town of every province, and a manumission fund established (which was, in effect, very productive) to be applied to the redemption of old and meritorious slaves every Christmas; that no young slave, born after the promulgation of the Law, should be separated from its mother.

This Law was supplemented by two others in subsequent years, determining more precisely the mode of its execution, but in no way altering its provisions.

This legislation remained in force until the 21st May, 1851, when, under the Presidency of General José Hilario Lopez, a Law was passed giving unconditional freedom to all the slaves in the country, young and old.

As thirty years had elapsed since the passing of Bolivar's Law, all the slaves proper were necessarily over 30 years old. The new Law provided that no male slave under 45 should be valued at above 160 dollars, nor a woman slave at above 120 dollars. Beyond the age of 45, the limits were fixed at 120 dollars and 80 dollars respectively. Payment was made in Government papers, called "vales de manumision," which were worth, at the time of issue, about 60 per cent. of their nominal value.

On getting wind of this projected Law, some of the large slave-holders on the valley of the Cauca (one of the richest parts of the country on the Pacific coast) clandestinely conveyed their slaves to Peru, where slavery was not yet abolished, and there sold them. The Law of 1851, in view of this fact, empowered the Colombian Executive to treat with Peru for the freedom of these slaves, undertaking to pay their value. Peru did not immediately second this generous proposition of the Colombian (then called New Granadian) Government. However, a few years after she set free her own slaves. About 20,000 slaves, over 30 years, were said to have been set free by the Law of 1851.

I am aware that there is some inconsistency between the terms of the Law of 1821, which prohibits the extraction of slaves from the country under heavy penalties, and the terms of the Law of 1851, which refers to such extraction having been executed shortly before. I have the Laws before me, and there is no doubt about the correctness of my description of them. The contradiction may be perhaps accounted for by the fact that the Law of 1821 was passed when the old Republic of Colombia consisted of what are now the three separate States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela, and it is quite possible that the separate States may not have considered themselves bound by the prohibitory clauses of the Law of 1821. However, it is certain that Law was in force in New Granada, in all other respects, up to 1851.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) ARTHUR MALO O'LEARY.

No. 313.

*Report by Colonel C. E. Mansfield, Minister Resident in Caracas, upon the manner in which the Laws abolishing Slavery has been carried out in the Republic of Venezuela.*

AS far as can be learnt slavery never exhibited any feature of oppression in that portion of the Spanish Main now comprised in the Republic of Venezuela. Humboldt, in

his notice of Venezuela, written during the first decade of the present century, confirms the above, and there does not exist at present in Venezuela any tradition of undue severity, or indeed of ill-usage towards the slaves. The latter were exclusively of African origin, and no Indians would appear to have been drafted into slavery.

Bolívar, at an early stage of the War of Independence, emancipated all able-bodied slaves who consented to take arms in the rebel cause, and it would appear that during the protracted war with the mother-country, many other slaves obtained their freedom by irregular means, owing to the general confusion which reigned in the country.

In 1834 was passed the "Law of Manumission," which provided that all slaves were to be free at 60 years of age, and all born after the date of the Law were to be free on attaining the age of 21 years, while the latter from 18 to 20 were to receive wages.

The price of a slave in the prime of life was fixed by law at 300 dollars, to diminish according to a sliding rate with age. A slave, when dissatisfied with his master, has the power and right to sell himself for the fixed legal price to another master.

In 1854, under the Presidency of Señor Joseph Gregory Monagas, was proclaimed the final emancipation of all slaves, and the Government undertook to pay (in paper) the value of the slaves to the owner at the legal price. The slaves were emancipated, but, except in the case of some favoured individuals, the Government has never paid the compensation.

Slavery in Venezuela has become entirely a matter of history, and now, after a lapse of twenty-seven years, the number of ex-slaves in the country is probably extremely limited.

Both in 1834 and 1854 the manumitted slaves amalgamated immediately with the free population. All who elected to work could obtain a high rate of remuneration, while the less energetic, owing to the favourable conditions of climate and facilities for squatting and cultivation of native fruits, &c., are not believed to have fallen into necessitous circumstances.

*Caracas, November 21, 1881.*

No. 314.

*Sir S. St. John to Earl Granville.—(Received January 22, 1882.)*

(Extract.)

*Lima, December 14, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 6th September, 1881, on the state of the law and practice in Peru in reference to the Slave Trade.

Slavery has been definitively abolished in Peru since 1855, when the nation indemnified the owners of slaves by paying the price of the latter.

The Constitution of 1860, now in force, among other guarantees, contains the following: "There are no slaves, nor can there at any time be any, in the Republic."

All Laws and Regulations in reference to slaves, as slaves, were repealed at the time they entered into the full enjoyment of all their rights as freemen.

The Slave Trade is considered in Peru as a crime against freedom, and is punished by the Penal Code.

According to Article XI of the Constitution, those who engage in the Slave Trade, wherever carried on, lose their rights of citizenship.

As there are no countries on the western coast of America who possess slaves, no questions ever arise on the subject.

No. 315.

*Mr. Petre to Earl Granville.—(Received January , 1882.)*

My Lord,

*Buenos Ayres, December 19, 1881.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 6th September, which reached me on the 23rd October, I have the honour to transmit the translation of a note which I have received from the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to a request which I made to his Excellency to be furnished with information respecting the state of the law and practice of this country in regard to slavery and the Slave Trade.

Dr. Irigoyen gives a brief historical summary, in his note, of the Laws and Decrees which have been passed at various times with a view in the first place to the restriction,

and subsequently to the gradual extinction and abolition, of slavery in this country, commencing with 1810, when the Buenos Ayreans, on the fall of the Junta of Seville, first threw off the Spanish yoke and commenced their long struggle for independence.

As Dr. Irigoyen very justly observes, slavery never flourished here on a congenial soil, and the condition of slavery was free from those hardships and barbarities which the dark pages of its history record in other countries.

The final legislative enactment in regard to slavery and the Slave Trade is contained in Article 15 of the the Argentine Constitution of 1853, beginning with the words: "In the Argentine nation there are no slaves," &c. This Article, however, merely gave constitutional sanction to an abolition which the instincts and feelings of the people and the tendency of the laws had long since practically established.

I annex a translation of the inclosure in Dr. Irigoyen's note.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE G. PETRE.

### Inclosure 1 in No. 315.

*Dr. de Irigoyen to Mr. Petre.*

(Translation.)  
M. le Ministre,

*Department of Foreign Affairs, Buenos Ayres,  
December 9, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to reply to your Excellency's note of the 28th October, in which you were pleased to request to be furnished with data touching the legislation and the practice of the Argentine Republic with reference to the Slave Trade.

In order to place before your Excellency the antecedents sought for, it is necessary that I should go back to the period of the political and social revolution of 1810, which changed the destinies of this country.

The slaves existing at that time in the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres were not numerous, nor were they (as was the case in other parts of America) subject to undergo hard labour or inhuman treatment.

The condition of slave was odious in itself, but it was not deemed prudent to initiate abolition by enacting emancipatory laws, whereby owners of slaves would be forthwith stripped of rights which had been acquired in conformity with the laws in force at that period.

Thus, without disturbing the existing state of things, the Patriot Government aimed at restricting the Slave Trade, as a prelude to other measures tending progressively to the liberation of the slaves, without those violent changes which have taken place in other countries.

The first Decree promulgated by the National Government is dated the 9th April, 1812, and by it the introduction of slave ventures into the territory of the United Provinces was absolutely prohibited under penalty of confiscation.

After having thus opposed an obstacle to the increase of slavery, the Sovereign Constituent Assembly, in its Session of the 2nd February, 1813, declared all those born, or who might be born, subsequent to the day of its own installation, to be free on the 31st January of the same year: "Forasmuch as it was not only a stigma but an outrage on humanity that, amidst the very people who with such inflexibility and courage are pursuing the path to liberty, children born throughout the territory of the Rio de la Plata should remain any longer in a condition of slavery."

The same Assembly resolved, on the 4th February, "that all slaves from foreign countries, in whatsoever manner introduced, should thenceforth be free, from the sole circumstance of their treading upon the territory of the United Provinces."

These were the first measures, by dint of which the Argentine Government paved the way for the extinction in this country of a system odious in itself, and generally repugnant to the feelings of the nation.

Subsequent Resolutions contributed to ameliorate the condition of those in servitude by gradually preparing and bringing nearer the day whereon a fundamental law should pronounce the condition of slavery to be for ever abolished in the Argentine Republic. In this sense, and with a view to extirpate a Traffic so opposed to humanity, it was stipulated with England, by the XIVth Article of the Treaty of 1825, that all persons residing in the United Provinces should be prohibited from taking any share in undertakings having for their object the Traffic in slaves.

At a later period, viz., in 1839, a special Treaty between the two nations was signed in this city for the pursuit and capture of those who engaged in this piratical Traffic.

This Treaty, besides rendering hazardous the transit of the pirates through the waters of the Argentine Republic, contributed to complete the emancipation of such slaves as still existed in the country; for, in the absence of any express stipulation to that effect, masters were abandoned by those who were serving them by compulsion, without any endeavour being made by the former to recover them by legal means, in view of the protection accorded to the slaves, as well by the population of the city as by the magistrates.

Finally, the National Constitution at present in force declares in its 15th Article that slavery is abolished; thus giving sanction to a fact which has been brought about by the influence of time and of legislative enactments.

In order to a more perfect comprehension of the subject, I annex copies of the principal Laws and Decrees which have been passed between the year 1810 and the period of the promulgation of the Political Constitution.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) BERNARDO DE IRIGOYEN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 315.

*Principal Laws and Decrees having reference to Slave Emancipation and to the Slave Trade, enacted in the Argentine Republic between the Year 1812 and the epoch of the National Constitution.*

*Prohibiting the Introduction of Slaves.*

(Translation.)

SEEING that, in virtue of the Memorial now presented by the Most Excellent "Cabildo," it is opportune to publish the Superior Decree of the 9th April, touching the prohibition of the introduction of slaves: let the same be published in the "Ministerial Gazette," and let the requisite orders be given to the intent that it be carried into execution.

(Here follow two signatures of Members of the Government.)

Buenos Ayres, May 14, 1812.

(Signed) HUNRA, *Secretary.*

*Decree.*

In attention to the rights of outraged humanity; to the rule of procedure uniformly followed by civilized nations; to the representations made by the respectable inhabitants of this capital; and in conformity with the liberal principles so courageously and so energetically defended by the illustrious inhabitants of the United Provinces of "El Rio de la Plata;" the Government, under date of the 9th April last, determined upon the following Decree, which it now orders to be made public:—

Article 1. The introduction of Slave Trade expeditions into the territory of the United Provinces is absolutely prohibited.

Art. 2. Such expeditions as may arrive here within the period of one year, to be reckoned from the 25th instant, shall be ordered to leave our ports forthwith.

Art. 3. On the expiry of the year, expeditions of this character which may reach our coasts shall be confiscated; the slaves brought by them shall be pronounced free, and the Government will take care to provide them with useful employment.

Art. 4. All the State authorities are strictly enjoined to observe and to carry into execution the present Decree, which shall be published and put in circulation, and which shall be preserved in the archives of the Government Secretariat.

(Signed) FELICIANO ANTONIO CHICLANA.  
BERNARDINO DE RIVADAVIA.

Buenos Ayres, April 9, 1812.

(Signed) NICOLAS HUNRA, *Secretary.*

(See the Official Register of the Argentine Republic, 1810-21, vol. i, . 168.)

*Declaring Free all such as may be born subsequent to the Installation of the Assembly.*

(Session of the 2nd February, 1813.)

The Supreme Executive Power (for the time being) of the United Provinces of "el Rio de la Plata," to all who may see, hear, and have intelligence of the present writing:

Know ye, that the Sovereign General Constituent Assembly has seen fit to issue a Decree of the following tenour:—

"Whereas it is alike dishonourable and at variance with the dictates of humanity that, amidst the very people who, with such inflexibility and courage, are pursuing the path to liberty, children born throughout the territory of the United Provinces of "El Rio de la Plata" should remain any longer in a condition of slavery; let all those be considered and held to be free who may have been born within the said territory since the 31st January, 1813, inclusive—that day being consecrated to liberty, in consequence of the fortunate installation thereon of the Constituent Assembly—under the Rules and Regulations which shall be decreed to that effect by the General Constituent Assembly. The Supreme Executive Power shall hold this in view in order to its due observance."

(Signed) CARLOS ALVEAR, *President.*

*Buenos Ayres, February 2, 1813.*

(Signed) HIPOLITO VIEYTES, *Deputy Secretary.*

Therefore, in order that this sovereign Decree be punctually and duly complied with, let the same be published by proclamation in this capital, and let it be printed and made known to the Governor of this province, to the intent that he may notify the same at all points within his jurisdiction, addressing himself equally to the several Governments comprised within the sphere of this Supreme Executive Government in order to the indicated ends.

(Signed) JUAN JOSÉ PASSO.  
NICOLAS RODRIQUEZ PINA.  
ANTONIO ALVAREZ DE GONTE.

*Buenos Ayres, February 3, 1813.*

By order of his Excellency,

(Signed) D. JOSÉ RAMON DE BASAVILLASO.

*Declaring Free such Slaves as may be introduced into the Territory of the Nation.*

(Session of Thursday, February 4, 1813.)

The General Assembly orders that all slaves from foreign countries introduced in whatsoever manner, from this day henceforth, shall become free from the mere circumstance of treading the soil of the United Provinces.

(Signed) CARLOS ALVEAR, *President.*

(Signed) HIPOLITO VIEYTES, *Secretary.*

*Regulation for the Education and Technical Instruction of Freed Men, ordered to be issued by the General Constituent Assembly in consequence of the Decree of the 2nd February, 1813.*

Article 1. In order that not the slightest fraud be committed in this particular, all parish priests must be enjoined to place, monthly, before the "Intendente" of police, or the respective Judge—and in country towns or places before the ordinary Justices—an account of all "mestizo" children ("niños de casta") whom they may have baptized, with an intimation of sex, place of abode, and of the names of their parents and of their masters.

Art. 2. Heads of families in whose house any child of this class may be born, must, in cities, give a circumstantial account thereof, within three days at furthest of its birth, to the respective divisional "Alcalde," who must, in each month, inform the "Intendente" of Police or the Judge of the nature of the intelligence communicated by the neighbouring residents, it being well understood that such intelligence must embody the

number of the police division and sub-division, or, in the event of the absence of such division or sub-division, must distinctly establish the individual house or group of houses, as also the names of the parents, accompanied by precise information as to whether they are free, or, in the event of their being slaves, as to whom they belong. To the inhabitants of country towns shall likewise be allotted the same peremptory term in order to furnish the respective Justices with analogous information; and those whose places of abode are beyond the bounds of towns or villages must provide such information, within a term fixed by the respective governing authorities to meet extenuating circumstances. The said authorities shall likewise fix a term within which the Justices in rural districts should provide their several police departments with the required information.

Art. 3. In like manner it is incumbent on the parish priests to furnish the police, each month, with a list of persons of this class to whom they may have given interment; and city incumbents must give kindred information to the Alcaldes of urban districts, in order to the same being made known by the latter to the police each month. Dwellers in country towns or villages shall place information of this nature before the Justices, within the period of three days; and those inhabiting sparsely-peopled rural districts, within the term fixed upon by the respective authorities; country Justices shall likewise provide the several police centres with like information, within a period to be determined by the Governments of the respective provinces, in accordance with the preceding Article.

Art. 4. The suckling of infants of freed-men must be continued for twelve months at least.

Art. 5. In the event of the sale of a female slave having a freed child, she must pass, together with her child, under the power of her new master, should the child not yet have completed 2 years of age; but in the contrary event, it shall be at the option of the seller to retain the child, or to give him over to the purchaser, together with the slave.

Art. 6. All "mestizo" children ("niños de casta") who are born free, must remain in the houses of their respective masters until they reach the age of 20 years.

Art. 7. The foregoing Article shall not be valid in the event of cruel treatment being experienced by the freed-minor at the hands of his master; forasmuch as the police, in the event of such circumstance being made evident to them, shall destine such freed-minor to such other household as to them may appear most fitting. Nor shall it be valid if the masters, due to notorious want of means, to incorrigible corruption on the part of the freed-minor, or to other motives, should oppose themselves to keeping such freed-minor or minors with them. In such event, it is incumbent on the masters to give information thereof to the police, in order to the placing of the freed-minor or minors elsewhere.

Art. 8. Freed-minors shall serve their masters gratuitously until the age of 15 years; and during the remaining five years they shall be paid the sum of 1 dollar monthly for their services; it being furthermore incumbent on their masters to render them assistance of every kind.

Art. 9. It is obligatory on all the inhabitants of a given division or section to pay monthly the respective quota of salary due, in accordance with the number of freed-minors in their possession.

Art. 10. A Treasury shall be instituted, under the designation of "Philanthropic Treasury," and thereat shall be received the monthly salaries of all freed-minors.

Art. 11. The occupation or pursuit to be exercised by the several freed-minors, upon reaching 20 years of age, shall be at their individual option; and it rests with the "Intendente" of Police to take care that they shall not lead a vagabond life, to the prejudice of the State.

Art. 12. Upon attaining 20 years of age, the freed-minor must, from that self-same day, be emancipated from his master, and information of this circumstance must be given to the police.

Art. 13. To every freed-minor who may choose the pursuit of tillage, there shall be given by the State four square "cuadras" of ground in proprietorship.

Art. 14. No rural holding shall be assigned to a freed-minor, neither can he become possessed of the same unless he shall marry a free-woman, or a freed-woman—in the event always of no such marriage having been previously contracted on his part.

Art. 15. Freed female minors shall be altogether emancipated at the age of 16 years, or previously, in the event of their marrying; and from the age of 14 there shall be paid to them for their services 1 dollar monthly, which must in like manner be deposited in the "Philanthropic Treasury" by their masters.

Art. 16. With the fund arising from the services of one and the other sex, there shall be purchased for the freed-minor, who may be desirous of engaging in the pursuits of tillage, the tools and implements requisite for the purpose; the materials necessary for building a house shall be given to him, together with the seed required for his first crops, and sheep for his nourishment until he reaps his first harvest.

Art. 17. The four square "cuadras," allotted to every freed-minor who shall devote himself to tillage, must give to view, within the period of two years, one square "cuadra" at least of plantation, and another of cultivated and cropped land.

Art. 18. This being a philanthropic institution, and in order not to bear onerously on the fund arising from the daily labour of the freed-minors, a Committee shall be formed, consisting of the most respectable persons in the neighbourhood, who shall in turn take upon themselves the management thereof, under the immediate inspection of the police.

Art. 19. The allotment of the portions of land to the several freed-minors shall take place under the inspection of the police. The "Intendente-General" of Police in this city will be empowered to entrust this duty to his commissaries; and in other places the Judges will be in like manner empowered to commit this charge to the territorial Justices, on whom it will be incumbent to report upon the conduct of the freed-minors in their tillage operations, in order that the same be annotated in a book, and that opportunity may thus be given for ascertaining the amount of industry exercised by each of them, and in view thereof of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary for the greater development of such industry.

Art. 20. From the 27th February, 1813, inclusive, all "mestizo" children ("niños de casta") born within the territory of the United Provinces of El Rio de la Plata shall be gratuitously baptized.

Art. 21. In like manner, all freed-minors who may die prior to the attainment, on their part, of complete emancipation, shall be interred gratuitously by the incumbents of all the churches in the United Provinces; and this Article shall be of binding force from the 3rd March, 1813, inclusive.

Art. 22. These sovereign arrangements shall be punctually observed and complied with throughout the territory of the United Provinces of El Rio de la Plata, and with a view thereto we have ordered the present Regulations to be dispatched by our Deputy President in turn, and to be countersigned by our Senior Secretary.

(Signed) TOMAS ANTONIO VALLE.

Buenos Ayres, March 6, 1813.

(Signed) HIPOLITO VIEYTES, *Deputy Secretary.*

A true copy,

(Signed) HIPOLITO VIEYTES, *Deputy Secretary.*

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*Prohibiting the Exportation of Slaves to Foreign Countries.*

The attention of Government having been called to the multitudinous endeavours which have for some time past been made to export slaves from these provinces to foreign countries, and considering that this circumstance affords proof of a design to evade the Regulations now in force, and those which may hereafter be put in force, for the accidental employment of these useful adjuncts in the military service of the country, whensoever the troubles with which these provinces are threatened may require such additional aid, I resolve and determine that, from this day forth, the exportation of the said slaves to foreign countries, whether carried into effect by persons who are natives of this country, or by the subjects of other Powers, is strictly prohibited; reserving to all such persons the right to dispose of them at will within the territory of the Union; and to the intent that this Regulation be not evaded, on whatsoever pretext, I at once declare that slaves who may appertain to persons residing outside of this province are comprised therein.

Let this be made known in corresponding quarters, and let the same be published in order to its universal recognition.

(Signed) PUYMDON.

Government Department, Buenos Ayres, December 3, 1816.

(Signed) VICENTE LOPEZ, *Secretary.*

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*Provisional Regulations for Cruizers.*

(Articles relating to the Capture of Slaves.)

Art. 16. Captured slaves shall be sent to our ports, and the Government will give a gratuity of 50 dollars for each of those fit to bear arms, and who are from 12 to 40 years of age inclusive. They will be amenable alone to four years' army service, and will be exempt from taxation. Should they exceed the last-named, or should they not have reached the first-mentioned age, or should they prove unfit for military service, they shall become *ipso facto* free, and the Government shall provide them with a guardian.

Art. 17. Captured negroes, who cannot be introduced into our ports owing to blockade thereof, or by reason of the incapacity of the ship conveying them, &c., shall be sent to ports belonging to free nations of America, and shall be there placed at the disposal of the Governments of such nations, with the express proviso that they shall not be sold as slaves; and this on pain of the contraventors of this arrangement being excluded from a participation in all privileges whatsoever, notwithstanding the public services rendered by them at any period. Furthermore, they shall find themselves no longer protected by the laws of a country to which slavery is abhorrent, and which has prohibited this Traffic so cruel to mankind.

Given in the port of Buenos Ayres, this 15th day of May, 1817.

(Signed) JUAN MARTIN DE PUYMDON.

(Signed) MATIAS DE IRIGOYEN, *Secretary of War and Marine.*

A true copy,

(Signed) IRIGOYEN.

*Regulations touching the Introduction of Slaves.*

The Government having become aware of the abuses that have begun to be committed against the Decree of the Sovereign Assembly of the 11th January, 1814 (explanatory of that of the 4th February, 1813), and with a view to the radical extirpation of the said abuses, has resolved and decrees as follows:—

1. Persons arriving in this province from foreign countries, and having with them slaves as their servants, must have them annotated when they present themselves at the Department of Police.

2. They shall neither sell nor dispose of them, under what title soever, to any person in the country, not even on condition of their being removed from the country itself.

3. In the event of an infringement of the foregoing Articles, the slave shall be deemed free, in conformity with the tenour of the Decree of the Sovereign Assembly, dated the 4th February, 1813.

4. The Attorney-General, Defender of Paupers, shall insist upon the said Decrees being complied with in all cases which come to his knowledge.

5. As soon as the particulars required in Article 1 have been annotated at the police-office, a legalized copy of the particulars thus noted shall be given to the importer of the slave-servant ("esclavo sirviente").

6. Every person comprised in the foregoing Articles must, when leaving the country, present at the police-office the slave imported by him, or must give notice of the place of abode of the latter.

7. The Port Captain shall take care that, at the time of making the official visit to ships arriving from foreign ports, information be given to passengers brought in them of the purport of this Decree.

8. Let a copy of the present Decree be given to all whom it may concern, and let it be inserted in the official Register.

(Signed) HERAS.  
MANUEL JOSÉ GARCIA.

Buenos Ayres, September 23, 1824.

*Declaring such as are engaged in the Slave Trade to be Pirates.*

The Honourable Representative Assembly of the Province of Buenos Ayres, in use of the sovereignty, alike ordinary and extraordinary, wherewith it is invested, has sanctioned, and decrees with value and force of law, the following:—

Article 1. Slave-trading on the coast of Africa is declared to be an act of piracy.

Art. 2. Citizens of Buenos Ayres who, subsequent to the publication of this Law, may engage in the Slave Trade, shall be punished as pirates.

By order of the above-named Honourable Corporation, the above is made known to your Excellency for the needful ends.

May Heaven, &c.

(Signed)

MANUEL PINTO, *President.*

Hall Session, Buenos Ayres, November 15, 1824.

(Signed)

JOSÉ SEVERO MALAVIA, *Secretary.*

(The above document was addressed to the Most Excellent Governor and Captain-General of the Province.)

*Article XIV of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between His Britannic Majesty and the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata signed at Buenos Ayres, February 2, 1825.*

His Britannic Majesty being extremely desirous of totally abolishing the Slave Trade, the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata engage to co-operate with His Britannic Majesty for the completion of so beneficent a work, and to prohibit all persons inhabiting within the said United Provinces, or subject to their jurisdiction, in the most effectual manner, and by the most solemn laws, from taking any share in such trade.

Also Treaty with Great Britain for the absolute abolition of the Slave Trade, signed at Buenos Ayres on the 24th May, 1839, by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, John Henry Mandeville, Esq., and the Argentine Minister, Don Filepe Avana.—(See "Hertslet's Treaties," vol vi, p. 117.)

*Article XV of the National Constitution.*

In the Argentine nation there are no slaves. From the moment that this Constitution is sworn to, the few then existing become free; and a special law shall regulate the indemnities to which the present declaration may give rise. Every contract for the purchase and sale of persons is a crime for which those entering into like contracts are responsible; as likewise the notary or other functionary who may authorize such contracts; and slaves, in whatsoever manner they may be introduced, are free, from the mere circumstance of treading upon the territory of the Republic.

A true copy,

(Signed)

ALBERTO B<sup>1</sup> CANEAS, *Chief Clerk,*

*Superintendent of Foreign Affairs.*

## ADJUDICATIONS AND BOUNTIES.

No. 316.

*Sir R. Lingen to Lord Tenterden.—(Received February 19.)*

My Lord,

Treasury Chambers, February 18, 1881.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, for his information, the inclosed list of adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty and Mixed Courts of Justice, and Statements of the slave bounty and tonnage bounty paid between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1880.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 316.

(No. 1.)—LIST of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to the Treasury between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1880.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London .. ..	Nyumbo .. .. (No. 12 of 1880)	July 16, 1880	July 21, 1880	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Sarakachi .. .. (No. 13 of 1880)	July 22, ..	July 23, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel released; 2 slaves dismissed, 1 slave condemned.
Wild Swan .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (Nos. 14 and 18 of 1880)	June 7, ..	Sept. 5, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel destroyed; compensation awarded.
London .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 15 of 1880)	Aug. 25, ..	Aug. 30, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 27 slaves condemned
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 16 of 1880)	Aug. 25, ..	Aug. 30, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 12 slaves condemned.
Wild Swan .. ..	1 male slave .. .. (No. 20 of 1880)	June 7, ..	Sept. 9, ..	Ditto ..	1 male slave condemned.
London .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 21 of 1880)	Sept. 6, ..	Sept. 10, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel released; 2 slaves condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 316.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for Captured Slaves as undermentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st October and the 31st December, 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							
Oct. 27	Naval Prize Account	London .. ..	Salamatée .. .. (No. 6 of 1880)	2	..	..	10
Oct. 27	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 3 of 1880)	22	..	..	110
Dec. 22	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 8 of 1880)	1	..	..	5
							125

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 316.

(No. 3.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's ships of war, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st October and the 31st December, 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.
Oct. 11	Naval Prize Account ..	London ..	Name unknown (No. 5 of 1880) ..	16	5 10	88 0
Oct. 27	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown (No. 3 of 1880) ..	8	1 10	12 0
Oct. 27	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown (No. 4 of 1880) ..	79	5 10	434 10
Nov. 26	Ditto ..	Spartan ..	Name unknown ..	85	5 10	467 10
						1,002 0

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

## No. 317.

*Mr. Cole to Lord Tenterden.—(Received April 28.)*

My Lord,

*Treasury Chambers, April 27, 1881.*

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State—

1. A list of the adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice in Slave Trade cases, reported to my Lords during the quarter ended the 31st March last.

2. On account of slave bounty ordered to be paid during the same period.

3. An account of tonnage bounty for the same period.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed)

JAMES H. COLE.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 317.

(No. 1.)—LIST of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice, reported to the Treasury between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1881.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court Adjudged.	Decretal Part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London ..	Mvinje .. (No. 22 of 1880) ..	Sept. 21, 1880	Oct. 25, 1880	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel restored. Case against 2 slaves dismissed. Detention of vessel and slaves justifiable. Captors free from any claim for damages.
Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 23 of 1880) ..	Oct. 24, 1880	Oct. 28, 1880	Ditto ..	Vessel and 99 slaves condemned.
Wild Swan ..	Dewly .. (No. 19 of 1880) ..	Aug. 18, 1880	Sept. 9, 1880	Ditto ..	Vessel, part cargo, and 9 slaves condemned.
London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 24 of 1880) ..	Nov. 14, 1880	Nov. 15, 1880	Ditto ..	Vessel and 7 slaves condemned.
Zephyr..	Harrif ..	Dec. 21, 1880	Jan 5, 1881	Vice-Admiralty Court, Aden	Damages awarded for the illegal seizure and destruction of the vessel.
Ditto ..	Akrib ..	Dec. 21, 1880	Jan. 5, 1881	Ditto ..	Ditto.
London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 25 of 1880) ..	Dec. 10, 1880	Dec. 16, 1880	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel condemned.
Ditto ..	7 male slaves; 7 female slaves (No. 26 of 1880)	Dec. 10, 1880	Dec. 16, 1880	Ditto ..	14 slaves condemned.
Ditto ..	12 male slaves; 13 female slaves (No. 27 of 1880)	Dec. 18, 1880	Dec. 23, 1880	Ditto ..	25 slaves condemned.
Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 28 of 1880)	Dec. 24, 1880	Dec. 27, 1880	Ditto ..	Vessel and 10 slaves condemned.
Collector of Customs, Bathurst	Mary Verney ..	1854	..	Vice-Admiralty Court, Gambia ..	Restored with costs.
Bloodhound ..	Thomas Watson ..	Sept. 1857	..	Vice-Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone	Ditto.

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 317.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for Captured Slaves as undermentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1881.

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.
1881 March 18	Naval Prize Account.	London .. ..	Sarakachi .. .. (No. 13 of 1880)	1	..	..	£ 5
March 30	Ditto . . . .	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown . . . . (No. 21 of 1880)	2	..	..	10
March 30	Ditto . . . .	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown . . . . (No. 16 of 1880)	12	..	..	60
March 30	Ditto . . . .	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown . . . . (No. 15 of 1880)	27	..	..	135
							210

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 317.

(No. 3.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's ships of war, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1881.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per ton.	Amount paid.
Jan. 31, 1881	Naval Prize Account	London .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 9 of 1880)	18	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 99 0 0
Feb. 1,	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Gogo .. .. (No. 10 of 1880)	21	5 10 0	115 10 0
Mar. 30,	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 16 of 1880)	10	1 10 0	15 0 0
Mar. 30,	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 15 of 1880)	15	1 10 0	22 10 0
						252 0 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

## No. 318.

*Sir R. Lingen to Lord Tenterden.—(Received July 30.)*

My Lord,

*Treasury Chambers, July 29, 1881.*

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State, the inclosed list of adjudications in Slave Trade cases made during the quarter ended the 30th ultimo, together with the accounts of slave bounty and tonnage bounty paid during the same period.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 318.

(No. 1.)—List of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice, reported to the Treasury between the 1st April and the 30th June, 1881.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court Adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London .. ..	Mwari Mtoto .. .. (No. 1 of 1881)	Jan. 4, 1881	Jan. 10 1881	Consular Court, Zan- zibar	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Ditto .. ..	6 male slaves; 8 female slaves (No. 2 of 1881)	Jan. 4, 1881	Jan. 10 1881	Ditto .. ..	14 slaves condemned.
Wild Swan .. ..	1 male slave; 1 female slave (No. 3 of 1881)	Dec. 4, 1880	Jan. 17 1881	Ditto .. ..	2 slaves condemned.
London .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 4 of 1881)	Jan. 25, 1881	Jan. 29 1881	Ditto .. ..	Case against vessel dismissed; 4 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Uchumi Kunza .. .. (No. 5 of 1881)	Jan. 23, 1881	Jan. 26 1881	Ditto .. ..	Vessel and 38 slaves con- demned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 318.

(No. 2.)—Account of Bounties paid for Captured Slaves as undermentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st April and the 30th June, 1881.

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.
1881 April 1	Naval Prize Account	Wild Swan ..	Male slave, Malidadi .. (No. 20 of 1880)	1	..	..	£ 5
June 20	Ditto .. ..	London .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 23 of 1880)	99	..	..	495
							500

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 318.

(No. 3.)—Account of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's ships of war, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st April and the 30th June, 1881.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount paid.
Apr. 2, 1881	Naval Prize Account	London ..	Nyumbu .. .. (No. 12 of 1880)	21	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 115 10 0
May 11,	Ditto .. ..	Wild Swan ..	Dewly .. .. (No. 19 of 1880)	73	5 10 0	401 10 0
May 12,	Ditto .. ..	London ..	Asmini .. .. (No. 17 of 1879)	34	5 10 0	187 0 0
June 20,	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 24 of 1880)	49	5 10 0	269 10 0
June 20,	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. No. 23 of 1880)	46	1 10 0	69 0 0
						1,042 10 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 319.

*Mr. Cole to Lord Tenterden.—(Received November 4.)*

My Lord,

*Treasury Chambers, November 3, 1881.*

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Granville, copies of the following Returns relating to Slave Trade matters, viz. :—

No. 1. List of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to their Lordships between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1881;

No. 2. Account of slave bounty paid by command of their Lordships during the same period;

No. 3. Account of tonnage bounty paid for the same period.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. H. COLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 319.

(No. 1.)—List of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice, reported to the Treasury between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1881.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 6 of 1881)	1881 Feb. 8	1881 Feb. 11	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel restored; 1 slave condemned.
Ditto .. ..	12 male slaves; 10 female slaves (No. 7 of 1881)	Feb. 16	Mar. 7	Ditto .. ..	22 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 8 of 1881)	Feb. 15	Mar. 7	Ditto .. ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Tanguleni .. .. (No. 9 of 1881)	Feb. 18	Mar. 28	Ditto .. ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 10 of 1881)	Feb. 13	Mar. 28	Ditto .. ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Saluwa .. .. (No. 12 of 1881)	Mar. 19	Apr. 11	Ditto .. ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 13 of 1881)	Mar. 16	Apr. 25	Ditto .. ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Heri .. .. (No. 14 of 1881)	Mar. 27	Mar. 31	Ditto .. ..	Vessel and 5 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 15 of 1881)	Mar. 30	May 6	Ditto .. ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 16 of 1881)	Apr. 19	Apr. 21	Ditto .. ..	Vessel and 19 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 17 of 1881)	May 5	June 14	Ditto .. ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 18 of 1881)	May 6	May 16	Ditto .. ..	Vessel and 4 slaves condemned
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 11 of 1881)	Mar. 1	Mar. 24	Ditto .. ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Utelezi .. .. (No. 23 of 1881)	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	Ditto .. ..	Vessel restored.

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 319.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for Captured Slaves as undermentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1881.

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.
July 30, 1881	Naval Prize Account	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 25 of 1880)	14	..	..	£ 70
July 30 ..	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	12 male slaves; 13 female slaves (No. 27 of 1880)	25	..	..	125
Aug. 31 ..	Ditto .. ..	Wild Swan ..	1 male slave; 1 female slave (No. 3 of 1881)	2	..	..	10
Aug. 31 ..	Ditto .. ..	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 4 of 1881)	4	..	..	20
Aug. 31 ..	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. (No. 6 of 1881)	1	..	..	5
							230

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 319.

(No. 3.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's ships of war, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1881.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per ton.	Amount paid.
July 30, 1881	Naval Prize Account	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 25 of 1880)	7	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 10 10 0
Aug. 31, ..	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. (No. 28 of 1880)	16	5 10 0	88 0 0
						98 10 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

## No. 320.

*Mr. Cole to Lord Tenterden.—(Received February 1.)*

My Lord,

*Treasury Chambers, January 28, 1882.*

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State, the accompanying copies of the following Returns, relating to Slave Trade matters, which were transmitted to this Department by Mr. Rothery on the 23rd instant, viz. :—

No. 1. List of the adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice, reported to this Board between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1881.

No. 2. Account of slave bounty paid by command of this Board during the same period.

No. 3. Account of tonnage bounty paid for the same period.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. H. COLE.



Inclosure 1 in No. 320.

(No. 1.)—LIST of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice, reported to the Treasury between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1881.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court Adjudged.	Decretal Part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London ... ..	Name unknown. (No. 19 of 1881)	June 2, 1881	July 4, 1881	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 3 slaves condemned.
Ditto ... ..	Name unknown. (No. 20 of 1881)	July 26, "	August 1, "	Ditto ... ..	Vessel and 30 slaves condemned.
Ditto ... ..	Name unknown. (No. 21 of 1881)	August 6, "	August 12, "	Ditto ... ..	Vessel and 23 slaves condemned.
Ditto ... ..	Name unknown. (No. 22 of 1881)	August 13, "	August 15, "	Ditto ... ..	Vessel and 4 slaves condemned.
Ditto ... ..	Name unknown. (No. 24 of 1881)	August 18, "	August 23, "	Ditto ... ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto ... ..	3 male slaves; 4 females slaves. (No. 25 of 1881)	September 4, "	September 10, "	Ditto ... ..	6 slaves condemned.
Ditto ... ..	Name unknown. (No. 26 of 1881)	September 4, "	September 14, "	Ditto ... ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto ... ..	Name unknown. (No. 27 of 1881)	August 20, "	September 21, "	Ditto ... ..	Vessel and 7 slaves condemned.
Ditto ... ..	Asmini. (No. 29 of 1881) ...	September 25, "	September 26, "	Ditto ... ..	Vessel and 1 slave restored.
Dryad ... ..	Samhah ... ..	May 11, "	May 19, "	Consular Court, Muscat	Vessel and 7 slaves, together with part of the cargo, condemned.
London ... ..	Name unknown. (No. 28 of 1881)	September 3, "	September 26, "	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 320.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for Captured Slaves, as under-mentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1881.

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. 23, 1881	Naval Prize Account	London ..	7 male slaves; 8 female slaves (No. 2 of 1881)	15	..	..	£ 75

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 320.

(No. 3.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's Ships of War, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1881.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty Paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount paid.
1881					£ s.	£ s.
Nov. 12	Naval Prize Account ..	London ..	Name unknown (No. 11 of 1881) ..	36	5 10	198 0
" 12	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown (No. 10 of 1881) ..	83	5 10	456 10
" 14	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Saluwa ..	55	5 10	302 10
" 19	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown (No. 12 of 1881) ..	83	5 10	456 10
" 19	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown (No. 8 of 1881) ..	14	4 0	56 0
" 19	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Tangulieni ..	26	4 0	104 0
" 19	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Heri ..	35	4 0	140 0
" 23	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	(No. 14 of 1881) ..	11	1 10	16 10
Dec. 24	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Mwari Mtoto (No. 1 of 1881) ..	83	5 10	456 10
" 24	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown (No. 16 of 1881) ..	79	5 10	434 10
" 24	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown (No. 15 of 1881) ..	71	5 10	390 10
			Mchumi Kunga (No. 5 of 1881) ..			3,011 10

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

