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SLAVE TRADE. No. 1 (1883).

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS
ABROAD,

AND

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS

AND THE

TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO THE

SLAVE TRADE:

1882-83.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1883.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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

BRAZIL.

No. 1.

Mr. Corbett to Earl Granville.—(Received February 24.)

My Lord,

Petropolis, January 26, 1882.

IN the Report of the Minister of Agriculture, laid a few days ago before the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, it is stated that, owing to deficient and retarded Returns, the exact number of slaves registered in accordance with the Law of 1871 is still unknown; but the Returns relative to 1,031,593 registered slaves, and coming down to dates between 1878 and 1881, show a decrease of 114,611 among them since 1872 to the date of those Returns; 103,185 being by death, and 40,198 by emancipation; and it is calculated that the number of slaves now existing in the Empire is about 1,402,664.

The number of "ingenuos," or freed-born children of slaves, is estimated at 240,000, but of the 48,000 who might have been thrown in 1879 and 1880 upon the State by the owners of their mothers, only 52 were so transferred.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

No. 2.

Mr. Corbett to Earl Granville.—(Received August 10.)

My Lord,

Petropolis, July 13, 1882.

IN the Province of the Amazonas, whose slave population is 1,117, a Law which passed on the 25th May last has been lately promulgated by the Governor, by which 15 contos (about 1,500*l.*) of the provincial funds, spontaneously voted by the Assembly, are to be devoted annually to the manumission of slaves; and a fine of 2 contos is to be levied on every slave brought into the province, excepting those, not exceeding three, who may be in personal attendance on their owners, and who have been in their possession before the date of the Law; the amount of such fines to be devoted to the freeing of slaves.

The whole amount of the manumission fund for the province is now, including the sum allotted to the province in the general scheme of emancipation by the Central Government, 32 contos 433 milreis 981 reis (about 3,240*l.*), which is to be distributed among the various Municipalities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

BRAZIL (Consular)—Bahia.

No. 3.

Acting Consul Saunders to Earl Granville.—(Received January 30, 1881.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1881.

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

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDW. G. SAUNDERS.

Inclosure in No. 3.

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

	Half-year ending June 30, 1881.				Half-year ending December 31, 1881.
	Currency.		Sterling.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	£	£	
African males	900	to 1,000	90	to 100	} No alteration.
„ females	750	..	75	..	
Creole males	750	1,200	75	120	
„ „ with professions .	1,600	2,000	160	200	
„ females	750	..	75	..	

(Signed) EDW. G. SAUNDERS, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1881.

No. 4.

Acting Consul Saunders to Earl Granville.—(Received August 1.)

My Lord,

Bahia, June 30, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith statement of the prices of slaves during the past year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDW. G. SAUNDERS.

Inclosure in No. 4.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Bahia.

	Half-year ending December 31, 1881.				Half-year ending June 30, 1881.
	Currency.		Sterling.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	£	£	
African males	900	to 1,000	90	to 100	} No alteration.
„ females	750	..	75	..	
Creole males	750	1,200	75	120	
„ „ with professions .	1,600	2,000	160	200	
„ females	750	..	75	..	

(Signed) EDW. G. SAUNDERS, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1882.

No. 5.

Consul Stevens to Earl Granville.—(Received January 30.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herein statement of the prices of slaves during the half-year ended to-day, and have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. ALEX. STEVENS.

Inclosure in No. 5.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Bahia Consulate during the Half-year ended December 31, 1882.

Description.	Currency.		Sterling.		Remarks.
	Reis.	Reis.	£	£	
African males	800	900	80	90	} Through the exertions of Emancipation Societies the prices of slaves are somewhat depreciated.
„ females	700	750	70	75	
Creole males	750	1,000	75	100	
„ „ with professions ..	1,400	1,800	140	180	
„ females	700	750	70	75	

(Signed) GEO. ALEX. STEVENS, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1882.

EGYPT.

No. 6.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 20.)

(Extract.)

Cairo, February 13, 1882.

I RETURNED the visit of the President of the Council, and spoke about slavery and the Slave Trade. His Excellency expressed his determination to carry on the execution of the Slave Trade Convention with the strictest fidelity; and he added that if he could succeed in obtaining a religious "Fetwah" or Ordinance against slavery itself, he would submit a Bill to the Chamber abolishing slavery throughout Egypt.

Your Lordship will remember that it was the inability of the Khedive to obtain such an Edict which prevented His Highness from being able to execute his own desire to abolish slavery, and I fear that it is hardly to be hoped that the President of the Council will be more successful than the Khedive.

No. 7.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received February 27.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 15, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a note which I have received from Moustapha Fehmy Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, reporting four recent convictions in cases of attempted slave-dealing.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Sir E. Malet.

M. le Ministre,

Caire, le 14 Février, 1882.

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

Un Sieur Gohar Ahmed, domicilié au Caire, accusé d'avoir voulu vendre une jeune négresse que l'on a trouvée chez lui a été, malgré les dénégations qu'il opposait aux déclarations faites par plusieurs personnes, condamné à cinq mois de prison à la Citadelle.

La même peine a été infligée à un Sieur Hassan Effendi, convaincu d'avoir voulu vendre une négresse déjà affranchie, et à laquelle il avait enlevé son billet d'affranchissement.

Deux frères, les nommés Abd-el Messih et Daoud Kelada, domiciliés à Assiout, qui avaient également essayé de vendre une négresse, après lui avoir enlevé son billet d'affranchissement, ont été, sur les déclarations précises de cette dernière et malgré leurs dénégations, condamnés, le premier à cinq mois de travaux forcés, à subir à la Moudirieh d'Assiout; le second comme complice, à trente jours de prison.

Enfin une tentative d'enlèvement d'un jeune négriillon avec dessein de le vendre ayant été prouvée à la charge d'un Sieur Moustapha El Saïdi, soldat de la garnison de Khartoum, le coupable a été condamné à un an de travaux forcés, les fers aux pieds, à subir à l'arsenal de cette ville.

Le négriillon a été remis à son maître et les trois négresses ont reçu de nouveaux billets d'affranchissement.

En vous communiquant ces diverses décisions, qui témoignent une fois de plus de la vigilance des autorités chargées de la répression de la Traite, je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,

(Signé) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, February 14, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your knowledge four fresh decisions of the Military Council whose business it is to deal with matters relating to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Gohar Ahmed, domiciled at Cairo, accused of having tried to sell a young negress found in his house, has, in spite of his denial of the truth of the declarations of several persons, been condemned to five months' imprisonment in the Citadel.

The same punishment has been inflicted on Hassan Effendi, convicted of having desired to sell a freed negress, from whom he had stolen her ticket of freedom.

Two brothers, named Abd-el-Messih and Daoud Kelada, domiciled at Assiout, who had also attempted to sell a negress after having stolen her ticket of freedom, have been condemned, on the distinct declarations of this woman, and in spite of their denials, the first to five months' hard labour in the Moudirieh of Assiout, the second as accessory to thirty days' imprisonment.

Finally, an attempt at abduction of a young negro, with the intention of selling him, having been proved against Moustapha-el-Saïdi, a soldier of the Khartoum garrison, the offender has been condemned to one year's hard labour in leg irons, in the arsenal of that city.

The young negro has been returned to his master, and the three negresses have received new tickets of freedom.

In communicating to you these various decisions, which testify again the vigilance of the authorities charged with the repression of the Slave Trade, I take, &c.

(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY,
Foreign Minister.

No. 8.

Mr. Lister to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 21, 1882.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit, for your information, a copy of a despatch which he has addressed to Mr. Consul Miéville in regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade and his duties in connection therewith. His Lordship would be glad to be favoured with any remarks which you may have to offer upon this subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Earl Granville to Consul Miéville.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 17, 1882.

IN my despatch of the 1st January last, by which you were appointed Her Majesty's Consul for the Soudan, to reside at Khartoum, you were informed that you were appointed more especially to watch over and report on the Slave Traffic, with a view to its suppression, and that specific instructions would be given you for your guidance. Your emoluments were fixed at 600*l.* a-year, and you were told that your travelling expenses would be paid on receipt of proper accounts and vouchers.

It is unnecessary for me to enter into any details in regard to the Slave Trade which is carried on in the Soudan. Your experience in Her Majesty's Consular Service in Egypt will have given you a general knowledge of its nature and extent, and you will be furnished by this Office with copies of the Reports and publications which will enable you to acquire as full a knowledge of the subject as is possible without personal investigation on the spot.

It will be your duty to maintain the most cordial relations possible with the Governor-General of the Soudan and the other authorities with whom you may be brought in contact, and, so far as the exigencies of the service admit, you will keep the Governor-General acquainted with any information you may acquire in regard to the Slave Trade which will enable him to take measures for its repression.

It is not possible for Her Majesty's Government to give you any explicit directions

as to the mode in which you should carry out your duties, many of which will be outside of the ordinary routine of Consular business. While you will keep the head-quarters of your Consulate at Khartoum, as the seat of government, you will be at liberty to move about from place to place in your Consular district as may seem to you most useful for the obtaining of information of the movements of the slave-traders. Your expenses in so doing will be refunded to you by Her Majesty's Government, on the understanding that they are kept within the lowest limit compatible with your health and safety. It is not intended that you should be accompanied by a large escort. The Governor-General of the Soudan in the first place, and the Government of the Khedive finally, will be responsible for your protection. You will, however, be careful to avoid any interference with the slave-traders or the natives which may provoke hostility or tend to raise difficulties in the way of your free passage through your Consular district.

You will send in, as soon as convenient, an estimate of the expense of any articles, such as tents, &c., which will be necessary for you when travelling, and which you think it will be desirable for you to procure in this country. The Council of the Royal Geographical Society will, no doubt, be kind enough to furnish you with information which will be useful on these points, and also as to the best season for your proceeding to your post, your best route to which will probably be *viâ* Souakin.

You will furnish a general annual summary of the state of the Slave Trade within your district, in addition to the special Reports which you may find it necessary to make; and you will send in, at the end of every quarter, an account, with vouchers, of any expenses which you may have incurred for travelling within that period.

All your correspondence with this Office on Slave Trade matters should be sent, under flying seal, to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, by whom it will be perused and forwarded.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 9.

Mr. Lister to Sir E. Malet.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 21, 1882.*
MR. A. PEASE, M.P., has lately called the attention of Earl Granville to the suggestion made last year by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society of a complete registration of all slaves now existing in Egypt.

The mode of registration which it is proposed to adopt, and the opinion of Colonel Gordon on its merits, are given in the "Anti-Slavery Reporter" for April 1881 (see p. 59 and onwards); before taking any further steps Lord Granville would be glad of your opinion on the suggestion, and the light in which it would be likely to be regarded by the Khedive and his Government.

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

No. 10.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 11.)

(Extract.)

Cairo, March 30, 1882.
I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship an extract from a despatch which I have received from Major Hunter, Her Majesty's Consul for the Somali Coast.

Major Hunter reports that the Slave Trade flourishes almost openly, every obstacle being thrown in the way of Her Majesty's cruizers effecting any captures.

Major Hunter attributes this state of things almost entirely to the conduct of the Governor of Zaila, Abu Bekr Pasha; and regrets that, Her Majesty's Political Resident at Aden being unable to spare his services, it is not possible for him personally to inquire into complaints the investigation of which he prefers not to intrust to others.

I have replied that the character of Abu Bekr Pasha is well known to the Egyptian Government, which has, on several occasions, in vain attempted to put an end to his malpractices.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Consul Hunter to Sir E. Malet.

(Extract.)

Aden, March 6, 1882.

YOU are aware that the notorious Abu Bekr is Governor of Zaila, and, so long as he continues to occupy that post, there is little hope of matters being improved in regard to the Slave Trade.

It is alleged that the Slave Trade is flourishing at Zaila, under the auspices of Mahmed Abu Bekr, the Pasha's son, and Said Mohamed Bu-el-Ghait, of Hodaidah. It is stated that the export takes place from a spot named Tookshah, thence to the Mushah Islands, in the Gulf of Tajowirah, the cargo being eventually landed between Mokha and Bab-el-Mandeb. As the traffic is conducted with great skill, and the time occupied in the sea-passage is so very short, it is extremely difficult for Her Majesty's cruisers to make any captures. If one of the men-of-war on this station leave Aden, and remain in the vicinity of the Gulf of Tajowirah, no dhows with slaves are dispatched until she departs with her boats. I confess, knowing the inutility of the endeavours hitherto made to effect a capture of a dhow freighted with slaves from within the limits of my Consulate, that I feel somewhat chary of requesting the assistance of the Senior Naval Officer in so bootless an undertaking; however, a copy of this paragraph has been furnished to Commander E. Hulton, who will, doubtless, do what is best in the circumstances.

No. 11.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 11.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 31, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note which I have received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, reporting three convictions at Khartoum in cases of attempted slave-dealing.

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

Inclosure in No. 11.

Tigrane Bey to Sir E. Malet.

M. le Ministre,

Caire, le 30 Mars, 1882.

UN Sieur Daoud Soleiman aurait déclaré à la Préfecture de Police de Khartoum que son domestique, nommé Kherellat-el-Soudani, aurait subitement disparu.

Une enquête aurait été ouverte à ce sujet, et à la suite des investigations de l'autorité locale, il aurait été constaté que le dit Kherallat aurait été enlevé par les Sieurs Ahmed Ibrahim et Mohamed Ahmed, qui l'auraient caché chez un Sieur Hamed-el-Kalima, avant de le vendre.

Les auteurs de ce rapt auraient d'abord fait des aveux, mais, pendant le cours de l'instruction, ils seraient revenus sur leurs déclarations, et auraient opposé une dénégation absolue à l'accusation portée contre eux.

Traduits devant le Tribunal Militaire, ils auraient persisté dans le même système de défense; mais le Tribunal, considérant néanmoins les faits de la cause comme suffisamment établis, aurait condamné les Sieurs Ahmed Ibrahim et Mohamed Ahmed chacun à une année de travaux forcés à Fazoglou, où, à l'expiration de leur peine, ils devront continuer à résider sous la surveillance de l'autorité. Quant au Sieur Hamed-el-Kalima, leur complice, coupable seulement de recèlement, il aurait été condamné à cinq mois de travaux forcés dans les conditions habituelles.

J'ai l'honneur de porter ces nouvelles condamnations à votre connaissance, M. le Ministre, et je saisis, &c.

Le Sous-Secrétaire d'État,
Pour le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
(Signé) TIGRANE.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, March 30, 1882.

ONE Daoud Soleiman having declared at the Prefecture of Police at Khartoum that his servant, Kherellat-el-Soudani by name, had suddenly disappeared, an inquiry was instituted into this matter, and, after investigations by the local authorities, it was proved that the said Kherellat had been abducted by Ahmed Ibrahim and Mohamed Ahmed, who had concealed him in the house of Hamed-el-Kalima before selling him. The abductors at first confessed, but during the inquiry withdrew their avowal, and offered an absolute denial to the accusation brought against them.

Brought before the Military Tribunal, they persisted in the same defence, but the Tribunal, considering the facts of the case sufficiently proved, condemned Ahmed Ibrahim and Mohamed Ahmed each to one year's hard labour at Fazoglou, and, at the expiration of their sentence, they will have to reside there under police surveillance. As for Hamed-el-Kalima, their accomplice, guilty of concealment only, he has been condemned to five months' hard labour under the ordinary conditions.

I have the honour to bring to your knowledge these new convictions.

I take, &c.

For the Foreign Minister,

(Signed) TIGRANE, *Under-Secretary.*

No. 12.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 11.)

(Extract.)

Cairo, April 4, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith an extract from the Report of the Commission appointed to consider the reorganization of the Government of the Soudan. The proposals of the Commission have been adopted by the Government.

The extract relates to the measures to be taken for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and is particularly satisfactory in its contents.

A complete service is to be organized for the suppression of the Trade, under an Inspector-General, with Sub-Inspectors in the different provinces. The Governors and all officials are to give their assistance. The Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and agents will be held personally responsible for every case of Slave Trade which occurs within their districts (Article 47). All functionaries are in a word (Article 48) to take such measures to attain the complete abolition of slavery, so that it may not be said that a single case of Slave Traffic has occurred.

Article 49 states that, when the present Regulations are adopted, "it is to be announced in all towns and villages by means of hand-bills and public criers that slavery is totally abolished, that any person engaged in the Traffic will incur the extreme penalty of the law, and that every slave, already with a private person, shall be considered as enfranchised and shall be free to leave his master when he will, or to remain in his service with or without salary."

Inclosure in No. 12.

Extract from Report of the Commission appointed to consider the Reorganization of the Soudan.

Chapitre V.—*Répression de la Traite au Soudan.*

Art. 37. Considérant l'importance de la question de l'abolition de l'esclavage et la nécessité de déterminer les mesures à prendre à cet effet, la Commission a arrêté les dispositions suivantes :—

Art. 38. Un Inspecteur-Général relevant directement du Ministère des Provinces Soudaniennes sera chargé du service de la répression de la Traite dans toutes les contrées du Soudan et aura le titre d'Inspecteur-Général de la Répression de la Traite dans les régions Soudaniennes.

Art 39. Chaque Moudirieh Générale aura un Inspecteur spécial attaché au service de la Répression de la Traite et placé sous les ordres immédiats de l'Inspecteur-Général.

Toutefois, vu l'éloignement du lieu de résidence de l'Inspecteur-Général de la Moudirieh de Harar, l'Inspecteur de cette province relèvera directement du Ministère des Provinces Soudaniennes.

Art. 40. L'Inspecteur-Général et les Inspecteurs des Moudiries devront observer, dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, les dispositions indiquées dans les Articles suivants.

Art. 41. L'Inspecteur-Général et les Inspecteurs des Moudiries, après s'être enquis des chemins, des défilés, et des ports servant de passage aux esclaves, devront adresser au Ministère des Provinces Soudaniennes un Rapport dans lequel ils signaleront les points les plus importants où ils reconnaîtront le nécessité d'établir des services de surveillance et proposeront en même temps un mode d'organisation de ses services.

En cas d'approbation, ces services seront organisés et les dépenses y relatives seront prévues dans le Budget Général des Provinces Soudaniennes.

Art. 42. Les chefs de ces services relèveront directement de l'Inspecteur de la province où ils seront établis.

Ils seront chargés de réprimer la Traite des Esclaves tant par terre que par mer.

Ils arrêteront tout individu qui directement ou indirectement fera la Traite des nègres et le dirigeront avec les esclaves qui l'accompagneront vers la localité la plus proche du lieu de l'arrestation, pour être remis à l'autorité locale, à laquelle ils adresseront un procès-verbal mentionnant l'endroit où aura lieu l'arrestation, le nombre et le sexe des esclaves, le nom et le domicile du marchand, et l'itinéraire qu'il aura suivi.

Ils feront parvenir en même temps une expédition de ce Rapport à l'Inspecteur dont ils relèvent.

Enfin, ils devront faire des tournées continuelles dans toutes les parties de la circonscription qui leur aura été désignée et adresser à leur Inspecteur un Rapport bimensuel relatant les résultats de leurs tournées, le nombre des esclaves arrêtés et envoyés aux autorités locales, ainsi que les mesures qu'ils croiront devoir proposer pour exercer une surveillance plus active.

Ce Rapport devra être envoyé lors même qu'ils n'auraient aucun fait à signaler.

Art. 43. Les Inspecteurs devront également exercer une surveillance active dans toutes les localités de leur circonscription ainsi que sur les faits et gestes des agents placés sous leurs ordres ; ils prendront toutes les mesures propres à réprimer la Traite.

Ils arrêteront les marchands avec les esclaves qui les accompagneront et les enverront sous escorte à l'autorité de la localité la plus proche du lieu de l'arrestation, en lui transmettant en même temps des procès-verbaux analogues à ceux indiqués à l'Article 42.

Ils adresseront à l'Inspecteur-Général un Rapport mensuel contenant en substance les faits relatés dans les Rapports et les procès-verbaux qui leur seront adressés par les Agents des localités comprises dans leur circonscription, en ajoutant à ce Rapport tous les faits relevés par eux-mêmes et les mesures qu'ils auront prises lors de leurs tournées.

Ces Rapports mensuels seront transmis par les soins de l'Inspecteur-Général au Ministère des Provinces Soudaniennes, ainsi qu'il est spécifié à l'Article suivant.

Art. 44. L'Inspecteur-Général devra prendre toutes les mesures propres à assurer l'abolition complète de l'esclavage et informer la Ministère des Provinces Soudaniennes de tous les faits au fur et à mesure qu'ils se produiront.

Il adressera également au dit Ministère un Rapport mensuel relatant tous les faits signalés par les Inspecteurs, les observations que ces faits lui suggéreront, et les mesures prises ou celles à prendre pour mettre fin à ce commerce illicite. Ce Rapport devra être adressé lors même qu'aucune arrestation n'aurait eu lieu.

Dès qu'un fait important se produira, il aura le soin de le signaler immédiatement au Ministère.

Art. 45. Dans le cas où un convoi d'esclaves passerait dans une circonscription dont les Agents se trouveraient dans un lieu éloigné et ne pourraient par suite l'arrêter, l'Inspecteur ou l'Agent d'une circonscription limitrophe qui aurait connaissance de ce fait, devra se rendre lui-même sur les lieux, opérer l'arrestation de ce convoi et en informer l'Inspecteur de la localité ainsi que l'Inspecteur-Général.

Art. 46. À la réception des procès-verbaux mentionnés aux Articles 42 et 43, les Moudirs des Provinces et les Moudirs Généraux ordonneront un Conseil de Guerre et lui communiqueront ceux de ces procès-verbaux qui auront trait à des sujets Égyptiens, avec les documents établissant leur culpabilité.

Ce Conseil de Guerre, composé d'officiers de la garnison des Moudiries, prononcera la peine à infliger aux trafiquants d'esclaves et à tout Inspecteur ou Agent accusé de négligence ou de complicité, et communiquera son jugement au Ministère des Provinces Soudaniennes.

Quant à ce qui concerne les sujets étrangers, les Moudirs Généraux transmettront les procès-verbaux et les documents à l'appui au Ministère des Provinces Soudaniennes, qui prendra les mesures nécessaires pour faire punir les délinquants.

Art. 47. L'Inspecteur-Général, les Inspecteurs des Provinces, et les Agents attachés au service de la répression de la Traite seront personnellement responsables envers le Ministère des Provinces Soudaniennes de tout cas de Traite qui se serait produit dans leur circonscription.

Art. 48. Les Moudirs Généraux, les Moudirs des Provinces, et les Agents des districts devront prêter tout leur concours aux Inspecteurs et aux Agents attachés au service de la Traite et se faire délivrer par les Chefs des tribus des déclarations formelles dans lesquelles ces Chefs s'engageront, sous leur responsabilité, à n'entreprendre ni favoriser ce commerce illicite et à exercer une surveillance active dans les lieux de leur résidence.

En un mot, ces fonctionnaires devront prendre toutes les mesures propres à assurer l'abolition complète de l'esclavage, afin qu'il ne puisse pas être dit qu'un seul cas de Traite se soit produit sans ces contrées.

Ils seront tenus personnellement responsables envers le Ministère des Provinces Soudaniennes de tout cas de Traite qui se produira dans leur circonscription.

Art. 49. Lors de l'application des dispositions ci-dessus énoncées, il sera annoncé aux habitants de toutes les villes et de tous les villages du Soudan, au moyen d'affiches et par l'intermédiaire de crieurs publics, que l'esclavage est complètement aboli, que tout individu qui entreprendrait ce commerce illicite encourrait, dans toute sa rigueur, la peine prescrite par la loi, et que tout esclave se trouvant déjà chez un particulier sera considéré comme affranchi et sera entièrement libre de quitter son patron quand il le voudra, comme aussi de demeurer à son service avec ou sans salaire.

Art. 50. Les dispositions des Décrets et des Arrêtés Ministériels relatifs à l'abolition de la Traite seront applicables à tout esclave de l'un ou de l'autre sexe qui sera arrêté ou qui demandera à être affranchi.

Art. 51. Tout marchand d'esclaves et ses complices et tout autre qui aura négligé de les arrêter sera passible de la peine prescrite aux Règlements et aux Traités relatifs à la Traite.

Toutefois, le Ministère des Provinces Soudaniennes pourra appliquer, s'il le juge à propos, une peine plus sévère.

Art. 52. Les Inspecteurs et les Agents attachés au service de la répression de la Traite, devront tenir des registres pour y inscrire les résultats de leurs opérations ou de leurs tournées, les Rapports et les procès-verbaux qu'ils dresseront, le nombre des esclaves arrêtés, les circonstances qui ont accompagné leur arrestation, et enfin, le nom des délinquants.

(Translation.)

Chapter V.—*Repression of the Slave Trade in the Soudan.*

Art. 37. Considering the importance of the question of the abolition of slavery, and the necessity of determining the measures to be taken with this object, the Commission has decided upon the following regulations :—

Art. 38. An Inspector-General, directly responsible to the Ministry for the Provinces of the Soudan, will be charged with the suppression of the Slave Trade in all the countries of the Soudan, and will have the title of Inspector-General for the Suppression of the Slave Trade in the Soudan district.

Art. 39. Every Moudirieh General will have an Inspector-General attached to the service for the suppression of the Slave Trade placed under the immediate control of the Inspector-General.

In view, however, of the distance of the residence of the Inspector-General from the Moudirieh of Harar's place of residence, the Inspector of this province will be directly responsible to the Ministry of the Soudan Provinces.

Art. 40. The Inspector-General and the Inspectors of the Moudirieh will observe in the exercise of their functions the regulations indicated in the following Articles.

Art. 41. The Inspector-General and the Inspectors of the Moudirieh, after having ascertained the roads, passes, and ports used for the passage of slaves, will send a Report to the Ministry of the Soudan Provinces, in which they will mention the most important points necessary for the establishment of surveillance services, and, at the same time, submit a scheme for the organization of such services.

If these are approved these services will be organized, and the necessary expenses provided for in the General Budget of the Soudan Provinces.

Art. 42. The heads of these services will report directly to the Inspector of the province in which they are established.

They will be charged with the repression of the Slave Trade both by sea and land.

They will arrest every individual who is either directly or indirectly concerned in negro traffic, and will send him with the slaves in his company to the station nearest the place of arrest for delivery to the local authority, to whom they will send a Report, stating the place where the arrest took place, the number and sex of the slaves, the name and domicile of the merchant, and the route followed by him.

They will, at the same time, cause a copy of this Report to be delivered to the Inspector, to whom they are responsible.

Moreover, they will make continual visits to all parts of the district assigned to them, and send a Report to their Inspector twice a-month, giving the result of their visits, the number of slaves seized and sent to the local authorities, as well as the measures they think right to propose for the exercise of a more active surveillance.

This Report should be sent in even if there is no special fact to relate.

Art. 43. The Inspectors will also exercise an active surveillance in all parts of their district, as well as over the acts and doings of the agents placed under their orders; they will take all measures proper to suppress the Slave Trade.

They will arrest the merchants with the slaves accompanying them, and send them under escort to the local authority nearest to the place of arrest, sending, at the same time, reports analogous to those mentioned in Article 42.

They will make a monthly Report to the Inspector-General, giving the substance of the Reports made to them by the local Agents in their districts, adding to it all the facts gathered by themselves, and the steps taken by them in their visits.

These monthly Reports will be transmitted by the Inspector-General to the Ministry of the Soudan provinces, as directed in the following Article.

Art. 44. The Inspector-General will take all steps likely to ensure the complete abolition of slavery, and will inform the Ministry of the Soudan provinces of all facts as they happen.

He will also address to the said Ministry a monthly Report, giving all the facts noted by the Inspectors, the remarks suggested by these facts, and the steps taken or to be taken to stop this illicit trade. This Report must be made even if no arrest has taken place.

As soon as an important event takes place, he will be careful to report it immediately to the Ministry.

Art. 45. If a slave convoy should pass through a district, and the Agents be in a remote place and unable to arrest it, the Inspector or Agent of the neighbouring district, on being informed of the fact, should proceed to the place, cause the arrest of the convoy, and inform the Inspector of the district, as well as the Inspector-General.

Art. 46. On receipt of the Reports mentioned in Articles 42 and 43, the Moudirs of the provinces and the Moudirs General will summon a Council of War, and communicate to it those Reports which relate to Egyptian subjects, with documents to prove their guilt.

This Council of War, composed of officers of the garrison of the Moudiries, will pronounce the sentence that is to be inflicted on the slave merchants, and on any Inspector or Agent accused of negligence or complicity, and will communicate its decision to the Ministry of the Soudan Provinces.

As to foreigners, the Moudirs General will transmit the Reports, with documents in support, to the Ministry of the Soudan Provinces, who will take the necessary steps to have the delinquents punished.

Art. 47. The Inspector-General, the Inspectors of the Provinces, and the Agents attached to the service for the suppression of the Slave Trade, will be personally responsible to the Ministry of the Soudan Provinces for every case of Slave Trade happening in their district.

Art. 48. The Moudirs General, the Provincial Moudirs, and the district Agents will give every assistance to the Inspectors and Agents attached to the service for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and will obtain from the tribal Chiefs formal declarations, by which these Chiefs engage, on their own responsibility, not to engage in or encourage this illicit trade; and to exercise an active surveillance in the districts of their tribe.

In a word, these functionaries are to take every measure necessary to assure the complete abolition of slavery, so that it can be said that not a single case of Slave Trade has taken place in these countries.

They will be held personally responsible to the Ministry of the Soudan Provinces for every case of Slave Trade which happens in their district.

Art. 49. When the arrangements above detailed have been put into force, it will be announced to the inhabitants of all the towns and villages of the Soudan by means of

placards and public criers that slavery is entirely abolished, that every person engaged in this illicit traffic will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law, and that all slaves now in the houses of private individuals will be considered as liberated, and will be free to leave their masters when they like, or to remain in their service with or without wages.

Art. 50. The regulations of the Ministerial Decrees and Edicts relating to the abolition of the Slave Trade will apply to any slave of either sex who may be seized, or may demand to be liberated.

Art. 51. Every slave merchant and his accomplices, and other persons who neglect to arrest them, will be liable to the penalties prescribed in the Regulations and Treaties relating to the Slave Trade.

The Ministry of the Soudan Provinces can, however, inflict a heavier penalty if he thinks right.

Art. 52. The Inspectors and the Agents attached to the service for the repression of the Slave Trade will keep registers for the entry of the results of their measures or their visits, the reports which they draw up, the number of slaves arrested, the circumstances attending their arrest, and lastly, the names of the offenders.

No. 13.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 11.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 4, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 21st ultimo, inclosing a copy of instructions to Mr. Miéville, on his appointment as Consul at Khartoum, and desiring me to make any remarks on the subject which may occur to me.

The appointment of a Consul at Khartoum is particularly seasonable in consequence of the reorganization of the Government of the Soudan, and the special instructions issued for the abolition of slavery and the Slave Trade throughout its territory, inclosed in my despatch of this day's date.

The instructions given by your Lordship to Mr. Miéville seem to me to be complete, and I can suggest no useful addition or change.

I should be glad that Mr. Miéville should stop at Cairo for a short time on his way out, in order that I may present him to the Government here, with a view to his better reception on his arrival at his post.

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

No. 14.

Mr. Lister to Sir E. Malet.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 14, 1882.

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 hope of that of Her Majesty that they will thoroughly carry out the scheme which they have originated for the suppression of Slave Trade and slavery in the Soudan.

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

No. 15.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received April 19.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 11, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 21st ultimo, desiring me to give my opinion as to the registration of slaves

in Egypt, and the light in which it would be viewed by the Khedive and the Government.

The subject has occupied my attention previously, and I have at different times spoken to the Khedive and to Riaz Pasha, when he was in office, on the subject. They both averred that it would be more difficult to carry out such a plan as that suggested by Colonel Gordon than to decree the abolition of slavery. They said that it involved an infringement of the privacy of domicile which would be particularly repugnant to the natives, and that, if it were sought to enforce it, the Government would become so unpopular that it would be impossible to maintain itself.

There is, however, at present a Census about to be taken of the Egyptian population. I have asked the President of the Council whether it will show the number, names, and sex of slaves in different households. He replied in the affirmative.

I think that possibly, when the Census has been taken, it may be feasible to make use of the Returns to propose some sort of registration; but were I to moot the matter now, an agitation would arise against the Census itself which might imperil its being carried out.

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

No. 16.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 25, 1882.

IN obedience to the instruction which I had the honour to receive in your Lordship's despatch of the 14th instant, I to-day expressed to Moustapha Pasha Fehmy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Egyptian Government will thoroughly carry out the scheme which they have originated for the suppression of the Slave Trade and slavery in the Soudan.

His Excellency replied that Abdul Kader Pasha, the new Governor of the Soudan, had, previously to leaving for his post, been enjoined to execute strictly the clauses of the new Soudan Regulation which relate to this subject. Other parts of the Regulation, his Excellency said, had been left open for the Governor to report upon, but those regarding slavery had been definitively adopted by the Government.

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

No. 17.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received May 17.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 6, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note which I have received from Moustapha Fehmy Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, reporting a recent conviction in a case of attempted slave-dealing.

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

Inclosure in No. 17.

Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Sir E. Malet.

M. le Ministre,

Caire, le 2 Mai, 1882.

UN Sieur Oussa Yussouf, domicilié à Suakin, aurait déclaré à l'autorité locale, qu'une négresse en condition chez lui, avait subitement disparu, et qu'après des recherches nombreuses il avait fini par la retrouver chez une Sieur Ali Abed, chef des portefaix.

De l'instruction à laquelle cette plainte aurait donné lieu, il résulterait que cette négresse avait été enlevée par un certain Mohammed Souvair, Caporal des Mustafasins et vendue par lui à Ali Ebed, qui l'aurait achetée dans l'intention de l'épouser.

Mohammed Souvair aurait opposé les dénégations les plus absolues, niant purement et simplement les faits qui lui étaient reprochés. Néanmoins le Gouvernement aurait transmis le dossier de l'affaire au Conseil Militaire chargé de statuer sur les contraventions relatives à la Traite.

Ce Conseil, après avoir entendu les divers témoins, aurait considéré les faits comme suffisamment établis, malgré les dénégations du Sieur Souvair et aurait condamné ce dernier à six mois de travaux forcés dans les conditions habituelles, ajoutant qu'à l'expiration de sa peine il serait réintégré dans son corps, mais dégradé.

Quant au Sieur Ali Ebed, qui aurait acheté la négresse, le Conseil aurait pris en considération l'intention qui l'avait guidé, et ne l'aurait condamné qu'à un mois d'emprisonnement, déduction faite du temps d'emprisonnement préventif qu'il avait subi.

La négresse aurait reçu son billet d'affranchissement et il aurait été pourvu à son égard dans les termes du règlement.

En portant ces dispositions à votre connaissance, j'espère que vous y trouverez une nouvelle preuve de la vigilance avec laquelle l'autorité réprime toute tentative de vente d'esclaves, et je saisis, &c.

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

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, May 2, 1882.

ONE Oussa Youssouf, residing at Suakin, has declared to the local authority that a negress in service in his house suddenly disappeared, and that, after many inquiries, he finally discovered her in the house of Ali Ebed, chief of the porters.

From the examination which took place into this complaint, it was discovered that this negress had been abducted by a certain Mohammed Souvair, Corporal of Mustafasins, and sold by him to Ali Ebed, who had bought her with the intention of marrying her.

Mohammed Souvair met this statement with the most absolute denial, denying purely and simply the facts of which he was accused. The Government, however, sent the record of the case to the Military Council charged to carry out the law in offences against the Slave Trade.

This Council having heard several witnesses considered the facts sufficiently proved, in spite of the denials of Souvair, and condemned him to six months' hard labour under the usual conditions, with the addition that, at the expiration of his sentence, he should be reinstated in his corps, but degraded.

As for Ali Ebed, who had bought the negress, the Council took into consideration his intention, and condemned him only to one month's imprisonment, deducting the time he had already been detained.

The negress received her ticket of freedom, and was provided for according to the Regulations.

In bringing the above to your knowledge, I trust that you will see a fresh proof of the vigilance with which the authorities suppress all attempts to sell slaves, and I take, &c.

(Signed) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY PASHA,
Foreign Minister.

No. 18.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received October 22, 4 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Cairo, October 22, 1882, 4 P.M.

I HAVE spoken to the Khedive and Chérif Pasha concerning the suppression of the Slave Trade and the abolition of slavery. They both seem willing, but foresee, as usual, a host of difficulties regarding abolition.

No. 19.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 3, 1882.

HER Majesty's Government have frequently had occasion to admire and acknowledge the conscientious efforts made by the present Khedive to put a stop to the Slave Trade which has for centuries been the curse of Egypt, but they have constantly seen with regret that no repressive measures, however vigorous or well-intentioned, can really produce any complete check to that inhuman Traffic.

The cause of this failure is not difficult to discover. It is to be found in the first principles of political economy. As long as the demand for slaves exist, so long will some supply continue. It cannot, moreover, be expected that the Egyptian people will ever be brought to believe that it is either illegal or immoral for them to buy and sell that which they are freely allowed to possess. The only way to extirpate the Slave Trade and to restore peace and prosperity to the districts wasted and depopulated by its attendant horrors is to abolish slavery for ever throughout the Egyptian dominions.

Her Majesty's Government are well aware that the Khedive is entirely opposed to the institution of slavery, and that His Highness has been chiefly prevented by political reasons and the fear of offending the so-called religious prejudices of the richer classes of the nation from carrying into effect the great and wise act of reform which would honour and ameliorate his country.

Your Excellency is doubtless aware that, in January 1846, the Bey of Tunis, by his own authority, abolished slavery in his dominions, and a copy of the Circular which His Highness addressed to all the Consuls on the occasion will be found inclosed in a despatch (No. 22, Confidential) which I addressed to Sir E. Malet on the 30th November, 1880; and Her Majesty's Government cannot but feel that what the Bey of Tunis was thus able to accomplish, the Khedive might also effect at this moment with the moral and effective support of Great Britain and the approval of all civilized nations.

Your Excellency will not fail to press this important question upon the Khedive, and also use every effort to convince the members of His Highness' Government of its importance to the welfare of their country and to the good opinion of England, whose Sovereign and people have a deeply-grounded horror of slavery, and have long been earnest and unflagging in their efforts for its abolition.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 20.

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

My Lord,

Cairo, February 19, 1883.

IN 1880 I reported to your Lordship the appointment of Count della Sala as chief of the service to prevent the importation of slaves into Egypt.

The recent reorganization of the Egyptian army has involved the suppression of the special corps appointed to carry out this service, on the understanding that the duties so efficiently performed hitherto by Count della Sala and the troops under his command should in future be executed by the newly-organized gendarmerie.

I have now the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship a copy of a note which I have considered it my duty to address to Chérif Pasha, requesting his Excellency to give such instructions to the Inspector-General of the gendarmerie and police as will insure the proper continuance of the service hitherto performed by Count della Sala's command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 20.

Sir E. Malet to Chérif Pasha.

M. le Président,

Cairo, February 15, 1883.

IN the month of May 1880, in consequence of certain occurrences at Siout, it was decided by the Government of His Highness the Khedive to institute a special service to prevent the importation of slaves into Egypt, and Count della Sala was placed at the head of it.

The recent reorganization of the armed forces of His Highness has involved the suppression of the special corps appointed to carry out this service, but on the understanding that the duties so efficiently performed hitherto by Count della Sala and the troops under him should in future be executed by the newly-organized gendarmerie.

I have the honour, therefore, to express the hope that your Excellency will cause such instructions to be given to the Inspector-General of gendarmerie and police as will insure the complete prevention of the importation of slaves into Egypt, in order to maintain the provisions of Article I of the Convention of the 4th August, 1877.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD B. MALET

No. 21.

Sir E. Malet to Earl Granville.—(Received March 14.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 5, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 19th ultimo relative to the abolition of the Egyptian Department for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note which I have received from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, stating that the archives of the Slave Trade Department have been handed over to Baker Pasha, who has been requested to take charge of the business connected with it, and to bring all his vigilance to bear on any attempt to introduce slaves into Egypt.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Chérif Pasha to Sir E. Malet.

M. le Ministre,

Caire, le 1^{er} Mars, 1883.

A L'OCCASION de la suppression du service placé sous la direction du Comte della Sala Pacha et chargé de réprimer le commerce des esclaves, vous avez bien voulu m'écrire le 15 Février dernier, pour m'exprimer l'espoir que le Général Commandant-en-chef de la Gendarmerie et de la Police recevrait des instructions tendant à assurer l'application des dispositions de l'Article I^{er} de la Convention du 4 Août, 1877.

Partageant entièrement notre manière de voir à ce sujet, je m'étais empressé, M. le Ministre, de saisir de la question son Excellence le Ministre de l'Intérieur, qui vient de me répondre qu'il a communiqué à Baker Pacha tous les documents concernant la suppression de la Traite, en l'invitant à apporter toute sa vigilance pour empêcher l'introduction des esclaves sur notre territoire et à assurer la stricte observance des obligations que le Gouvernement de Son Altesse a contractées au sujet de la suppression de la Traite.

Veuillez, &c.

Pour le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,

(Signé)

TIGRANE.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, March 1, 1883.

WHEN the service, placed under Count della Sala Pasha, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, was suppressed, you wrote to me on the 15th February last to express the hope that the General in command of the gendarmerie and police would receive instructions to insure the application of the Regulations of Article I of the Convention of the 4th August, 1877.

As I entirely shared your views on this subject, I lost no time in putting the matter

before the Minister of the Interior, who has just informed me that he has communicated all the documents relating to the suppression of the Slave Trade to Baker Pasha, with instructions to use his utmost vigilance for preventing the introduction of slaves into our territory, and for insuring the strict observance of the obligations contracted by the Government of His Highness in regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

For the Minister for Foreign Affairs,
(Signed) TIGRANE.

EGYPT. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

No. 22.

Commander Stopford to Rear-Admiral Gore Jones.

Sir, "Arab," at Aden, November 24, 1881.
I HAVE the honour to report that a fugitive slave presented himself alongside, alone, in a canoe at about 8 A.M. on the 15th May, 1881.

2. He was received on board, clothed, fed, and disarmed.
3. Having no interpreter on board, it was extremely difficult to understand his wants, and it was only by chance, boatmen speaking a few words of English, that I could make him out, until the Dragoman of the Consulate came on board.
4. He stated that he was a domestic slave at Mecca, had disagreed with his fellow-slaves, and had therefore run away.
5. He was quite willing to be sold to another master, but did not wish to return to his former situation.
6. I consulted with Mr. Zohrab, Her Majesty's Consul, who informed me that he continually had cases of the sort to deal with, and was quite willing to take charge of the man, and to arrange matters, either for his transshipment or otherwise, as might be found advisable. Having no means of investigating the case or of verifying the man's statement, I considered it advisable to hand him over to Her Majesty's Consul, which, with the canoe and arms, consisting of a pistol and dagger, was done on the 17th May, 1881, since which I have had no communication from Mr. Zohrab on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. STOPFORD.

No. 23.

Commander Aldrich to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "Fawn," at Sea, off Jebel Takur, December 20, 1881.
I HAVE the honour to report that on the evening of the 18th instant, when Her Majesty's ship under my command was lying at anchor off the Island of Kamaran, in the Red Sea, a man came alongside in a canoe at 8:30 P.M. As I had previously given orders that no one was to be allowed on board without my permission, he asked if he might see the Captain, and I learnt from him as he lay off in his canoe that he wished to come on board as a fugitive slave.

2. The man had been on board in the forenoon of the same day as one of the boat's crew of the doctor in charge of the quarantine establishment on the island, but he did not then ask to see me. He looked healthy and strong, and said he was quite well; there was nothing in his appearance to warrant the idea that he was badly treated, and he said he had not been beaten for a month. Consequently I could not verify the truth of what he said by seeing marks of violence upon him. He declared that he had been brought to Kamaran when quite a child, and that he had long wished to get away. He also told me that there were six other slaves (three males and three females) who were anxious to come on board, but seeing that he described them to me, when I inquired if

they were in good health, as being so, and "as strong as camels," and further that his charges of ill-treatment were by no means positive, I came to the conclusion that I would not be justified in receiving him on board.

3. At the same time, I was particular in inquiring the names of these seven slaves, together with those of their masters, and I transmit them herewith, in order that, if it be thought advisable, further inquiries may be made on the subject.

4. I have no doubt in my own mind but that there are many other slaves at Kamaran other than the seven here spoken of. It is an island under the Turkish rule, seldom or never visited by men-of-war, Her Majesty's ship "Fawn" having been the first for many years; and as the ship only visited the place for the purpose of obtaining pratique, I left immediately our quarantine was over, having already been kept from my hydrographic work between a fortnight and three weeks by the sanitary regulations.

Names of slaves:—Masook (the man who came off); Ferrick; Marboki; Marbroki; Karsena; Seida; Teforani.

Names of masters:—Said Mohammed; Kase Mohammed.

5. I have forwarded copy of this letter to the Commander-in-chief, and have, &c.

(Signed)

V. ALDRICH.

FRANCE.

No. 24.

Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received February 15.)

My Lord,

Paris, February 13, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a note which, in obedience to instructions, I have addressed to the French Government on the subject of the abuse of the French flag for Slave Trade purposes on the east side of Africa.

As regards the murder of Captain Brownrigg and the seamen of Her Majesty's ship "London," your Lordship will remember that, while tendering every other sort of aid towards discovering the murderers, the French Government positively refused to comply with the request that the British cruisers might be temporarily authorized to overhaul dhows under the French flag.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 24.

Viscount Lyons to M. de Freycinet.

M. le Président du Conseil,

Paris, February 13, 1882.

THE Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on the East Indian Station has drawn the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the large extent to which the Slave Trade is encouraged, and its prevention impeded, by the want of power to cause dhows carrying the French flag to be boarded and searched by the boats of Her Majesty's ships, while, on the other hand, it is impossible that any efficacious surveillance can be exercised over such dhows by the small naval force which is kept by the French Government on the station.

The Lords of the Admiralty have learned with much satisfaction 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 under the French flag, with a view to discovering, if possible, whether they are engaged in the Slave Trade; and their Lordships trust that this intention will be carried out, as they are satisfied that every check to the improper use of the French flag will tend to the repression of the Traffic.

I have the honour, in obedience to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, to bring these matters to the notice of the French Government; and in doing so I beg leave, M. le Président du Conseil, to offer, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

No. 25.

Earl Granville to Viscount Lyons.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 18, 1882.

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, reporting that a Decree has been passed allowing emigration of natives from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé.* I have to observe that, if its tenour is correctly given, such an emigration would, under present conditions, be tantamount to a revival of the Slave Trade under another name.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 26.

Earl Granville to Viscount Lyons.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, August 3, 1882.

WITH reference to my despatch, dated the 18th July, I have to request that your Excellency will address a communication in the sense of that despatch to the French Government respecting the emigration of natives from Mozambique to the French Settlements of Mayotte and Nossi Bé.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 27.

Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord,

Paris, August 12, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note on the subject of native emigration from Ibo to Nossi Bé and Mayotte, which I have addressed to the French Government in pursuance of the instructions conveyed to me by your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 27.

Viscount Lyons to M. Duclerc.

M. le Président du Conseil,

Paris, August 12, 1882.

HER Majesty's Consul at Mozambique has reported to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that a Decree has been passed by the Portuguese authorities allowing emigration of natives from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but fear that, if the tenour of the Decree be correctly given, the emigration sanctioned by it would, under present circumstances, be tantamount to a revival of the Slave Trade under another name, and they have accordingly instructed me to ask the French Government to take the matter into serious consideration.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

No. 28.

Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)

My Lord,

Paris, August 21, 1882.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a note from M. Duclerc, stating that it is true that the temporary emigration of Portuguese subjects from Mozambique to French Colonies has been the subject of an understanding between the French and Portuguese Governments, but that the two Governments have omitted no precaution to insure the liberty of the emigrants.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 28.

M. Duclerc to Viscount Lyons.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Paris, le 18 Août, 1882.

PAR sa lettre du 12 de ce mois, votre Excellence veut bien m'entretenir du recrutement, dans la Colonie Portugaise de Mozambique, de travailleurs destinés aux établisse-

ments Français de Mayotte et de Nossi Bé, et elle croit devoir exprimer la crainte que les dispositions arrêtées dans cette vue ne donnent lieu, dans la pratique, à des faits de Traite.

L'émigration temporaire de sujets Portugais dans nos Colonies a été effectivement l'objet d'une entente entre les Cabinets de Paris et de Lisbonne. Je regarde comme superflu d'ajouter que les deux Gouvernements n'ont rien négligé pour garantir la liberté des engagés.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) E. DUCLERC.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Paris, August 18, 1882.

IN your Excellency's note of the 12th instant you address me on the subject of the collection, in the Portuguese Colony of Mozambique, of labourers for the French settlements of Mayotte and Nossi Bé, and express the fear lest the steps taken for that purpose should give rise, in their execution, to acts of Slave Trade.

It is true that the temporary emigration of Portuguese subjects to our Colonies has been the subject of an understanding between the Cabinets of Paris and Lisbon. I consider it superfluous for me to add that the two Governments have neglected nothing to guarantee the freedom of those engaged.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) E. DUCLERC.

No. 29.

Earl Granville to Mr. Plunkett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 26, 1882.

WITH reference to Lord Lyons' despatch of the 21st instant, conveying the reply of the French Government to the representation made to them by his Excellency on the subject of the agreement between the French and Portuguese Governments for the emigration of native labourers from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé, I transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, containing a translation of the Portuguese Portaria on the subject.*

I have to request that you will address a further representation to the French Government, pointing out the extreme improbability of natives "spontaneously desiring to contract for service in the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé," when it is notorious that any influence which Portuguese authorities may possess in the neighbourhood of Ibo extends very little, if at all, beyond the actual coast; and the certainty that, under present circumstances, the collection of negro labourers for exportation must lead to an increase in the Slave Trade in Africa.

You should add that, although, now that slavery is no longer a recognized institution in the Portuguese Colonies, it is possible that such a recruitment of labour from them is not an actual breach of the Declaration of the 1st July, 1861, which forms part of the Convention of 1860 between France and England for the emigration of British Indian coolies to Réunion, yet it is undoubtedly opposed to the spirit of that Declaration; and you will express the hope of Her Majesty's Government, relying upon the views of the two Governments to co-operate in this great work of humanity, that no steps may be taken to carry out the agreement which has given rise to this despatch.

You should further state that a similar representation, of which a copy is inclosed for your information, has been addressed to the Portuguese Government.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 30.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received September 6.)

My Lord,

Paris, September 2, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of the note which I have addressed to M. Duclerc, in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's

* No. 81.

† No. 39.

despatch of the 26th ultimo, calling attention to the danger there is that the agreement between France and Portugal for the emigration of native labourers from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé will lead to a revival of Slave Trade in Africa, and expressing the hope of Her Majesty's Government that, under these circumstances, no step may be taken to carry the agreement into execution.

I have also spoken to M. Decrais, the Political Director of the Foreign Office, and endeavoured to impress on him the certainty that, even under the most favourable circumstances, the free labourers, who would embark at Ibo, would have to be replaced there by labourers coming from the interior; there could not be much doubt as to the mode in which these would be obtained.

M. Decrais maintained that the French Government is as earnest as that of Her Majesty in its desire to crush out the Slave Trade, and that, in the agreement with Portugal, every precaution has been taken to secure the liberty of the labourers who may come to the French Colonies.

He promised, however, to look into the matter closer, and to bring it again to the notice of M. Duclerc.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

Inclosure in No. 30.

Mr. Plunkett to M. Duclerc.

M. le Président du Conseil,

Paris, September 2, 1882.

WITH reference to the representation which Lord Lyons had the honour of addressing to your Excellency on the 12th ultimo, and to your Excellency's reply of the 18th of the same month, on the subject of the agreement come to between the French and Portuguese Governments for the emigration of native labourers from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé, I venture again to call your Excellency's kind attention to the evil effects which will probably ensue from its being carried into execution.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but be struck by the great improbability of natives spontaneously desiring to contract for service in the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé, when it is so notorious that any influence which the Portuguese authorities may possess in the neighbourhood of Ibo extends very little, if at all, beyond the actual coast, and by the certainty that, under present circumstances, the collection of negro labourers for exportation must lead to an increase in the Slave Trade in Africa.

Although it is possible, now that slavery is no longer a recognized institution in the Portuguese Colonies, that such a recruitment of labour from them is not an actual breach of the Declaration of the 1st July, 1861, which forms part of the Convention of 1860 between France and Great Britain for the emigration of British Indian coolies to Réunion, yet it is undoubtedly opposed to the spirit of that Declaration.

Under these circumstances, and knowing the common desire which animates the two Governments of Great Britain and of France to co-operate in that great work of humanity, the suppression of the Trade in Slaves, Her Majesty's Government desire me to point out the dangers to which this agreement might give rise, and to express the hope which they entertain that steps should not be taken to carry it into execution.

A representation to the same effect as this has also been addressed to the Portuguese Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

No. 31.

Earl Granville to Mr. Plunkett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 11, 1882.

I HAVE to convey to you my approval of the note addressed by you to M. Duclerc, a copy of which is inclosed in your despatch, dated the 2nd instant, respecting the proposed emigration of native labourers from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé.

I also approve the communication made by you personally to M. Decrais on this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

PERSIA.

No. 32.

Mr. Thomson to Earl Granville.—(Received March 6.)

My Lord,

Tehran, January 18, 1882.

IN a despatch of the 27th October last I had the honour to report to your Lordship that two men named Fatee and Hussein, who had imported Indian slave-boys into this country, had been arrested and imprisoned. The former having been subjected to very rigorous imprisonment during five months, the Minister for Foreign Affairs applied to me to know whether he could now be released; to this I consented, as I considered that the punishment the man had undergone was sufficient, and I likewise consented to Hussein being set at liberty on the 8th February, when he will have completed four months' of imprisonment.

I trust that the punishment of these men will have a salutary effect, and will effectually check the importation of Indian children into this country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 33.

Earl Granville to Mr. Thomson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 17, 1882.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 18th January, I approve of your having consented to the mitigation of the sentences passed upon the Persians who were convicted of selling Indian boys as slaves: although the imprisonment undergone by them can hardly be considered an adequate punishment, yet it is hoped the notoriety attached to the case and the fact of the imprisonment may have a deterrent effect.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

PORTUGAL.

No. 34.

Mr. Saurin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 18.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 10, 1882.

I COMMUNICATED to the Portuguese Government on the 23rd ultimo, as instructed by your Lordship, copies of a despatch from Sir John Kirk, and of an address presented to him on the part of the Portuguese Colony at Zanzibar.

Senhor Serpa, in acknowledging the receipt of and thanking me for my communication on this matter, has requested me to assure Her Majesty's Government that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty sincerely appreciate the services rendered to the Portuguese Colony at Zanzibar by the distinguished official referred to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUDLEY E. SAURIN.

No. 35.

Mr. Saurin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 23.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 18, 1882.

WITH reference to a report that an expedition had been dispatched from the Portuguese possessions in Mozambique to hoist the Portuguese flag and assume jurisdiction over the Blantyre Mission and neighbouring territory, I have the positive assurance of Senhor Serpa that no such expedition has been authorized by, or reported to, the Portuguese Colonial Office, nor are they aware of anything which could have given rise to the report, unless it were the journey up the country, for purposes of missionary work, lately undertaken by two Catholic missionaries, one French and the other Portuguese.

This information I was unable to obtain until to-day, owing to the total cessation of all business in the public offices during the past week.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUDLEY E. SAURIN.

No. 36.

Earl Granville to Sir C. Wyke.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 18, 1882.

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, reporting that a Decree has been passed allowing emigration of natives from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé.* I should be glad to receive a copy of the Portaria in question, and have to observe that, if its tenour is correctly given, such an emigration would, under present conditions, be tantamount to a revival of the Slave Trade under another name.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 37.

Earl Granville to Sir C. Wyke.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 3, 1882.*
 WITH reference to my despatch, dated the 18th ultimo, I have to request that you will address a communication in the sense of that despatch to the Portuguese Government, respecting the emigration of natives from Mozambique to the French Settlements of Mayotte and Nossi Bé.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 38.

Mr. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received August 21.)

My Lord, *Lisbon, August 15, 1882.*
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch to Sir Charles Wyke of the 3rd instant respecting a Decree for allowing emigration of natives from Mozambique to Mayotte and Nossi Bé; and to state, in reply, that I have this day addressed a note to the Portuguese Government in the sense of your Lordship's despatch of the 18th ultimo, pointing out that, if the tenour of this Decree is correctly given, such a native emigration would be tantamount to a revival of the Slave Trade under another name.

On receipt of your Lordship's last-mentioned despatch Mr. Oswald applied for a copy of the Decree, but as the Portuguese Government have as yet given no reply, I have renewed the application.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) WALTER BARING.

No. 39.

Earl Granville to Mr. Baring.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 26, 1882.*
 WITH reference to your despatch of the 15th instant, I transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, inclosing a translation of the Portaria relative to the emigration from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé.* I also inclose copies of correspondence with Her Majesty's Representative in Paris on the subject.†

I have to request that you will represent strongly to the Portuguese Government the extreme improbability of natives of Ibo or any part of the East Coast of Africa, under its present condition of civilization, "spontaneously desiring to contract themselves for service in the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé," and the certainty that, however good the intentions of the two Governments may be, the collection of labourers for exportation will directly encourage and increase the Slave Trade in districts over which the Portuguese themselves do not exercise any control.

You will express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that the agreement with France under which the proposed emigration is to take place may not be carried into effect; and you will add that a similar representation has been addressed to the French Government.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 40.

Mr. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received September 2.)

My Lord, *Lisbon, August 23, 1882.*
 I SPOKE to Senhor Serpa to-day on the subject of the Decree for allowing native emigration from Mozambique to Mayotte and Nossi Bé; and while I pressed his Excel-

* No. 81.

† Nos. 28 and 29.

lency to give me an early reply to my note of the 15th instant, and to furnish me with a copy of the Decree in question, I endeavoured to explain to what abuses such emigration might lead, and how difficult it would be for the Portuguese authorities to exercise any efficient control over it.

His Excellency promised to let me have a copy of the Decree, with the provisions of which he was personally almost unacquainted; he had, however, spoken to the Minister of Marine on the subject, who had declared that the emigration which it was proposed to sanction was only such as had been carried on with British Colonies. His Excellency was unable to inform me what the said Colonies were.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WALTER BARING.

No. 41.

Mr. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received September 2.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, August 25, 1882.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 23rd instant, reporting a conversation with Senhor Serpa with regard to native emigration from Mozambique to Mayotte and Nossi Bé, I have now the honour to inclose a translation of a note I have received from his Excellency, forwarding a copy of the Decree which your Lordship instructed Sir Charles Wyke to obtain by your despatch of the 18th ultimo.

Translations of this Decree, and of a form of declaration to be signed by the French Emigration Agent, are likewise inclosed.

In his note Senhor Serpa repeats what he had previously stated to me verbally, viz., that the concession now made to France was identical with that granted to England as regards Natal and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Regulations appear, on paper at least, to be tolerably stringent, but there may be some doubt as to how far the Portuguese authorities at Ibo will be able to carry them out, and also how far they may be able to check the abuses and indirect evils arising out of this native emigration.

Inclosure 1 in No. 41.

Senhor de Serpa to Mr. Baring.

(Translation.)

Foreign Department, Lisbon, August 22, 1882.

Sir,
IN compliance with the request contained in the note of the 5th instant addressed to me by Mr. Oswald, and also with that contained in your note dated the 15th instant, I transmit to you herewith a copy of the Portaria of the 23rd of June, 1881, in virtue of which permission was granted, under the conditions set forth in that Portaria, for the engagement of labourers at Ibo, the capital of the district of Cape Delgado, in the Province of Mozambique, for the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé.

As will be seen by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the concession made to France is, *mutatis mutandis*, identical with that made to Great Britain in August 1875 for Natal, and which was extended by a Royal Portaria dated the 18th July, 1876, to the Cape of Good Hope; moreover, in 1881, due provision was made with regard to the new social status of the natives, as brought about by modern legislation (Law of 29th April, 1875, and Regulations of 20th December, 1875, and 21st November, 1878); and in the 7th condition of the Portaria of which a copy is inclosed herewith the rule has been inserted of imposing upon the French Colonial authorities the responsibility for the conveyance by sea of the native labourers contracted for.

Consequently, the apprehensions expressed in your note are void of foundation, and they are no doubt based upon incorrect information.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) A. DE SERPA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 41.

Portaria dated June 23, 1881.

(Translation.)

HIS Majesty the King hereby ordains, through the Department of State for Marine and Colonies, that the Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique shall allow the free emigration of labourers from the Province to the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé, subject to the following Rules:—

1. A temporary depot shall be established in the village of Ibo—the capital of the district of Cape Delgado—for natives who may wish, of their own free will, to engage their services in either of the French Colonies of Mayotte or Nossi Bé.

2. The duration of the contracts referred to in No. 1 shall be three years, unless a longer period shall hereafter be accorded to contractors of any other nation, and the said contracts shall be subject to the law respecting labour in force in the Colony in which the contracts are to be carried into effect.

3. No other contracts shall be sanctioned except those between the natives and the owners and managers of agricultural establishments on a large scale, and who may be worthy of the confidence of the Portuguese and French Governments.

4. A French Agent accredited to the Portuguese authority shall, in the dépôt at Ibo, exercise, either personally or by means of a delegate specially appointed for the purpose, a proper supervision over all the operations connected with the hiring and engaging of natives for the above-mentioned purpose.

5. The definitive contracts shall be signed at Mayotte and Nossi Bé immediately after the landing of the natives, and copies of these contracts are to be forwarded at once to the Government of Mozambique.

6. When the contract labourers are about to embark, a declaration in quadruplicate shall be signed by the French Agent, in accordance with the model Form A. The Agent shall keep one of the copies of the declaration, and another copy is to be given to the Portuguese authority; the third copy shall be handed to the master of the vessel conveying the labourers contracted for, in order to control the number of passports issued, and the fourth copy shall be delivered to the Consular authority of Portugal in the Colony for which the contract labourers embark.

7. The native labourers contracted for shall be conveyed either by sailing-ships or steam-vessels which may have been found to be adapted for the purpose, and the French Colonial authorities shall guarantee that the said vessels shall adhere to their proper destination.

8. The sum of 2\$500 reis* shall be recovered for every passport issued to any emigrant to either of the afore-mentioned French Colonies, and these receipts shall be applied to defray the expenses incurred on account of the fiscal supervision to be exercised by the Portuguese authorities over all these matters. On the emigrants' return no fees shall be levied on their passports, or for any other reason.

9. The return of the contract labourers shall take place in the same manner as laid down with regard to their emigration to either of the French Colonies above mentioned, and the expenses are to be borne entirely by the masters.

10. The dépôt at Ibo shall be always under the control of the Portuguese authority, but the cost of its maintenance shall be paid by the official Agent named by the French Government.

11. The natives who contract their services are, like all other Portuguese subjects, entirely free, and therefore, as such, they are bound to comply with the conditions set forth in the contracts to which they may have agreed, and the said conditions should be clearly explained, by means of a competent interpreter, to each native.

The Governor-General is empowered to issue the necessary Regulations, with a view to a strict compliance with the provisions herein laid down.

At the Palace, June 23, 1881.

(Signed) JULIO MARQUES DE VILHENA.

Inclosure in No. 42.

Mr. Baring to Senhor de Serpa.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, September 13, 1882.

WITH reference to previous correspondence which has passed between your Excellency and myself with regard to native emigration from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé, I have the honour to state that I am instructed by Her Majesty's Government to call the serious attention of that of His Most Faithful Majesty to the terms of the Portaria recently issued.

With regard to the first Article of this Portaria, I am instructed strongly to represent to your Excellency the extreme improbability of natives of Ibo or any part of the East Coast of Africa, under its present condition of civilization, "spontaneously desiring to contract themselves for service in the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé," and the certainty that, however good the intentions of the Portuguese and French Governments may be, the collection of labourers for exportation will directly encourage and increase the Slave Trade in districts over which the Portuguese authorities do not exercise any control.

Her Majesty's Government have addressed a communication similar to the above to the French Government; and, in the meantime, I am instructed to express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that the agreement with France, under which the proposed emigration is to take place, may not be carried into effect.

I would beg your Excellency to give your most serious and early attention to this matter, with a view to putting a stop to the evil results which Her Majesty's Government have good reason to foresee, and I avail, &c.

(Signed) WALTER BARING.

No. 43.

Earl Granville to Mr. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 6, 1882.

I APPROVE the note which you addressed to the Portuguese Government on the subject of native emigration from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé, of which a copy was inclosed in your despatch of the 13th ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 44.

Earl Granville to Mr. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 9, 1882.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th ultimo respecting the proposed emigration from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé, I transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique reporting steps taken by the Government of Réunion to extend the emigration from the Mozambique to that Colony;* and I have to request you to point out to the Portuguese Government that the same evils would inevitably attend such an emigration as those which have already formed the subject of representations on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 45.

Earl Granville to Mr. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 11, 1882.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 25th August, containing copy of the Portaria of the 23rd June, 1881, authorizing native emigration

from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé, and of a note addressed to you by the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs in regard to it.

Senhor de Serpa argues that the terms of the Portaria being identical with those of the Portaria of 1875, by which emigration was allowed from Mozambique to Natal, and the French Colonial authorities being made responsible for the conveyance of the labourers by sea, the apprehensions of Her Majesty's Government are unfounded, and are no doubt based on incorrect information.

I have, however, to request that you will point out to Senhor de Serpa that the circumstances of the two emigrations are entirely different. In the case of the emigration to Natal, the natives left their own part of the mainland to proceed to another part of the mainland which they could have reached, though at a greater waste of time and trouble, overland; of which they might not unreasonably be supposed to have heard some accounts through the Amatonga, who are in the habit of performing the journey by land; and from which it would be possible for them to return in the same way. The limited emigration which took place might therefore in every sense be considered voluntary. But none of these arguments apply in the case of emigration to distant islands, of which the natives could never have heard, whence they could have no means of communication with their own country, and which could only be reached by a comparatively long open sea voyage. It is the conviction that labourers cannot be found in the Mozambique to emigrate voluntarily under such conditions, and especially in any numbers, which causes Her Majesty's Government to feel that, if the present scheme is put into execution, a great impetus will have been given to the Slave Trade in Africa, which it is now, as much as ever, their wish to see extinguished. Besides this general objection, I have to observe that Article 7 of the Portaria of 1881 allows emigrants to be taken by sailing-ships, whereas by that of 1875 steamers only were to be employed. The increased dangers and privations likely to be caused by this extension are too obvious to need remark.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 46.

Mr. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October 31.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 21, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a note which, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 12th instant, I have addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of native emigration from Mozambique to Mayotte and Nossi Bé.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WALTER BARING.

Inclosure in No. 46.

Mr. Baring to Senhor de Serpa.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, October 18, 1882.

I DID not fail to communicate to Her Majesty's Government the note your Excellency did me the honour to address to me on the 22nd August, inclosing copy of the Portaria of the 23rd June, 1881, authorizing native emigration from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé.

In this note your Excellency states that, the terms of the Portaria being identical with the one of 1875, by which emigration was allowed from Mozambique to Natal, and the French Colonial authorities being made responsible for the conveyance of the labourers by sea, the apprehensions of Her Majesty's Government are unfounded, and are, no doubt, based on incorrect information.

I am now instructed by Earl Granville to point out to your Excellency that the circumstances of the two emigrations are entirely different.

In the case of the emigration to Natal, the natives left their own part of the mainland to proceed to another part of the mainland which they could have reached—though at a greater waste of time and trouble—overland; of which they might not unnaturally be supposed to have heard some accounts through the Amatonga, who are

in the habit of performing the journey by land, and from which it would be possible for them to return in the same way. The limited emigration which took place might therefore, in every sense, be considered voluntary. But none of these arguments apply in the case of emigration to distant islands, of which the natives could never have heard, whence they could have no means of communication with their own country, and which could only be reached by a comparatively long open sea voyage. It is the conviction that labourers cannot be found in Mozambique to emigrate voluntarily under such conditions, and especially in any numbers, which causes Her Majesty's Government to feel that if the present scheme be put into execution, a great impetus will have been given to the Slave Trade in Africa, which it is now as much as ever their wish to see extinguished.

Besides this general objection, I would beg to observe that Article 7 of the Portaria of 1881 allows emigrants to be taken by sailing-ships, whereas by that of 1875 steamers only were to be employed. The increased danger of privations likely to be caused by this extension are too obvious to need remark.

These arguments, coupled with those brought forward in my note of the 13th ultimo, will, I think, induce the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty to refrain from putting into execution this emigration scheme, which, it is evident, will go far to increase that Traffic in Slaves which all the Governments of Europe have condemned, and which they have used their best endeavours to check.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) WALTER BARING.

No. 47.

Earl Granville to Mr. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 2, 1882.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, reporting the loss of two officers and four men of the gun-boat "Mendovi" upon the bar of the Umfussi River, while occupied in an endeavour to capture a dhow reported as being engaged in the Slave Trade;* and I have to instruct you to express to the Portuguese Government the regret with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the unfortunate result of a proceeding which reflected, as it did, the highest credit upon the officers and seamen concerned.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 48.

Mr. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November 6.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 27, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy [of a further note which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch, of the 9th instant I have addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs with regard to native emigration from Mozambique to the French Settlements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WALTER BARING.

Inclosure in No. 48.

Mr. Baring to Senhor Serpa.

Lisbon, October 26, 1882.

M. le Ministre,

I HAVE already had the honour to address various communications to your Excellency on the subject of native emigration from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé (see my notes of the 13th September and 18th October last), in which I have called your Excellency's serious attention to the evils, both direct and indirect, which must inevitably arise if the proposed arrangement between the Portuguese and French authorities be put into execution.

Her Majesty's Government have now received information that a French Agent from Bourbon, named Dr. Milhet Fontarabie, has arrived in Mozambique with the intention of concluding an arrangement with the local authorities by which the emigration of natives for Mayotte and Nossi Bé might be extended to Réunion.

Owing to the absence of the Governor, and other circumstances, the arrangement was apparently not concluded, but M. Fontarabie returns to Ibo next month with the intention of carrying it through.

Earl Granville has now instructed me to point out to your Excellency that the same evils would inevitably attend emigration to Réunion as must result from emigration from Ibo to the other French Settlements, and which have formed the subject of the representations I have made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

Earl Granville has been informed on the best authority that, as regards the supply of native labourers, unless it takes the form of a regular Slave Trade, the capabilities of the Ibo district for the supply of labour have been greatly over-estimated. There is no doubt that the free emigration from the districts of Ibo and Mozambique put together will never supply more than a small proportion of the labourers required for the plantations of the French Colonies.

To one significant fact I would beg to call your Excellency's attention: the post of Emigration Agent at Ibo has been refused by both the great French trading houses of the Province of Mozambique, and one cannot but conclude that the gentlemen connected with those establishments are too well-informed upon the state of that district, and foresee the difficulties that would attach to the post.

In laying these facts before your Excellency I would again express an earnest hope that the Portuguese Government will refrain from putting these different emigration arrangements into execution. The terrible evils that must arise are self-evident, and are of such a nature that the Mozambique authorities, though no doubt animated with the best intentions, will be unable to check them.

The Government of His Most Faithful Majesty has shown a laudable desire to co-operate with that of Her Britannic Majesty in the suppression of the Slave Trade, and I feel sure that an appeal to their sense of humanity will not be made in vain.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) WALTER BARING.

No. 49.

Mr. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 9, 1882.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd instant, I yesterday expressed to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs the regret with which Her Majesty's Government had learnt of the sad accident which had resulted in the loss of two officers and four men of the Portuguese gun-boat "Mendovi."

His Excellency expressed his gratification at this mark of sympathy on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

While speaking of this subject, the conversation not unnaturally turned upon the general question of the East African Slave Trade, and I took the opportunity of calling Senhor Serpa's attention to the communications I had addressed to him respecting the Decree authorizing native emigration from Mozambique to the French Settlements (see my despatches of the 15th, 23rd, and 25th August, the 13th September, and the 21st October respectively); and I made special allusion to the mission of Dr. Fontarabie mentioned in Mr. Consul O'Neill's despatch to your Lordship of the 14th August last. I said that the action of the officers and crew of the "Mendovi" showed how desirous the Portuguese Government were to suppress the Slave Trade, and that it would be most unfortunate if the present emigration scheme was allowed to give a fresh stimulus to the Traffic. I dwelt especially on the difficulties the Portuguese authorities would have in exercising proper provision over the so-called emigration, and strongly urged his Excellency not to allow the scheme to be put into execution.

Senhor Serpa did not deny that many persons would endeavour to evade the strict letter of the law, and promised to discuss the question with the Minister of Marine, and to lay before him the objections to the scheme brought forward by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WALTER BARING.

No. 50.

Mr. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November 20.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 16, 1882.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 9th instant respecting the question of native emigration from Mozambique to the different French Settlements, I have the honour to report that Senhor Serpa informed me yesterday that the Portuguese Government had rejected the scheme of Dr. Fontarabie for extending the emigration to Réunion, mentioned in your Lordship's despatch of the 9th ultimo.

As regards the emigration to Mayotte and Nossi Bé, Senhor Serpa told me that instructions would be sent to the Mozambique authorities to give the scheme their most careful consideration, and not to put it into execution if they had reason to believe that it would give a fresh impetus to the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WALTER BARING.

No. 51.

Earl Granville to Mr. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 22, 1882.

I APPROVE the language held by you to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, as reported in your despatch dated the 9th instant, with respect to the loss of life caused by the upsetting of a boat belonging to the Portuguese war-vessel "Mendovi," and to the question of native emigration from Mozambique to the French Settlements.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 52.

Earl Granville to Mr. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 27, 1882.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Loanda, reporting on the Island of St. Thomé, and the system adopted there of supplying the planters with native labour from the mainland of Africa,* which system Her Majesty's Government have reason to apprehend, as at present carried on, is simply a form of Slave Trade, however well the so-called immigrants may be treated on arrival; since it is evident that the process of collecting emigrants directly encourages native Chiefs to make wars and take prisoners whom they can dispose of at a profit.

I have to instruct you to address a communication in the above sense to the Portuguese Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 53.

Mr. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 7, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a note which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 27th ultimo, I have addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting the system now adopted for supplying the planters of San Thomé with native labour from the African mainland.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WALTER BARING.

* No. 57.

Inclosure in No. 53.

Mr. Baring to Senhor Serpa.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, December 7, 1882.

I HAVE been instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to draw the attention of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty to the system adopted in the Island of San Thomé for supplying the planters with native labour from the mainland of Africa.

Within the last two years 3,000 persons of both sexes have been imported into the island. They are first captured in the interior, and are then brought to Novo Redondo and Benguella, where they are sold to agents of the San Thomé planters at prices varying from 4*l.* to 6*l.* in goods. They are registered and contracted by the Government authority for a period of five years, on the expiration of which term a return passage is to be provided to those who wish to repatriate. Inasmuch, however, as the offer is never made, or the opportunity afforded, they can never leave the island; they are consequently obliged to recontract, and thus become permanent indentured labourers.

It is true that these labourers are generally well cared for, and the authorities show commendable zeal in seeing that they regularly receive their monthly earnings. Any complaints of abuse or ill-treatment by employers are also carefully investigated.

Her Majesty's Government, however, while fully admitting the good treatment accorded to the so-called immigrants on arrival in San Thomé, have good reason to apprehend that the process of collecting labourers, as at present carried on, directly encourages native Chiefs to make wars and take prisoners whom they can dispose of at a profit.

Earl Granville, therefore, instructs me to make a representation to your Excellency on the subject, and I venture to express a hope that as soon as these facts become known to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, measures may be taken to check the evils apprehended by Her Majesty's Government.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) WALTER BARING.

No. 54.

Mr. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received December 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 11, 1882.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th ultimo, and to previous correspondence with respect to native emigration from Mozambique to Mayotte, Nossi Bé, and Réunion, I have the honour to inclose translation of the reply I have received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the different communications I have addressed to him on the subject.

As regards the emigration from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé, Senhor Serpa maintains that the regulations now in force are of such a character as to preclude the possibility of an impetus being given to the Slave Trade.

As regards the Réunion emigration scheme, the words of Senhor Serpa's note differ somewhat from the language he held to me on the 15th ultimo, and which I reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the following day.

In the course of conversation Senhor Serpa then informed me that the Government had rejected Dr. Fontarabie's scheme, whereas, in his note, his Excellency says that nothing can be done without the sanction of the Central Government, which has not come to any decision on the matter.

I saw Senhor Serpa to-day, and called his attention to this discrepancy. His Excellency replied that the Government was opposed to allowing the Réunion emigration scheme being put into execution, but that it could not be said to have been absolutely rejected, as it had not yet been presented to Government in a form in which acceptance or rejection were possible.

I asked his Excellency in what shape the scheme was at the present time, but this question he said he could not answer without consulting the Minister of Marine.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WALTER BARING.

Inclosure in No. 54.

Senhor Serpa to Mr. Baring.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Foreign Department, Lisbon, December 4, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the notes which you addressed to me on the 13th September and on the 18th and 26th of last October, with reference to the emigration, sanctioned by the Portaria of the 23rd June, 1881, from Ibo to Mayotte and Nossi Bé, and in the last-mentioned note you likewise refer to a scheme of contracting colonists for the Island of Réunion.

You express the hope that His Majesty's Government will not carry out any longer the provisions adopted in regard to this matter, and that an appeal to their feelings of humanity will not be made in vain.

I have already acquainted you verbally with the decision taken by His Majesty's Government; nevertheless I deem it expedient to do so now at greater length, and as I have to reply to two distinct points, I shall do so separately.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government entertain the apprehension that, under the pretext of the free engagement of colonists for the French possessions, the Slave Trade will be renewed, and they do not believe that, under the present conditions of civilization, any natives, either from Ibo or from any other point on the East Coast of Africa, will freely contract themselves for the possessions referred to, which are situated at a greater distance from the Portuguese territory than Natal is from Lorenzo Marques, and they remark that the clause No. 7 of the Royal Portaria of the 23rd June, 1881, differs from the 5th clause of the Provincial Portaria of the 2nd August, 1875, as regards the mode of conveyance of the colonists contracted for.

His Majesty's Government have had this important matter under their consideration, and, while sharing the feelings of humanity and anti-slavery which so highly distinguish the British Government, it is their candid opinion that the Royal Portaria of the 23rd June, 1881, if strictly carried out, cannot be productive of those reprehensible proceedings which the two nations have so openly striven to suppress and to prevent at the cost of heavy sacrifices.

You will allow me to quote a few facts and dates which throw a good deal of light upon this matter, and which explain the decision adopted by His Majesty's Government.

A Decree of the Cortes doing away with the last remaining vestiges of the servile status ("condição servil") in the Portuguese transmarine provinces in Africa, was converted into the Law of the 29th April, 1875. The regulations for carrying this law into effect were embodied in the Decree of the 20th December, 1875. The natives to whom the liberal conditions set forth in these preventive enactments were applicable were placed under public tutelage, and remained subject to labour during two years. In the meanwhile, His Majesty's Government authorized the engagement of colonists at Lorenzo Marques for Natal (Provincial Portaria of the 2nd August, 1875). In 1876 a similar course was pursued (Royal Portaria of the 18th July of that year); and the engagement of free colonists from Lorenzo Marques to the Cape of Good Hope was likewise sanctioned.

Both these authorizations were granted while the temporary conditions laid down with regard to the natives in the Law of the 29th April, 1875, were still in force, and the Portarias in question contained provisions for the purpose of safeguarding the individual liberty of the natives who contracted their services either for Natal or for the Cape of Good Hope.

At the expiration, in accordance with the Law of the 29th April, 1875, of the period of transition, in the Portuguese African dominions, where some remnants of the old state of slavery still remained, the common law came *ex lege* into full force, and subsequently, in virtue of the Regulations enacted on the 21st November, 1878, the protection of the authorities over the natives was further strengthened, and the curatorship on behalf of servants and colonists was maintained, and the prevention of vagrancy was attended to.

Under these conditions of the common law, and in view of the 5th section of the 145th Article of the Constitutional Charter, wherein it is stated, "Any person may remain in this kingdom or quit it, as may best suit his purpose, and take with him his property, provided the Police Regulations are duly complied with, and saving any detriment accruing to any third party," His Majesty's Government were of opinion that in order to accede to an application made by France in 1877, at the expiration of the period of transition of the native African to the enjoyment of common law, in accordance

with the aforesaid Law of 1875, it would still be well, even in the year 1881, to draw up the authorization for the contracting of colonists at Ibo for the two Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé, in conformity with the authority accorded in the Provincial Portaria above referred to of the 2nd August, 1875, with respect to the engagement of colonists for Natal; and this was accordingly done.

In reply to the remark which you make in your note of the 18th October with reference to Article 5 of the Portaria of the 2nd August, 1875, as compared with the 7th Article of the Portaria of the 23rd June, 1881, I must state to you that the 7th Article in question requires that the sailing- or steam-vessels engaged in the conveyance of natives shall be pronounced fit for that purpose, and that the French Colonial authorities shall guarantee the port of destination of the vessels in question. As regards the fitness of the vessels, the judgment of the Portuguese authorities must be guided by the rules laid down in the Law of the 20th July, 1855, and by the Regulations issued on the 7th April, 1863; and with respect to the destination of the vessels, His Majesty's Government get the guarantee of the French Colonial authorities.

Nearly all the blacks, as you mention in your note, reach the Colony of Natal by land through Zululand, but to the Cape of Good Hope, whither a much larger number of natives proceed, the emigration is carried on by sea, as reported by the Portuguese Consul at the Cape of Good Hope as recently as the 11th October last. He states that the number of natives who have gone there under contract from Lorenzo Marques is no less than 3,202. Inasmuch as the distance between Ibo and the French Islands of Nossi Bé and Mayotte is shorter, and considering the conditions required by Portuguese law for the conveyance of Portuguese passengers, the natives proceeding from Ibo to the French Colonies will not be subject to the inconvenience which it is the wish both of the British Government and of that of His Majesty that they should not undergo.

In your note of the 26th October another circumstance is mentioned by you, which greatly tends to remove any apprehensions with respect to the emigration which has been sanctioned from the port of Ibo, namely, the information received by Lord Granville from a trustworthy source that the district of Ibo cannot possibly supply a large number of emigrants, and inasmuch as the Provincial Government cannot alter the rule laid down in No. 1 of the Portaria of the 23rd June, 1881, so as to allow the embarkation to take place at any other point, such emigration must necessarily be very limited.

His Majesty's Government have enjoined the Governor-General of Mozambique to direct his serious and careful attention to the scheme ("serviço") sanctioned by that Portaria, and I can assure you that this matter will again be pressingly recommended to him, in order that there should not be the slightest violation of the individual liberty of the natives, either as regards their engagement, of which the Portuguese authorities have to take cognizance, or their conveyance in accordance with the established rules, or, finally, the port of destination, with respect to which, in addition to everything else, there is an express guarantee on the part of the French Colonial authorities.

With reference to the presence of a French agent at Mozambique, who is endeavouring to obtain an extension to the Island of Réunion of the emigration which has been allowed to Mayotte and Nossi Bé, I beg to state to you that His Majesty's Government had already been informed by the Portuguese Consul in that island of the efforts which were about to be made for that purpose but they cannot be attended with any result without the sanction of the Central Government, who have not taken any decision upon this matter; moreover, this is not the first attempt which has been made by those interested in the Island of Réunion to contract natives in Mozambique.

In view, therefore, of what I have stated above, I feel convinced that the apprehensions of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as set forth in your notes, will be entirely removed, as there is no reasonable ground for presuming that, under the cover of an authorization which is, *mutatis mutandis*, identical to that of the 2nd August, 1875, at which time the conditions of the social existence of the natives were very different from those subsisting at present, the French Colonial authorities will carry on a Traffic in Slaves.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) A. DE SERPA.

No. 55.

Sir C. Wyke to Earl Granville.—(Received January 22.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 18, 1883.

REFERRING to the subject of the emigration of African labourers from Mozambique to the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé, as well as of a project for extending that emigration to the Island of La Réunion, I called on Senhor Serpa to inquire what were the intentions of the Portuguese Government as to said project.

His Excellency informed me that the permission to allow African labourers to proceed to the first-named places was granted in terms precisely similar to those authorizing a similar emigration from Mozambique to the English Colonies of Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, but that the King's Government hesitated to extend such permission for a similar emigration to La Réunion in view of the abuses it might give rise to.

I did all I could to sustain this view of the case, pointing out to his Excellency what had occurred in that island with our own Indian coolies, who had been subjected, whilst fulfilling thier contracts there, to very bad treatment, and a state of practical slavery in all but the name. Senhor Serpa ended by assuring me that, at present, there was no probability of the King's Government concluding any arrangement with the French Agent, who was soliciting an extension of such African emigration to La Réunion, thus repeating and confirming very much the same answer he had already given to Mr. Baring, when that gentleman, as Chargé d'Affaires, called his Excellency's attention to this subject some months ago.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES LENNOX WYKE.

No. 56.

Sir C. Wyke to Earl Granville.—(Received February 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 21, 1883.

WITH reference to former correspondence on the subject of the French and Portuguese Agreement for the supply of free native agricultural labourers from Mozambique to the French Islands of Nossi Bé and Mayotte, I to-day brought to the notice of Senhor Serpa the inclosed account of a collision which has taken place between the natives of Ibo and some Portuguese soldiers, in consequence of the former refusing to be shipped on board the French vessel "Éloise," which had come there to procure labourers. His Excellency had seen, he said, a similar report in the Portuguese newspapers, and the Government has telegraphed to require information to be sent to them with reference to this matter.

I then pointed out the terrible abuses which this system leads to, and hoped that the Portuguese Government would remain firm in their resolution not to allow the exportation of so-called free labourers to be extended to La Réunion.

To this Senhor Serpa replied, that the King's Government had now positively refused the application for such an extension of emigration to that island, from seeing how badly it worked in the two others.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES LENNOX WYKE.

Inclosure in No. 56.

Newspaper Extract.

THE MOZAMBIQUE AFRICAN LABOUR TRAFFIC.

Mozambique, February 16, 1883.

IN pursuance of the Franco-Portuguese Convention permitting the supply of free native agricultural labourers from Mozambique for the French Colonies, the steamer "Éloise" arrived at Ibo to ship labourers. The natives, however, taking alarm,

assembled in arms to prevent any engagements being made by the French. The Portuguese military were finally compelled to intervene, and after some resistance put the natives to flight, the latter losing 75 killed and wounded. The "Éloise" returned to Nossi Bé without having been able to procure a single labourer.

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Loanda*.

No. 57.

Consul Cohen to Earl Granville.—(Received August 19.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 16, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on the Island of San Thomé, which I recently visited.

The wealth of that island consists in its agriculture, and its principal production is coffee.

For some years past attention has been given to the cultivation of cocoa, which, already greatly produced, promises to become a very abundant article of export.

The recent trial that has been made with the cinchona tree has been so successful, its growth so rapid and healthy, the cultivation of this valuable product is being extensively undertaken, and in a few years will be a most important branch of industry in that island.

The produce of the island is entirely shipped in Portuguese vessels to Lisbon, from whence all foreign goods are imported, while from Angola is obtained supplies of cattle, dried fish, white rum, and Indian corn, and other minor articles.

The local trade is exceedingly limited, and has very little influence on the general welfare of the island.

The quantity of coffee exported during the last two years was 3,330,800 kilog., and during the same period 943,000 kilog. of cocoa.

The value of imports is calculated on an average of 99,000*l.* per annum, and the exports at 130,000*l.*

The total population is given at 18,266 inhabitants.

Subsequent to the abolition of slavery the number of labourers imported into the island amounted to 6,538; but these ceased to be indentured on the final emancipation of the apprenticed slaves in 1876. Finding themselves under no obligation to their former masters, they betook themselves to the bush, where they formed villages, and became *soi-disant* cultivators, but, in point of fact, idlers and vagabonds. Their requirements are so small that the value of a few pounds of coffee suffices, with the fruit nature has so bountifully provided in all parts of the island, to maintain them for a week, and from this class no agricultural work can be obtained.

At that period numbers of negroes from the Kroo coast and Liberia were brought by planters, under agreement, to serve for a period of one year, or at most eighteen months, but for various reasons, principally, I imagine, from bad faith on the part of their employers—not providing them with a return passage on the expiration of the contract—the natives on that part of the coast could not be induced to proceed to San Thomé, and recruitment came to an end. The planters suddenly found themselves deprived of the necessary manual labour, and many of the plantations were in consequence abandoned, and ruin and desolation ensued.

The Royal Decree of 1878 re-establishing the introduction of labourers from Angola under a contract system gave an impetus to agricultural enterprise, but the losses sustained by former wealthy proprietors crippled their undertakings, nor would the present progress have been made had the Banco Nacional Ultramarino of Lisbon not advanced on the produce the necessary funds to defray the expenses attending the introduction of labourers.

The system by which these labourers are obtained, and the rules laid down for their

treatment, although reported on a former occasion, may not be uninteresting if briefly recapitulated.

The number imported within the last two years is 3,000 of both sexes. Captured in the interior, they are brought to Novo Rodondo and Benguella, there sold to agents of the planters at San Thomé at prices varying from 4*l.* to 6*l.* in goods; registered and contracted by the Government authority for a period of five years, on the expiration of which term a return passage is to be provided to those who wish to repatriate. Inasmuch, however, as the offer is never made, or the opportunity afforded, they can never leave the island; are made to recontract, and so become permanent indentured labourers.

They are adequately and regularly fed, properly cared for in case of sickness, and provided with sleeping accommodation. The hospitals are good and well kept, and abundantly supplied with medicine, while the medical officer, who is appointed by Government, but paid by the planters, visits each estate in his district twice a-month, or as often as he may be required.

The damp climate, daily toil, different food, and “mal du pays” are stated to be the reason of much sickness among the labourers imported from Angola, and the death rate is as high as 19 per cent. per annum.

To guard against them running away, they are placed under lock and key at night, and this rule impresses them with a feeling of bondage, and causes discontent. I think this might be averted were they provided with huts, such as they are accustomed to in their country, as is done on the estate—the only one—Monte Café, where the labourers have been permitted to form a village of their own, and are more reconciled and industrious.

Illegal as the system is by which these labourers are obtained, I must bear testimony to the zeal of the authorities in carefully seeing that the labourers are regularly paid their monthly earnings, and any complaint of abuses or ill-treatment by employers strictly examined into, and, if convicted, are severely dealt with, either by prohibiting the engagement of new hands, or removing the complainants to other estates.

I must also state, in fairness to the planters, that I think they are in general actuated with every desire to deal fairly by their labourers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. COHEN.

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Mozambique*.

No. 58.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received January 18, 1882.)

(Extract.)

Mozambique, November 19, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report my return to Mozambique on the 13th instant, after an absence in the Makua and Lomwe countries of three months, less five days.

With respect to Slave Trade, I regret, my Lord, to have to say that the evidence upon this point, obtained during my journey, goes to show that the Makua and Lomwe countries still provide a field for the supply of slaves which is steadily worked by Arab and other coast-traders for this purpose, and that the Nyassa districts are not the only source from which slaves are drawn to this coast.

The direct evidence of the Slave Trade that I met with was the following:—

1. On the 3rd September, or the eighth day after leaving the coast, I met a small caravan with eighteen slaves proceeding coastwards.
2. Whilst at Shalame two coast-traders came in from Mluli-mwago with seven slaves.
3. During my stay at Namurola a party of Lomwe, from the Liconya district,

arrived with thirteen slaves, two of whom were grown-up women, one a girl, and the remainder children of both sexes, apparently between the ages of 8 and 12.

This is all I actually saw of the Trade in Slaves during the three months I was in the country.

The whole of Makuani is divided into an enormous number of petty independencies, and over the vast tract inhabited by the different sections of the Makua race, I dare say there are more than a couple of hundred distinctly independent Chiefs. I myself visited the districts of fourteen of these, and I passed more than a score of others upon both sides of my path.

Such a state of things affords, it is plain, in the squabbles and petty wars that take place between many of these Chiefs, the greatest facilities for slave-trading.

I do not, however, think that it is carried on anywhere in the Makua and Lomwe countries upon an extensive scale. I nowhere heard of large caravans being made up, or of slave-traders massing together to procure a large supply of slaves. It is a trade that is carried on in driblets, and slaves are bought from these numerous petty Chiefs in ones and twos, as the trader, who generally deals indifferently in slaves, ivory, or indiarubber, according to the state of the market, passes by. Unfortunately the slave is the most profitable article, the restrictions placed upon the Trade on the coast only enhancing his value.

It is impossible to make any calculation of a supply that goes on in this desultory fashion. It may amount to many hundreds in the course of the year.

With respect to the delays in my journey, I beg to say that at no place was a day wasted, after I had succeeded in obtaining the means for progress. My long stay at Shalame was mainly due to an effort on the part of some coast traders, in combination, as I afterwards discovered, with my "guide," to prevent me penetrating further into the country. At the other places where delays occurred, they were simply due to the fact that, with respect to my means of locomotion, I was at the mercy of the Chiefs. Mine was not a well-equipped Geographical Society's expedition, with all its resources within itself, and at each stage I had to beg carriers as well as guides. These were generally supplied to me I think, as quickly as, under the circumstances, I could expect. Of course, all these had to be paid for, and to do this I had to part with nearly all personal effects, in order to eke out the slender supply of goods I carried with me.

No. 59.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received January 18, 1882.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, December 3, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to request that I may be permitted to draw a bill for 102*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, that being the sum paid by me for the current expenses of my late journey, of three months' duration, into the Makua country, including one payment of 60 rupees for cloth, powder, &c., of that value, obtained from a passing trader at Shalame.

All these payments were made in rupees, that being the coin best known on the coast, and preferred by the class in Mozambique from which carriers are taken.

Present rate of exchange in Mozambique, 12 rupees to the £ sterling.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 60.

Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 26, 1882.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th November, reporting your safe return from your journey into the Makua and Lomwe countries, and inclosing an interesting account of the districts through which you passed.

I am to express to you his Lordship's appreciation of the energy and tact displayed by you in this journey, and his satisfaction at its safe termination and your proceedings throughout.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 61.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received February 6, 1882.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, December 22, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that an attempt is about to be made to solve the labour difficulties of this Colony by the introduction of Chinese coolies from Macao.

In August last, after my departure for the interior, the Portuguese barque "Tejo" was chartered by the Provincial Government for the conveyance of 120 Chinese, who are chiefly to consist of artizans and domestic servants, to Mozambique.

This project has, I am informed, received the approval of the Lisbon Government, in a despatch dated the 18th October last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 62.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received March 6.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, January 12, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to forward the following extracts from letters received by me from Dr. Laws, of the Livingstonia Mission, with respect to the Slave Trade in the districts bordering the Nyassa.

The evidence of Dr. Laws upon this point is perhaps the most valuable we can get, as he has an experience of five years in that locality, is constantly moving about the lake, and the Mission of which he is chief has now three separate stations upon its shores, from which the movements of this trade may be watched.

Moreover, he has always shown himself most careful in giving evidence upon this point. Personally I am convinced that his estimate is well within the mark:—

"Bandawe, Lake Nyassa, September 3, 1881.

"As to the number of slaves from the west side of Lake Nyassa, I can only guess at from 2,000 to 3,000 annually as the number, and I am inclined to think there is an increase this some time back. At Kota-Kota I have seen a good many in the slave yoke, and hear of numbers being carried away from this district and sold."

"Livingstonia, October 29, 1881.

"A fortnight ago, while on a march from Mponda's to our station at Cape Maclear, I came to a village at the east side of the cape at dusk. There one of my men saw twenty slaves in the yoke, waiting to be ferried across the lake. Others were reported to be near at hand, being brought to the village for the same purpose. The caravan was to proceed to Mataka's, and thence it was said they were going to Kilwa.

"On passing a lagoon to the north of Mount Kipu, on the west side of the lake, last Saturday, Mr. Paterson, one of our engineers, came on a large party of slaves waiting to be ferried across. Ten large canoes were drawn up on the beach for this purpose, but, on his boat being seen, many of the slaves were hid away. He remained at the lagoon until Monday, and during that time his men saw a number of the slaves. I came up to the same place in the steamer on Tuesday, and they were still there. From the canoes I fancy there must have been at least 100 slaves.

At the north end of the lake there has also been war, and a slave raid from the Chungu people. These were brought from the west side, and crossed the lake at a place north of the Lucia, thence to Chitesi's on the east side. From this point I can hear of no other route than the one by Mataka's."

Dr. Laws also tells me, in this last letter, of a rumour that had reached him to the effect that Mr. Johnson's house at Mataka's town (the furthest point towards the interior at which the Universities Mission have established a station), had been plundered by Mataka, the latter having heard that Mr. Johnson had given information leading to the capture and punishment of some of his people who were engaged in the Slave Trade; but I have received no confirmation of this by the last mail.

The evidence given by our missionaries upon the Nyassa shows, unhappily, that the Slave Trade is still active in that quarter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 63.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received March 6.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, January 17, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report that in the middle of last month official notice was received of the transference of the Governor-General of this province, Visconde de Paço e d'Arcos, to Goa, and of the appointment of his successor, Senhor Augustino Coelho, late Governor of the Portuguese Colony of Guiné.

A telegram received within the past few days states that the new Governor-General will leave Lisbon in the mail passing there about the end of February, and may, therefore, be expected here in the beginning of April.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 64.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received April 4.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, February 12, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report that a dhow, captured by the Portuguese authorities off Bajona Point, in the neighbourhood of the Mfussi upon suspicion of slave-dealing, has been condemned by the Junta de Justiça of this province.

I inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of the "Boletim Official," containing the sentence of the Court.

This capture was made as far back as last June.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure in No. 64.

Decree of "Junta de Justiça."

(Translation.)

THE members of this Court, having heard and seen the evidence verbal and written upon this case, are agreed that:—

It has been shown that in proximity to Bajona Point a dhow was captured by the Colonial sloop "Affonso Henriques," whose name and nationality is unknown;

Also that upon the dhow being brought to this port, and the proper process being instituted before the Director of the Custom-house, the capture was declared legal and valid;

Considering that she carried no papers;

Considering that she fled from the sloop, and that none of her crew wished to declare who was her captain and who the owner;

Considering that she carried a far greater quantity of provisions and dried meat than was necessary for her crew of five persons;

Considering that there was concealed on board a quantity of laca-laca, commonly used by slave dhows for the making of their lower deck;

It is judged that the above-mentioned circumstances constitute sufficient proof that this vessel was engaged in the Slave Traffic, and, though it is impossible to deliver over the crew into the hands of the Judge, their whereabouts being unknown, the vessel is condemned as a lawful prize, to be dealt with according to the Decree of the 10th September, 1846.

Mozambique, in the Hall of Justice, February 4, 1882.

(Signed) ANT. DE M. VARAJAO, *President, Judge.*
FRANCISCO T. D'A. QUEIROZ, *Colonel.*
MATHEUS DA CONCEIÇÃO, *Major.*
AUGUSTO MARQUES, *Major.*
JOAO B. R. NERY, *Voter.*
ADOLFO J. P. DE MAGALHAES, *Voter.*

I was present:

(Signed) JOAQUIM N. PEREIRA.

The above is according to law.

(Signed) C. A. G. RIBEIRO, *Notary.*

Mozambique, February 6, 1882.

No. 65.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received April 4.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, February 24, 1882.

FROM a very full Report upon the district of Ibo, or Cape Delgado, by its present Governor, Senhor Almeida, I have the honour to forward a few extracts in translation, bearing upon some points of interest.

1. The question of a northern frontier with Zanzibar, and the implied inclusion of the Lake Nyassa, by this official, within Portuguese limits.

2. The complete admission, though in guarded language, that slavery still exists even on the littoral, in parts removed from the seat of Government, practised by the "Monros," or petty proprietors of the coast, to which is due, in Senhor Almeida's opinion, a certain depopulation of the coast, the natives preferring "the despotic rule of the interior Chiefs" to the exactions of the "Monros," or native coast proprietors.

This entirely confirms my Report upon that district in my despatch No. 50 of the 30th November, 1880, in which I have chiefly attributed the coast Slave Trade to the demand created by this "Squireen" class, who reside either upon or within one day's journey of the coast.

3. There are also some interesting remarks upon the relations that exist between the district Government and the so-called "regulos Avassalados," or "vassal Chiefs."

Governor Almeida admits that "not one of the vassal Chiefs, who are but few in this district, pay any tribute whatsoever in acknowledgment of fealty or allegiance to the Crown of Portugal;" but he does not mention the fact that some of these vassal Chiefs are, on the contrary, in receipt of regular payment from the Government.

In the accounts of that district for the last financial year I notice the following item:—

"Vencimento ao regulo de Medo, Mualia Midulla, 36,000 reis;" or, "Salary of the Medo Chief, Mualia Midulla, 36,000 reis."

This is the powerful Makua Chief Mwalia, of whom I have frequently spoken, at whose town, I have been told, the Portuguese standard is hoisted in charge of two black soldiers.

I mention these facts in order that your Lordship may be correctly informed as to the real nature of the influence exercised by the authorities over this Chief, and the emptiness of the assertion, if made, that territory is possessed or jurisdiction exercised in that interior district.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure in No. 65.

Extracts from Report upon the Ibo District by Governor Almeida.

THE district of Cape Delgado, beyond the Archipelago of the same name, which extends in a line parallel to the coast for 110 miles, has for its southern limit the left bank of the Lurio River in 13° 31' south, its northern, Cape Delgado, in 10° 41' south, in all a coast-line of 170 miles in length.

On the north it is bound by the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar, on the south by the district of Mozambique, and on the west it extends at varying distances towards the interior, in which direction its limits are not laid down.

* * * * *

This district possesses two grand bays, that of Pomba and Tunghi; but in the latter, in clearest usurpation of the incontestable right of the Crown of Portugal, whose dominion dates from remote times, there are established authorities subject to the Imaum of Muscat. This usurpation is also in violation of Treaties which have clearly recognized our right, especially that of the Treaty of Commerce and Friendship of the 28th March, 1828, which confirms our right to that bay, and that of the Imaum to the lands which lie north of Cape Delgado. I do not wish here to discuss the important question of this frontier, to which I have already had the honour to call the attention, as I was in duty bound, of the superior authorities, and I will only repeat that it is imperatively necessary that this bay should be effectively and permanently occupied, and that one or more fiscal posts should be established there, to put an end to the enormous contraband trade that exists in it. If this were done, the various rich products of the interior,

such as ivory, india-rubber, gum, copal, &c., instead of being carried, as now, to Zanzibar, would certainly flow into our markets, and greatly contribute to the prosperity and greatness of our territory.

There are other important points, as the Rivers Mosalo Grande, the Lurio, the Lakes Gavero, Mabia, and Belebija (? Biribesi), one day's journey from Kistranga, and more towards the interior the Lake Nyassa, or Nyanga, &c., where there are no authorities, nor even a single Portuguese Evangelical Mission, and where dwell the native tribes Makua, Makonde, Mujana, Muisa, and Mafiti, as well as others, mixed up with the "Monro" element, living more upon the coast.

With the authorities of the Sultan of Zanzibar at Tunghi, and the foreign Missions recently established on the Nyassa, the prestige of the Portuguese name must unavoidably decline in favour of strangers, who are extending step by step their power and influence in these latitudes, to the detriment of the interests, economic and political, of this district, and therefore of the entire province. It is, therefore, necessary that we should take steps to meet this encroachment upon Portuguese supremacy; and the Consulate that the Government projects establishing at Zanzibar is one good step already taken towards this.

The only points upon the littoral where our authorities are established are those of Pomba, Arimba, Binganno, Quissanga, Olumba, Querimize, Mocojo, Pangane, and Mocimba, and, about ten days' journey in the interior, the lands of Medo and Mucaribo, governed and administered by the Chiefs (lately vassaled) Mualia Midalla and Muera Amisse. All the remainder are occupied by tribes entirely independent of the Portuguese Government. It will therefore be seen that of the immense area of territory of which this district consists, only a very limited portion of the sea-shore is occupied, and that very feebly; I say very feebly, because on the continent there are neither fortresses nor forces, nor missionaries nor schools, nor churches, and very few of the authorities I have before mentioned, who are mostly of Makua or Arab race, possess sufficient education or knowledge of our laws, or of the elementary principles of administration, to fit them for the posts they occupy, nor do they even possess the necessary prestige to make themselves respected and obeyed, nor, finally, do they merit complete confidence; and some even, such as the vassal Chiefs Mualia Midalla and Muera Amisse, and the Chiefs and Capitão-Mors Mugabo, of the district of that name, and Said Ali, of Mucanje (Missanga, in Pomba Bay?), if they recognize our sovereignty, live almost in complete independence, and are simply auxiliary agents of the Government. On the other hand, they have every vice of a superstitious and fanatical race, and they practice the habits and customs they have inherited, which are often at variance with civilized ideas. All this, then, urges the establishment of a proper system of government on the coast, without which it is evident the Administration cannot be what it ought. Further on I will present my ideas upon this subject, and state what appears to me most practicable.

* * * *

There are no data upon which to estimate the agricultural produce of this district, or the number of individuals employed in this work, especially as they are only natives (and amongst them almost exclusively the women), who cultivate the "shambas" (cultivated grounds) on their own account, or in the interior are cultivated by those who are still considered slaves.

* * * *

The cultivation is chiefly that of oil seeds, and that, with other produce, is the work of the natives; but generally away from the coast in districts entirely independent.

* * * *

The elephant, hippopotamus, and rhinoceros are hunted in the interior solely by natives, but, unfortunately, the spoils taken from these animals do not flow into our markets, by reason of our negligence and feebleness, which has left to foreigners the possession both of Tunghi and the Nyassa district, where, for want of occupation on our part, their influence preponderates and turns into other channels the rich products of those regions.

* * * *

The import and export trade is almost all in the hands of two French houses and a number of Battias established in the town of Ibo, and is chiefly transacted with Marseilles, Bombay, Kutch, and Zanzibar, the capital of this province often serving as an intermediate port. From this it may be seen that the trade purely Portuguese is very insignificant. The foreigner does not fail to profit from this, more indeed than he ought; but it must be allowed that a great part of the increase in trade is directly due to the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Commerce, however, will only come from the development of agriculture and other

industries. Unhappily, there are many disturbing causes to impede the proper development of commerce, notably the recent incursions of the Maviti (of which I shall speak in another chapter), which has almost paralyzed those branches of industry, that before made but little headway, for want of security, of intelligent labour, and of proper means of communication.

I esteem it, therefore, to be of the first importance to give to agriculture and commerce necessary security; to open up means of communication for the transport of the produce of this vast territory, and to give to trade the advantages of regular and rapid communication, with Europe and the other parts of this province.

Unhappily we have not yet, here, a handbreadth of roadway; narrow foot-paths and river water ways, which have to be explored, are the only means of getting into the interior.

* * * *

Amongst the works I consider it most important for the Government to take in hand are,

* * * *

a waggon road, or at least a good road into the Medo country, and thence to that most important lake, or that inland sea, the Nyassa.

* * * *

Failing complete information, I cannot fix the point upon the littoral whence the road should start for the Nyassa district. From the preliminary survey which would have to be made, it would be seen if it would be advantageous to make use, for any part of the way, of the numerous rivers of this district. I can, however, confidently state, without fear of error, that from the construction of a road into the interior and exploration of the rivers, so great an increase and rapid development of the interior commerce would take place that I am convinced the outlay upon these works would be soon repaid.

* * * *

From what I have pointed out of the state of things upon the continent, it is easy to form an idea of the relations this Government maintains with the people within its limits. None whatever, or at least most limited, and without them it is not possible to exact those results, indispensable to the interests of the districts. Here, unlike the districts of Inhambane and Lorenzo Marques, not one of the vassal Chiefs, who are but few in number, pay any tribute whatever, as a sign of allegiance or fealty to the Crown of Portugal.

With the two English Missions lately established upon the Nyassa, we have not had any relations.

* * * *

This district possesses an extensive coast-line, everywhere accessible, and cut up by bays, inlets, rivers, creeks, and channels hidden in mangrove bush, is admirably adapted for contraband traffic, and, added to this, upon the whole coast the "Monro" element (always the chief agent in the contraband trade) predominates, and, as I have before said, the Bay of Tunghi, belonging to this district, is in the power of the Sultan of Zanzibar. From this bay an enormous amount of smuggling is carried on, and even by land the Arab smugglers carry, from the same point, goods which are scattered about our territory. The other parts of the littoral, without fiscal ports, are not either exempt from this traffic, as the captures, though few that have been made, prove. That they have been so few is simply due to the formation of the coast, which favours the smugglers, and to the utter want of means of suppression.

As to the inhuman traffic in slaves, during the last year the colonial cutter "Andrade Corvo" captured the dhow "Messagire," and, as this was judged a lawful prize, it is not possible to say that that infamous traffic is entirely extinct. I can, however, safely assert that, to the honour of the nation, it is truly declining, inasmuch as there is nothing to record beyond that isolated attempt, and no reports have reached us of shipments having been made as would be natural.

I must not, however, conceal the fact that is apparent to me, that the illegal practice of exacting forced labour from the negro has not altogether ceased on the part of the "Monros," and natives of the coast, nor are the extortions and other unlawful acts practised against the liberty of the individual few in number, by these people who inherit these ideas from their ancestors.

Some have arrived at my knowledge, and have been at once reported by me to the judicial power, but an immense number of cases must escape us, for the negro rarely dares to complain from a fear of the consequences, as it is easy for the "Monros" to alarm him, and he, in his complete ignorance, knows nothing of his rights, or possesses in any degree the idea of liberty, but subjects himself without repugnance to his masters.

From all this I cannot but conclude that even upon the coast, in parts removed from the seat of Government, the hateful state of slavery is not, in reality, abolished. And I am thoroughly convinced that this is the reason the littoral is not more thickly populated by aborigines, for it is natural that the native tribes should retreat further into the interior, preferring the despotic rule of the interior Chiefs to the forced labour and exactions that are practised on the coast. The reverse of this occurs in Inhambane.

* * * * *

The public tranquillity was disturbed at the end of last year by the incursions of some hordes of Maviti on the 29th November, which were again repeated in January. They descended suddenly upon the district, pillaging and burning many villages, killing the inhabitants, and carrying off many prisoners with them. It is said that these savages are of the Landeen or Vatua race, and that they have settled on the upper waters of the River Mosalo Grande, also to the south of this river, and in several other points of the interior, from which I conclude they are nomadic in their habits, and only live upon the spoils gained in their monstrous outrages.

* * * * *

Of the tragic success of these incursions I have already circumstantially reported, and I will not repeat myself; but I will just mention that, were it not for the fact that these marauders were well cut up by an Ajawa caravan (that happened to be returning from the coast after having sold their ivory), that they attacked, the devastation caused by them, although great, would have been irremediably greater, for the authorities had no power to check them, and the whole population, struck by a panic, fled without the least resistance, which I attribute to a want of union and the slight interest these people have in their lands.

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No. 66.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received April 4.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, March 2, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have this day received from Mr. Vice-Consul Nunes news of the murder of nineteen natives belonging to Mr. Stewart's party, about 50 miles from Lake Nyassa. These would, doubtless, be the natives employed by that gentleman upon the road he is engaged in constructing between the Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa. Mr. Nunes bases his information upon the inclosed letter, the original of which he has sent me.

Mr. Moirs does not appear to have reached Quilimane in time for the mail which left there on the 31st ultimo, so that, unhappily, we cannot hear further particulars of this unfortunate occurrence until next upward mail, or for one whole month.

I had intended to have left Mozambique before this to visit the coast south of Angoche, but have been prevented by an attack of fever which seized me four days ago, and from which I am only just beginning to recover.

I shall now await the arrival of the downward mail on the 9th, and leave immediately after, if my health permits. This is proving a bad, wet season at Mozambique, and there are a great number of cases of fever amongst the European residents, a state of things that threatens to be aggravated by the want of proper medical advice, the only certificated medical man in the place having died two days back.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure in No. 66.

Mr. Moirs to Mr. Nunes.

(Extract.)

Mandala, February 10, 1882.

YOU have, I believe, heard from Mr. Stewart of the sad event that has happened his party. Nineteen of his men were murdered about 50 miles from the lake shore. No European was present at the time, and none have been since hurt, although we united and marched through the valley, burning the villages of the offending Chief. It was Mr. Stewart's party, so I leave him to give you further particulars.

* * * * *

I have been ill and am unable to travel, but hope to be down in Quilimane about fourteen days after you receive this.

No. 67.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, March 16, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the first week of this month a raid was made upon a point on the shores of this bay called Ampapa, by a Makua Chief named Namarala, living about 20 miles in the interior.

Ampapa is the chief point upon Mozambique Bay from which trade is carried on with the interior. Six natives and three soldiers of a small detachment stationed there were killed, one wounded, some houses burnt, and traders' residences looted. This raid was twice repeated, but the force being strengthened, the natives of Namaralo were beaten off, but as no attempt can be made to follow them with the weak force at the disposal of the authorities, and they are said to be hovering about in the vicinity, confidence is not yet restored, and the majority of the natives of that district are still in Mozambique, to which they fled after the first attack.

The authorities have, however, received assistance from a quarter whence it was least to be expected. The Sheikh of Mosembe (outlawed by Judicial Decree for refusing to appear at Mozambique to answer for the crime of slave-dealing) is an old enemy of Namaralo, and has taken advantage of the absence of his fighting men to make a successful attack upon his district, carrying off, it is said, between thirty or forty women and children. This will doubtless draw off Namaralo's men from the neighbourhood of Ampapa, and this district will be left in peace until another predatory fit seizes him or some other equally turbulent Makua Chief.

Knowing by previous report the character of this Chief, I pushed past his district without calling upon my late journey.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 68.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, March 19, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report that I am this day leaving Mozambique to carry out an examination of the ports and rivers of the coast south of Angoche in completion of plans already sanctioned by your Lordship. The prevalence of southerly winds and also the state of my health has not permitted me to leave as early as I wished.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 69.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received May 30.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, April 21, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report my return to Mozambique upon the 19th instant, after an absence of thirty days.

I regret, my Lord, to say that, on account of adverse winds and foul weather, I have not been able to visit the rivers and ports that I wished between Angoche and Quilimane.

The delay in my departure, due to my illness, and an unusually early setting in of the south-west monsoon, prevented my reaching south of the point, marked upon the chart as Moma Bank.

Leaving Mozambique upon the 20th ultimo with a fair wind, I gained Shangaje, on the Antonio River, on the third day. This proved, however, to be the last of the northerly monsoons, and from that day I experienced nothing but foul winds accompanied by a strong northerly current.

After beating for three days against it, a little south of Shangaje, I was driven back by a heavy burst of the south-west monsoon, and remained for six days weather-bound inside the bar of that river.

It would be useless and wearisome to describe the successive stages by which I arrived at Koru or Moma Bank, the most southerly point reached by me. It will be sufficient to say that every inch of ground had to be hard fought for, and upon more than one occasion at considerable risk.

When twenty days out from Mozambique, I had succeeded in reaching within 3 miles of the Moma River—which I was most desirous to enter, as it has not been visited, I believe, since the combined expedition of the “Thetis” and “Senna” in 1875—and, unwilling to lose any ground by seeking the shelter of one of the Primeira Islands, anchored at night about 2 miles off shore in an open roadstead. During the night heavy squalls came up from the southward, accompanied by torrents of rain, which settled about midnight into a hard blow, catching us in a very unpleasant position. A heavy ocean swell setting upon the coast, no shelter to leeward, and breakers, which not a soul could have got through alive, in disagreeable proximity. Almost miraculously the little schooner rode through it, with both anchors down and cables veered to the clinch. About 4 A.M. the wind shifted off shore, and, weighing one anchor and slipping the second, which commenced to drag, I made for and gained the shelter of Moma Bank at daylight.

I have had several years experience of boat cruising in Her Majesty’s navy and never passed so critical a night.

For five days after that I made repeated efforts to get to the southward of Moma River, from which side only it can be entered by a sailing craft during the southerly winds, but failed. Water running short, and the southerly monsoon bearing every appearance of having fairly set in, I was obliged to give up all hope of further progress to the southward, and returned thence to Mozambique.

During my stay at Shangaje I visited the district and village of Mlala, upon the River Mtumodi, the northern branch of the San Antonio, passed over in my journey last July.

This district, with Natembo, described in my first Report, supplies a great part of the amendoim that is collected by the Indian traders living at Shangaje, the other products, india-rubber, gergelin, wax, and ivory, being chiefly brought in from the Makua country, further inland. The Chief is an Arab, Mahomed Hamda, who has lately been granted the post of Capitão Mor by the Portuguese authorities.

Four days were passed at Angoche River, one at the Portuguese Settlement of Parapato, where I was most cordially received by the Governor, Senhor Esmeraldo Branco, and the remainder off the Island of Kisiwa Mbuzi, or Monkey Island of our charts.

My object in remaining at the latter place was to inquire (at Janga, the native village on the mainland to which this is the harbour) into the truth of a report I heard at Parapato, that a cargo of slaves had been shipped two months back at Laridi, a small river, 12 miles south of Angoche. I regret to say that all information gained confirmed this report.

The circumstances of the shipment were very generally known, as there had been a quarrel and fighting between the slave-dealers and some agents employed by them in Makuani to collect the slaves, in which one Arab had been killed. The dispute arose out of an accusation made by the dealers that the money and goods received by the agent to purchase slaves had been misappropriated, as very probably it had.

The Chief in whose district the majority of the slaves were collected was said to be Mluli, or “Sultani Suliman,” visited by me last July. He is the successor of Moosa Quantu, who was a notorious slave-dealer.

I sincerely regret that I was unable to enter the Moma River, as I should like to have tested the truth of a report I have frequently heard, that a number of the slave-dealing Arabs, whose former haunt was the Kivolani-Umfusi, from which they have been gradually driven by the action of the Portuguese authorities, have now established themselves upon that river, where they are free from Portuguese supervision. I am told there is a considerable settlement of “Wajojos” and Arabs now on River Moma, distinct from the Makua villages of that river.

The same reasons that combined to oppose my progress southward, together with the nature of its bar, prevent the regular use of this port by coasting traders, and the produce of the district is mainly carried by land to Angoche; but I am informed that dhows from the Sakalava coast not unfrequently enter, and that many of the Arabs and others residing there are rich in cattle. These circumstances put together afford fair ground for suspecting the nature of the trade thence.

A full Report upon this and other accessible rivers to the southward I must defer to a later occasion.

I trust your Lordship will be satisfied with the efforts made to carry out this journey.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 70.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received May 30.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, April 25, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship of the arrival, upon the 6th instant, of Senhor Agostinho Coelho, the new Governor-General of this province. His Excellency has previously governed the Portuguese Colony of Guiné for a period of nearly three years.

Being absent upon the date of his Excellency's arrival, I was unable to take part in the ceremonies of his installation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 71.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received May 30.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, April 26, 1882.

ON my return from my southward journey, I found the French gun-boat "Pique" anchored in this harbour. A few days afterwards I was informed that her Commander was the bearer of a letter from the Governor of Mayotta, asking that permission be granted for the shipment of engagés from the district of Ibo to that Colony.

Knowing that the Governor-General had declared the "Portaria" or provincial law to be in force, which prohibits the emigration of natives from any port of this Colony except Delagoa Bay, and that his Excellency had promised to send down orders to enforce its execution at Inhambane, in order to stop further shipments thence, I felt justified in writing to the present Governor-General the inclosed letter. His Excellency's reply, which I received yesterday, I also inclose.

As the mail is leaving to-day, I cannot inform your Lordship of the Governor-General's reply to the Governor of the French Colony of Mayotta, but I am informed that a difficulty has arisen, and it is doubtful if the request can be acceded to.

It is not easy to see how it could be otherwise whilst this legislation, prohibiting the free emigration of natives from any other port of the province but Delagoa Bay, is still in force. Or, if the French Colonies of Mayotta and Nos Bé are to obtain their native labour from Ibo and other ports of the province, it would seem but just that the same privileges be extended to Her Majesty's South African Colonies.

I trust your Lordship will approve of my action in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 71.

Consul O'Neill to the Governor-General of Mozambique.

Your Excellency,

Mozambique, April 22, 1882.

BEFORE your Excellency's predecessor had left Mozambique I had occasion to bring before his notice the fact that an English vessel, the "Dee," had been engaged in shipping free native labourers from Inhambane. My object in doing this was to ascertain authoritatively if these shipments were now legal, in order that I might be able to inform the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty's Colonies of the Cape and Natal, who are at present under the impression that native labourers cannot be obtained from any point in the Province of Mozambique except Delagoa Bay without contravening Portaria No. 242 of the 12th December, 1879.

This Portaria has been published, in translation, in the Government Gazettes of those two Colonies by special order, in order to prevent British vessels proceeding to Inhambane, as formerly, to ship native labourers.

His Excellency Visconde de Paço e d'Arcos kindly promised to let me know if the Portaria in question was still in force, but the unavoidable pressure of business before his Excellency's hurried departure, I have no doubt, prevented his doing so.

I shall be extremely grateful if your Excellency will inform me, if any subsequent legislation has revoked the above Portaria, and if native emigration may now be legally taken advantage of, from other points of the province besides Delagoa Bay, so that I may inform the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty's South African Colonies to this effect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 71.

Governor-General of Mozambique to Consul O'Neill.

(Translation.)

April 26, 1882.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General of the Province charges me to reply to your letter of the 22nd instant, respecting the supposed embarkation of free native labourers from Inhambane, and to state that Portaria No. 342 of the 12th December, 1879, is still in force, and that instructions will be given to the Governor of that district to strictly carry out the provisions of the above Portaria.

God guard, &c.

(In the absence of the Secretary-General),

(Signed) ANT. OLIVEIRA PEÇADO, *Senior Clerk.*

No. 72.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received May 30.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, April 27, 1882.

THIS moment, as the mail is leaving, I have had put in my hands a letter from Dr. Laws, of the Livingstonia Mission, in which he reports the death of a Mr. Jansen, of the Universities Mission, and confirms the report of the looting of the Mission station at Mataka's, under Mr. Johnson.

He says, "there has been a good deal of ill-feeling among some of the Chiefs, owing to some interference with slave caravans near the coast. The brunt of this has fallen on Mr. Johnson, of the Universities Mission, and Mataka started Mr. Johnson on a journey and then robbed his place. I sent the steamer across to Chitesi's on Saturday and found Mr. Johnson there. He, along with a Mr. Jansen, had come from Zanzibar. Mr. Jansen had died about seven days before the steamer arrived from cramp of the stomach."

This letter is dated the 3rd March, and is written from Livingstonia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 73.

Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1882.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21st ultimo, and to express to you his satisfaction at your safe return from your attempt to visit the Moma River.

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

No. 74.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(*Received July 6.*)

(Telegraphic.)

Mozambique, July 5, 1882.

LISBON Portaria dated June last year permits free native emigration from Ibo to Mayotté and Nossibé; commencing date yet fixed necessary revision of previous provincial law probable cause delay.

No. 75.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(*Received July 17.*)

(Extract.)

Mozambique, May 16, 1882.

I FIRST heard, when at Lurio and Pomba Bay, as far back as June 1880, of the caravan route from the Nyassa district, which passes through the Maua and Medo countries and terminates at Kissanga and other points on the Mozambique coast, and in my despatch of the 3rd July of that year, I gave, I think, the first notice of this route.

Subsequent information, when in the same localities in September and October of that year, compelled me, in my Report of the 3rd November, to pronounce this road to be the main channel by which the supply of slaves was kept up to the Mozambique coast, and my estimate of 1,200 or 1,500 slaves brought down by it in one season was, I am convinced, a low one.

On my visit again to the Ibo district in March 1881, the information I then obtained of the size of the Ajawa caravans frequenting it, their successful defeat of the Maviti marauders of the coast, and the number of slaves they brought down with them, all confirmed the impression I had formed of its importance as a slave-route.

Missionaries also have frequently written to me from the interior, reporting the destination of slave-caravans leaving for the coast to be Kissanga. (They have generally called it "Chissanga," but this transformation of "Ki" to "Chi" is usual, almost invariable, in the Anyanga tongue.)

Again, I have not failed to note the steady increase in the export of ivory from the district of Ibo, and the more than proportionate increase in the importation of arms and powder through that point. So widely has the trade in the latter articles spread from thence into the interior, that I know at times even the Makololo Chiefs of the Shiré Valley have obtained supplies of powder direct from that point, the facilities of the route (though far longer) more than counter-balancing the difficulties caused by the prohibition of its importation at Quilimane.

All this, my Lord, has led me to the conviction that there exists, along the line I have sketched out, a road for the passage of slave-caravans that rivals now the Rovuma Valley road, and which, owing to the ease with which they can dispose of their slaves and ivory and procure in return arms and ammunition, is steadily increasing in importance.

But whereas the famous Rovuma Valley, or Kilwa and Lindy-Nyassa road, has been laid bare by English travellers, and the horrors of the Slave Trade upon it brought to light and checked by action on the part of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the establishment of English missions upon it, that has followed and may be said to be directly due to its exposure, this route, of the existence and direction of which I have only been able to inform your Lordship, is unknown to the public and has been untraversed by any European foot.

It is, my Lord, unnecessary for me to point out that the Slave Trade thrives and flourishes best in the shade of such ignorance.

It is also in the interests of those who deny the existence of Slave Trade upon this coast that this ignorance shall be preserved. One of the chief difficulties against which any one who opens up this road will have to contend will be the opposition of the *quondam* slave-holders of the Ibo district. And not until the fullest light is thrown upon it by some responsible and creditable person, its line carefully laid down, and the use made of it by slave-dealers laid before the public, do I see any hope of enlisting the support of that liberal and enlightened party in Portugal, through the pressure of whose influence more effectual steps might be taken to check this Trade on the northern Mozambique coast.

The crowning confirmatory evidence that we have received of its extent is, perhaps,

that given us by the unimpeachable testimony of Messrs. Maples and Goldfinch, of the Universities' Mission, who tell us that at Mwalia, in August last, they encountered "a large slave-caravan of not less than 2,000 souls, including leaders and ivory-carriers, *en route* from Makinjilas to Kissanga, on the coast."

I trust that in the interests of the suppression of the Slave Trade the opening up of this road may not be long delayed.

No. 76.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received July 17.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, May 30, 1882.

I HAVE this day received from Dr. Laws, of the Livingstonia Mission, a deplorable description of the activity of the Slave Trade in the Nyassa district. I quote from his letter:—

"On the lake the Slave Trade seems to be increasing very much. The Gangwara, on the east coast of the lake, have returned to their homes, so that the roads to the coast are now clear, and a good many caravans may be expected to arrive soon. A great many slaves have been, and are being, gathered at Kota-Kota. Since I began to write this letter two men came to me complaining that the wife of one of them and two children have been seized and sold as slaves to some coast men who have come across the lake from Ishitesi's. These slavers are the bane alike of mission work and lawful commerce in this country. For more than a year there has been war between the Angoni on the hills and the people on the lake shore; we have just managed to get things in a fair way for peace being established, and now these rascally slave-traders have been inciting two attacks on outlying villages of the Angoni, and bloodshed may be the result. Of course this is just what these fellows want, but the misery and suffering resulting from it is something dreadful."

The roads Dr. Laws speaks of as now clear are the two great roads to the coast, viz., that *viâ* Rovuma Valley to the Zanzibar coast, and that by Mtarika and Mwalia to the Mozambique coast, of which I have spoken in my despatch of the 16th May.

The massing together of the slave and ivory dealers in such unusually large numbers as 2,000, of which the Rev. Chauncy Maples received ocular evidence, was evidently due to the insecurity which Dr. Laws informs us has now passed away.

I do not, however, think there is perfect security on the Kissanga road, for the Upper Lomwe and the Maua, through whose country the road passes, bear the reputation of being troublesome, and look, in some cases, upon the slave-dealing Arabs in their true light of enemies; but the absence of war and the renewal of food supply have diminished the difficulties in their way, and the Slave Trade will doubtless profit by them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 77.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received July 20.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, June 7, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have heard from Ibo that the French gun-boat "La Pique," which left this port on the 28th, arrived there on the 2nd ultimo, and after a couple of days' stay sailed, it was said, for Mayotté.

Nothing that I can hear of was done in the way of arranging for the future collection of engagés, and I have been further informed that the Governor-General's reply to her Commander was to the effect that, having no special instructions from the Lisbon Government, he could not, in the face of existing provincial regulations, grant the request made by the Colonial Governor of Mayotté.

Until further arrangements, therefore, are made between the French and Portuguese Governments, this projected supply of native labourers from the district of Ibo remains in abeyance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 78.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received July 20.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, June 10, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of correspondence that has passed between the Governor-General and myself upon the subject of the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I had a twofold motive in addressing his Excellency at this moment upon this subject.

First, I desired to lay before his Excellency frankly the information we have received of late from the interior and other sources that has led us to fear a renewal of activity in the Slave Traffic.

Without a knowledge of what is occurring at the source of the Slave Trade, it is next to impossible to form a correct estimate of its extent; and I trusted his Excellency would readily understand that, in laying before him evidence derived from sources outside his command, such as that of our interior missionaries, I was solely actuated by a desire to aid him in framing a correct judgment upon this matter.

Secondly, I wished to draw his Excellency's attention to the illegal use being made by slave-dealers of the road which passes through Mwalia and terminates on the Mozambique coast.

In doing this I have been prompted by the hope that his Excellency might see his way to checking the facilities the slave-dealers have in disposing of their slaves on the coast, thus removing an inducement to the use of this road by them, and preventing the recurrence of such scenes as have been described by Messrs. Maples and Goldfinch when in passing through Kissanga they saw "the slave-dealers walking about the town, as if in no fear of Portuguese authority, and letting the slaves wander about as they willed." Such a state of things as this within 6 or 7 miles of Ibo I felt only needed bringing before his Excellency to insure some steps being taken to put an end to them.

I have observed that Sir John Kirk, as far back as September last, laid before His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar the proofs in his possession of the use made by slave-dealers of the northernmost of the two great roads from the Nyassa district, and that measures are being taken to prevent the arrival of slave-caravans at Lindy and other points of the Zanzibar coast.

If some concurrent measures are not taken at the base of the southernmost of these roads, the effect, I fear, will be that the Slave Trade will be still further diverted into this channel, and the good done on the Zanzibar coast paralyzed by the want of similar action on the Mozambique coast. This diversion has, we know, to a certain extent already taken place, in consequence of the greater ease with which the interior traders can obtain their arms and powder in the neighbourhood of Ibo.

Inclosure 2 is a copy of his Excellency's reply. I hope that the information which his Excellency states he is about to collect will show the necessity of something being done in the neighbourhood in question.

I trust your Lordship will approve of my having addressed this letter (Inclosure 1) to his Excellency, laying before him the information at my disposal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

 Inclosure 1 in No. 78.
Consul O'Neill to Senhor Coelho.

Your Excellency,

Mozambique, June 6, 1882.

I TRUST I need not apologize for venturing to address your Excellency upon the subject of the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am prompted to do so at this moment, not only because I am convinced your Excellency will readily accept a communication upon a subject that engages the earnest attention of both our Governments, but also because, from various sources, I have been lately put in possession of much information that leads me to fear a renewal of activity in this hateful Traffic.

I shall endeavour briefly, but fully, to summarize this information, omitting all that proceeds from native sources—though much of that, being independently corroborated, cannot be discredited—and confining myself wholly to responsible official evidence, and

to the honourable and creditable testimony of missionaries, of whom we have now a considerable number in the interior.

The former speak chiefly of the Slave Trade as it exists in the countries where the demand is still kept up, viz., the western coast of Madagascar and the Comoro Islands; the latter as they meet with it in the slave-hunting fields both east and west of the Nyassa, and on certain well-established routes to the coast.

The first that I will quote is that of the Admiral commanding the British squadron in Indian and East African waters, who writes in his latest Report upon the Mozambique and Madagascar Slave Trade, "that there can be no doubt of the activity of the Slave Trade, where they come from and where they go to; and from the voluminous correspondence I have received from the Captains of Her Majesty's ships cruising in those waters, it is evident that the Slave Trade is still carried on largely in the old fashion, and that caravans still come regularly down from the interior."

His Excellency the Admiral forwards, amongst others, the Report of the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," describing a short inland journey from Lindy, in which two slave-caravans were actually met by him, and in which he writes: "It is clear that the inland Slave Traffic is briskly carried on in the vicinity of Lindy, Keonga, and south of Cape Delgado, and that shipments are made from various ports along the whole coast south of Lindy to the Quizungo and Macusa rivers."

This officer, who has had over five years' experience of this coast, concludes his Report by estimating the annual import of slaves into the western Madagascar coast at over 4,000, and states that "between 4,000 and 5,000 slaves are brought down to the coast annually between Lindy and Cape Delgado" by the caravan route, which passes for some distance along the valley of the Rovuma.

In confirmation of this are the words of the Rev. Dr. Steere, Bishop of the Central African Universities Mission, who tells us that nearly 2,000 slaves are "actually seen" *en route* to the coast by the missionaries at the station of Misasi, a little north of the Rovuma. It is unnecessary for me to inform your Excellency that slave-caravans systematically avoid the neighbourhood of the missions, and that, therefore, the number "actually seen" by no means represents the number actually brought down.

I will now bring before your Excellency the evidence I have lately received from our missionaries in the Nyassa field, whence come the great majority of the slaves that are brought to the Mozambique coast.

The points from which we are able to watch the working of this trade have of late years been greatly extended.

The Free Church of Scotland has now three independent Mission stations on the shores of the Nyassa, occupied by European missionaries, with a staff of artizans under them.

The Established Church of Scotland has fixed its head station at Blantyre, between the Lake Shirwa and the Chire River, with several sub-stations in that neighbourhood.

The English Universities Mission are now establishing themselves at Ngoi, a few miles north of Losewa, upon the east side of the lake.

Added to these Missions are the agents of the "Central African Lakes Company," and the European employés engaged in the construction of a road which will connect the Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa.

Possessing steam and other boats, these missionaries and merchants are constantly moving about, and have the best opportunities for observing the state of the country and the effect upon it of the Slave Traffic.

From all these sources we hear of the misery and evil caused by the presence of coast slave-dealers, whose object is best gained when an unsettled state of the country is created, that facilitates and cheapens the slave-supply, and whose trade is retarded, if not altogether stifled, by a peaceful and settled order of things.

From some letters I have received from the Rev. Dr. Laws, who for several years past has been at the head of the Free Church Nyassa Mission, I shall quote a few very brief extracts, as his is, perhaps, our most valuable testimony.

"September 3, 1881.—The number of slaves taken annually to the coast from the west side of the Nyassa I estimate at between 2,000 and 3,000.

"At Kota-Kota I have seen a good many in the slave-yoke, and hear of numbers being carried away from this district, Bandawe, and being sold.

October 29, 1881.—On passing a lagoon to the north of Mount Kifu, on the west side of the lake, last Saturday, Mr. Paterson, one of my engineers, came on a large party of slaves waiting to be ferried across. Ten large canoes were drawn up on the beach on purpose to do this, but on his being seen many of the slaves were hidden away. He remained at the lagoon till Monday, and during that time his men saw a number of

the slaves. I came up to the same place in the steamer on Sunday, and they were still there.

“At the north end of the lake there has also been war and a slave-raid by the Chunga people.

April 6, 1882.—On the lake the Slave Trade appears to be increasing very much. The Gangmara on the east side have returned to their homes, so that the roads to the coast are now clear, and a good many caravans may be expected to arrive soon. A great many slaves have been and are being collected at Kota-Kota. . . . These slavers are the bane alike of mission work and lawful commerce in this country. For more than a year there has been war between the Angoni on the hills and the people on the lake shore. We had just managed to get things in a fair way for peace being established, when the slave-traders incited two attacks upon outlying villages of the Angoni, and a renewal of bloodshed may be the result. Of course this is just what the slave-dealers want; but the misery and suffering resulting from it is something dreadful.”

The beneficial influence of these numerous Missions, established in a country thus harassed and hunted by slave-dealers, can hardly be over-estimated. Their progress may be slow, for their difficulties are enormously increased by the antagonism with which they are regarded by the slave-traders, and their tools the slave-trading Chiefs; but the civilizing influence they exert, and the moral improvement in the condition of the people brought under their teaching, is lasting in its effects, and saps the very root of the slave evil.

The latest ebullition of this feeling on the part of the slave-dealers has been the looting and destruction of a mission station at Moembe, a few months back, in reprisal for an interference, by our naval authorities, with a slave-caravan dispatched by the Chief to the coast.

The two great outlets for the Slave Trade, which the above evidence will be sufficient to show your Excellency is still in a state of activity, are—

1. The well-known caravan route which passes down the Rovuma Valley, and arrives on the Zanzibar coast at Lindy, Mikinwany, and Kilwa.

2. The less known, but almost equally well-traversed road that, starting from either of the towns of the Wayao Chiefs Mataka, and Makanjila on the Lujenda, enters the Makua country at some point about the head waters of the Lurio, and passing through the village of the Medo Chief Mwalia, is usually said to terminate at Kissanga, but really has its terminal points at various places on the coast from the Lurio to Ras Pangani.

It is in this latter route that your Excellency will naturally be most interested.

Information of its use and extent as a slave-route has frequently reached us from our Nyanza missionaries, who have given the destination of many slave-caravans to be Kissanga. But the crowning evidence may be said to be that of two missionaries of the Central African Universities Mission, the Revs. Chauncy Maples and A. Goldsmith, who were eye-witnesses, in August last, at Mwalia, of a large “slave-caravan of over 2,000 souls, including leaders and ivory carriers, *en route* from Makanjilas to Kissanga on the coast.” A part of this same caravan were again seen by these gentlemen at Kissanga.

The numbers here given would seem to indicate the existence of an enormous Slave Traffic on this road, but it is my impression that this massing together in such large numbers was partly due to the insecurity caused by the Gangwara raid, of which I have before spoken.

It is one of my objects in writing this letter to respectfully draw your Excellency’s attention to the existence of this road, by which there can be no doubt the greater majority of the slaves that come to the northern Mozambique coast are now brought down; and I venture to express a hope that your Excellency may be able to take such measures as your good judgment will suggest to check the illegal use to which it is at present being put.

Your Excellency will notice that I only speak in this letter of the Slave Trade to the coast of Mozambique, and say nothing of the export Slave Trade from it. The latter is but a portion of the former, as all evidence tends to show that a great proportion of the slaves brought down are absorbed upon the “shambas,” and in the domestic service of the native Chiefs and “Monros” of many parts of the coast.

The slave-holding instincts of these classes are well described in paragraph 3, section 18, of the published Report of the late Governor of Ibo, dated the 20th July, 1881, and are therefore perfectly well known to your Excellency.

In conclusion, I hope it is unnecessary for me to assure your Excellency that in laying before you the above brief summary of information on this subject, I am solely actuated by an earnest desire to assist your Excellency, as far as it lies in my small power, in your efforts to further the Slave Trade suppression policy, in which both our Governments have been for so long, and happily still are, closely and cordially connected.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 78.

Senhor Coelho to Consul O'Neill.

(Translation.)
(Extract.)

June 7, 1882.

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which you give me various particulars respecting the Slave Traffic existing on the coast of Mozambique, especially at Kissanga and at the mouth of the Rovuma.

In reply to your letter I beg to inform you that the subject of which it treats has always received the most serious attention of the Portuguese Government, whose efforts in the repression of the Slave Traffic have been proportionately equal to those of other nations, and it is certain that now they will not be slackened.

We do not hear that the ships of war of those countries most directly interested in the suppression of this Traffic have latterly made any captures, which would certainly have been the case if slaves were taken to Zanzibar or to any other sea-port.

But believe me, I shall take into due consideration the communication you have made me, and the necessary measures will be taken to collect information upon the statements you have made.

God guard, &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 78.

Consul O'Neill to Senhor Coelho.

(Extract.)

Mozambique, June 8, 1882.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date.

Your Excellency will, I feel sure, pardon me for saying that I need no assurance that the question of the suppression of the Slave Trade has always occupied the most serious attention of the Portuguese Government.

The "solicitude" of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty in this matter is universally acknowledged and recognized, and it is upon this feeling, of which Her Britannic Majesty's Government in particular has received such strong proof, in the cordial spirit of co-operation so frequently acted upon by the two nations in suppression of the Slave Traffic, that I confidently rely in treating with your Excellency on this subject.

Your Excellency writes: "Não consta que os navios de guerra dos paizes mais directamente interessados na supressão do Trafico tinham nos ultimos tempos feito presos n'este genero, o que decerto succederia se os escravos fossem enviados á Zanzibar ou a qualquer outro porto de mer."*

In reply to this, I have to inform your Excellency that, during the past year, no less than twenty-seven dhows have been captured by Her Britannic Majesty's ships in Zanzibar and Mozambique waters, eighteen of which were carrying slaves at the time of capture.

As your Excellency appears to attach a certain importance to this fact, I shall have great pleasure in providing you with full particulars regarding these captures should you desire them.

* For translation, see paragraph 3 of Inclosure 2 in No. 78.

No. 79.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received July 20.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, June 10, 1882.

WITH reference to the subject of my despatches of the 7th and 10th instant, I beg to state that a third reason for my addressing the Governor-General upon the Slave Trade carried on by the route that terminates in the district of Ibo was, that I hoped his Excellency would take this fact into consideration, if called upon to offer an opinion upon the advisability of granting the supply of labour asked for by the Government of Mayotté from that district.

The result of a demand for native labour, and it would by no means be a weak one, from a point that is directly at the base of one great slave route from the Nyassa, and within easy distance of another (via Rovuma), is too obvious to need pointing out.

Even assuming the supervision to be so perfect that no "raw" slaves are shipped thence, it cannot fail to give an impetus to the Slave Trade by creating a demand on the coast for slaves to supply the places of the free labourers that leave it.

This impetus will be in direct proportion to the drain of native labour from the coast, and if in addition to the islands of Mayotté and Nos Bé, the great sugar plantations of Réunion are to receive their native labour from thence, its ill effects will be greatly extended and be extremely unfavourable to the progress of trade and mission work in the Nyassa district.

The short-sightedness of the Portuguese authorities in admitting such a request is incomprehensible, unless there are some reciprocal advantages in view, for its effects on the Makua country, in which they have, from its greater proximity, a more immediate interest, will also be decidedly hurtful.

The greater majority of the intertribal wars in Makuani have their origin in the efforts of the Makua Chiefs to satisfy the demands made for slaves by the coast traders. This demand being increased, an increase will certainly follow in the unsettled state of the country, which directly cripples the legitimate trade and commercial development of the province.

I venture here respectfully to submit to your Lordship that if the contiguity of the point, from which the Governor of Mayotté desires to obtain native labour, to the two main slave routes from the interior, be pointed out, with the disastrous effects of such a supply upon the prevention of the Slave Traffic, a great and humane Government like that of France would perhaps desist from the negotiations that, there is little doubt, are being entered into for this supply.

It would be infinitely better if it were carried out from Mozambique, where, under the eye of the Central Government, the supervision would be more complete, although even at this point Portuguese jurisdiction extends so slightly from the coast that I fear it would be impossible to prevent abuse.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL,

No. 80.

Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 14, 1882.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to state to you that he approves of your having addressed the Governor-General of Mozambique on the subject of the Slave Trade, as reported in your despatch of the 10th June.

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

No. 81.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received August 16.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, July 5, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report that a Portaria of the Colonial Minister at Lisbon, dated the 23rd June, 1881, permitting the free emigration of native labourers from the

district of Ibo to the French Colonies of Mayotté and Nossibé, has just been published in the "Boletim Official" of the province. A translation is herewith inclosed.

I am unable to say when this order arrived in Mozambique. It may have come only by last mail, but even if some time before, the delay in the settlement of the local arrangements necessary for its execution proves the soundness of my information that there has been a difficulty in the way, that difficulty doubtless being, as I have reported, the existing provincial regulation prohibiting native emigration from any part in the province but Delagoa Bay. This will, I suppose, be now modified or repealed.

As your Lordship, in your despatch of the 30th March last, expressed a desire to be early informed upon this matter, I have this day sent the following telegram:—

"From Consul to Foreign Office, London.

"Lisbon Portaria, dated June last year, permits free native emigration from Ibo to Mayotté and Nossibé, commencing date unfixed. Necessary revision of previous provincial Law probable cause of delay."

The Governor-General is, I am told, likely to proceed to Ibo in the corvette "Mindello" in two or three weeks, and no doubt one object of his Excellency's visit will be to look into the best method of working this supply of native labour from that district.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL,

Inclosure in No. 81.

Portaria, dated June 23, 1881.

[See Inclosure in No. 41.]

No. 82.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received September 27.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, July 25, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to forward a translation of the "Boletim Official" of this province, containing a sentence passed by the "Junta da Justiça" upon a native of this coast named Silvano, of three and a-half years' imprisonment, for having sold into slavery a negress in his service.

The deterrent effect of such an example upon all who are within the range of the authorities cannot be over-estimated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure in No. 82.

Extract from the "Boletim Official" of July 22, 1882.

(Translation.)

In the Tribunal of Justice, Mozambique.

* * * * *
THE black, Silvano, a native of this province, residing at the time of apprehension at Muteca, on the mainland fronting this city, is accused of having subjected to captivity a negress of the name of Canimalela.

* * * * *
Considering that it has been fully proved that the accused sold into captivity the negress Canimalela, his servant, receiving as purchase money the sum of 6,000 reis;*

* * * * *
Considering that the accused has confessed to the commission of this crime;

* * * * *
Upon these grounds and others stated in evidence the accused is found guilty, and as such is liable to the penalty laid down in Article 328 of the Penal Code; but having

* About 14 5s.—H. O'N.

regard to his circumstances and condition, as set forth in the indictment, the Court condemns him to three and a-half years' imprisonment, in which shall be included the time he has already passed in prison.

(Signed)

ANTONIO DE M. VARAJAO, *President and Judge*.

JOAO ANT. FORNAZINI, *Lieutenant-Colonel*.

JOSÉ AYRES VIEIRA, *Major*.

ANT. JOSÉ D'ARAÚJO, *Major*.

ADOLFO J. P. DE MAGALHAES, *Voter*.

JOAO B. B. NERY, *Voter*.

JOSÉ M. CASTELLAO, *1st Substitute of the Judge*.

C. A. R. CAMPOS E FRONTEIRA, *Captain and Prosecutor*.

In the Hall of Justice, July 8, 1882.

No. 83.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received September 27.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, August 14, 1882.

IN continuation of my previous despatches, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 8th instant the French transport "Nièvre" arrived at this port from Bourbon carrying Dr. Milhet Fontarabie, a member of the French Senate, who is also, I am informed, a resident and landed proprietor of that island.

The object of Dr. Fontarabie's visit was to conclude an arrangement with the Mozambique Government by which the emigration of natives for Mayotté and Nos Bé might be extended to Réunion.

The Governor-General had left four days previously in the corvette "Mindello" to visit the district of Ibo, and was not expected back for some eight or ten days.

After a stay of three days the "Nièvre" suddenly left for Tamatave, and it is given out that we may expect her back in November next.

I am told that both Senator Fontarabie and the Commander of the "Nièvre" spoke confidently of the establishment of regular steam communication between Bourbon, Nos Bé, Mayotté, Mozambique, and Ibo, should the desired arrangement be carried out. This may be part of a project to draw these French and Portuguese Colonies into closer commercial intercourse.

With respect to the supply of native labourers, I am of opinion that, unless it takes the form of a regular Slave Trade, the French authorities have greatly over-estimated the capabilities of the Ibo district for the supply of labour. I have no hesitation in saying that the free emigration from the districts of Ibo and Mozambique put together will never supply more than a small proportion of the labourers required for the sugar plantations of those French Colonies.

It is a significant fact that the post of Emigration Agent at Ibo has been refused by both the great French trading houses of this province, and one cannot but conclude from it that Messrs. Regis and Messrs. Fabre are too well informed upon the state of that district, and foresee the difficulties that will attend that post.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 84.

Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 9, 1882.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 14th August respecting an attempt on the part of the Colony of Réunion to obtain labourers from Mozambique, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit, for your information, a copy of a despatch which he has addressed in consequence to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon,* and I am to instruct you to continue to discourage this emigration so far as is in your power.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received October 20.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, August 31, 1882.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 14th August, I have the honour to inclose translation of a letter published in the "Boletim Official" from the Portuguese Consul in Réunion to the Governor-General of this province.

Only two of the articles of export mentioned in this letter, viz., rice and pulse, would find any market in this province, and they but in insignificant quantities.

Until some regular communication be established nothing can be done to bring about the commercial intercourse spoken of, and I think there is little doubt that everything will hinge upon the good or ill success of the experiment with respect to native labour from the district of Ibo.

Should that prove a success and be such as to induce the establishment of regular communication, a certain measure of trade will surely follow; but I can see and hear of nothing in the commerce of the two Colonies (who, with regard to exports, stand rather in the position of competitors) likely alone to further the realization of the hopes expressed in the inclosed letter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure in No. 85.

Senhor Lalande to Senhor Coelho.

(Translation.)

Your Excellency,

S. Diniz-Reunião, July 25, 1882.

I AVAIL myself of the opportunity given me by M. Milhet de Fontarabie to place my services at your Excellency's disposal.

It is greatly to be desired that, without further delay, commercial relations be established between this Colony and Mozambique, and your Excellency will find in me a zealous defender of the interests of the Government of Portugal.

The chief articles of export hence are rice, grain, pulse (beans, &c.), india-rubber, fibre rope, bullock horns, orchella weed, coffee, &c.

If free labourers from Mozambique seek for labour in Réunion they may undoubtedly meet with good places upon our sugar plantations, and if your Excellency should wish it, I shall be willing to inform you fully upon the different contracts for labour that are made on their arrival at Reunião.

We have at present in this Colony a certain number of Portuguese subjects of Mozambique, and it will be easy for me to give your Excellency any information you may wish for respecting them and their means of existence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. LALANDE, *Portuguese Consul.*

No. 86.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received October 20.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, September 3, 1882.

IN an interview that I have had with the Governor-General since his return from the Ibo district, his Excellency informed me that from information he had received he has the strongest reasons for suspecting a brisk Trade in Slaves from the Bay of Tunghi, and that with a view to its suppression, and that of other contraband at the same point, he hoped before long to establish a fiscal port in that bay.

Asking his Excellency if he had heard anything to confirm Mr. Maples' report of the arrival last August at Kissanga of a large slave-caravan of about "2,000 souls, including ivory carriers, &c.," his Excellency replied that no information had been given him at Ibo respecting it.

I am leaving Mozambique in a day or two on a visit to the northern ports of the coast, and I propose to make, whilst in Delgado Bay, a thorough examination of the adjoining district, and to discover as far as possible the grounds for the reports his Excellency has received.

If the reports received by the Governor-General are true, there is probably the best reason for the strange "exclusiveness" and "treacherous character" of the Mavia tribe living in that locality. I hope, also, during my visit to that neighbourhood, to discover something more than is now known of this curiously isolated tribe.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 87.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received October 20.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, September 4, 1882.

I DEEPLY regret to report the loss of six lives—two officers and four men of the Portuguese gun-boat "Mendovi"—upon the bar of the Umfussi River, in a very courageous and creditable attempt to cross it, with the object of apprehending a dhow reported to be shipping slaves in that locality.

The gun-boat left here on or about the 20th ultimo, and laying off the bar of the Umfussi, dispatched a life-boat with two sub-lieutenants and twelve men with orders to enter the river if practicable. The bar appears to have been half crossed when two or three breaking seas struck and capsized the boat. A second was at once lowered from the gun-boat, but could render no assistance.

Eight hands from the first boat succeeded in reaching the shore, but both sub-lieutenants and four men were drowned.

It was afterwards reported that the dhow had already sailed when the "Mendovi" arrived off the river.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 88.

Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 28, 1882.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your intention, as reported in your despatch dated the 3rd ultimo, to visit Delgado Bay and other ports to the north of Mozambique, with a view of ascertaining the grounds for the reported prevalence of the Slave Trade in those regions.

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

No. 89.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received December 12.)

(Extract.)

Mozambique, October 28, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report my return to Mozambique, on the 26th instant, after an absence of seven weeks in the northern portion of the province.

A full account of this journey has been forwarded to the Royal Geographical Society. In it I have suppressed nothing that I saw or heard of Slave Trade, as I feel it best that every light should be thrown upon the objects of these journeys, in order to disarm those mischievous persons who see, or pretend to see, a political object in journeys undertaken solely with the view of gaining a thorough knowledge of the working of the Slave Trade, and in which I make use of the opportunities afforded me to add to our geographical knowledge.

I forward the original of the letter I received from the Rev. Chauncy Maples, in answer to one from me, in which I begged him to let me know if the lives of the members of the Mission were in danger, offering, in this case, to cross over to his assistance if he wished, but advising him to come across to me if by it a collision could be avoided. Happily there was much exaggeration in the reports I had received, as Mr. Maples' reply showed.

This letter was not forwarded by me to Zanzibar from Tunghi, for on my return to the coast I found that news of these occurrences had reached Zanzibar more than a fortnight before, by way of Lindy and Kilwa. This was proved to me by the fact that two days after my arrival at Menangene a dhow arrived from Zanzibar, five days out, whose nahoza gave me the fullest particulars, saying that they were all known to the Sultan.

As the north-east monsoon had strongly set in it was impossible to send the letter by dhow; and as special messengers by land would have been both slow and expensive, and, moreover, under the circumstances, useless, I gave up my intention of forwarding the letter.

It is my duty to inform your Lordship that on every side I was told that this Makangwara raid was set in movement by the former Chief, Banashaki, of Kissanga, near Ibo.

This Chief, who formerly occupied the position of Capitão Môr of Kissanga, under the Portuguese Government, was the chief sufferer by the Maviti raids of the beginning of last year, fully reported to your Lordship in my letter of the 16th April, 1881. The Portuguese authorities were unable to punish or even to check the progress of these marauders, who devastated the whole country in the neighbourhood of Kissanga, killing and capturing many hundreds of people. Ultimately they were driven back by one of the large Yao or Ajawa caravans that periodically visit Kissanga.

This Chief Banashaki, ruined by these raids, and unable to obtain redress from the Portuguese authorities, went to Zanzibar, as Sir John Kirk has reported to your Lordship, to seek assistance from the Sultan. His Highness, as I see from Sir John Kirk's officially published letters, offered a friendly intervention with a view to check these Maviti raids.

But I am told that this Chief then took up his residence near to Mikindany, and thence dispatched messengers and goods to the Makangwara country, inciting them against the Maviti, who had been his ruin, and who are now settled at Chivario, on the upper waters of the Mosalo River.

This appears to have been only too successful, and a Makangwara force was organized, which may eventually reach the Maviti, against whom they have been directed, but who, with the usual indiscrimination of a savage tribe, are capturing or killing all on their way, and have already proved the destruction of one of our most flourishing mission stations.

It is a dangerous instrument to set in motion, and though intended as a remedy, it threatens to be as bad as the disease.

With respect to the Slave Trade from Tunghi Bay, which the Governor-General seemed to suspect was carried on to a great extent, I can only say that I saw little evidence of it.

The two great routes are, as I have previously pointed out, to Lindy and Kilwa in Zanzibar territory, and to Kissanga in Mozambique territory. What parties of slaves arrive between Cape Delgado and Masimbwa are but off-shoots from the former route.

I trust your Lordship will approve of my proceedings upon this journey.

Inclosure in No. 89.

The Rev. C. Maples to Consul O'Neill.

My dear Sir,

Newala, Sunday, September 24, 1882, 7 P.M.

YOUR man has just arrived. I am alive and well, but unable to move from bad sprained leg. On the 13th September I left Masasi with five men to try and obtain an interview with the Makangwara where they were encamped 45 miles off, near Magigi. On the 14th we saw their foot-marks in the road towards Masasi; we walked on to Nduika, and then saw vacated "vibanda" as of a very large body of them. We immediately turned back, hoping to reach Masasi in time to give the alarm and be with Mr. Porter at the crisis. We walked 37 miles through the night and reached Agaga (4 miles from Masasi), and saw, as we believed, the whole village in volumes of smoke. We at once supposed all was lost, the people caught and enslaved, and Mr. Porter alone left, for they never kill a white man. All of a sudden, when we had decided to march on at whatever risks, we were surrounded, and all the five men were felled to the ground, while a spear was pointed at the heart of each; fear of my white face, and their well-known superstitions about Europeans, prevented anything further. I kept my eyes steadily fixed on the men who were holding their spears over mine. We claimed space

for words, and they said, "Go on to the town." We got up, and I wended a little way, but then, thinking that it was a road rushing on our fate, I thought to try and make a détour so as to avoid Masasi and the Makangwara, and, with these five men, endeavour to seek refuge for them and for any other fugitives who might have been lucky enough to escape here at Newala. I arrived here on Sunday, the 17th, at 10 o'clock, having tasted no food since Thursday. We now feel pretty sure that our own village is saved, that terms have been accepted, and that our own people are redeemed; but all the other people have run away, all their houses and villages burnt, and their food destroyed and carried off. Only rumours as yet have reached us; no one from here dares to go many miles away. I dispatched men on Thursday, and we expect them back hourly. People here are all in hiding; no one dares to stand against the Makangwara. I am amongst friends; don't trouble to come; short commons and a very painful sprained leg are my worst ills; Matola does all he can; I am only anxious about my colleague Porter and our village; it is almost certain that none of them have been killed, and probably very few of the Yaos and Makuas of the district. The Makangwara may have been from 300 to 500 strong. We do not think the Makangwara have yet left Masasi. I sent to Porter on Thursday to tell him to send men at once to carry me thither. A great many Masasi fugitives are here, but not from amongst our people. Of course it is a very serious business, but might have been much worse. I have told you all I know at present; it is maddening not being able to get there and learn all; it was maddening also to have been outdone by the Makangwara and passed by them in that way; but Porter had very full instructions, and so, had I been there, I could not have done more than I trust he will be found to have done. Our policy was to save the lives and from a second slavery at the price of every single bit of cloth, beads, personal property, &c., if necessary. Very many thanks to you for sending, but be easy about us; all danger to life of our people is, I feel convinced, past.

This letter is written in haste and under difficulties, but please get it to Zanzibar if you possibly can with all dispatch. I forgot to say one man lies here who escaped from the hill above our houses at Masasi on Friday night, and saw that only two of our own houses were burnt down, and that matters were going on peacefully; that is to say, cloth was being given out and accepted, and messengers were passing backwards and forwards between our Sinkali and the house where our enemies had established themselves. I need hardly say that, had we thought for one moment on that Friday morning that it was possible that we might have been mistaken in believing our village to have been burnt to the ground, and our people to have been pursued and captured in all directions, I should never be writing to you from Newala to-day. Our men twice climbed trees and hills to be quite certain, and on each occasion I believe they were honestly convinced that nothing was left but smoking ruins.

When more is known you will doubtless have the fullest account. Meanwhile, let me again assure you of our safety. I beg you not to trouble to come.

If you can come to Masasi on a friendly visit on your way back, we shall be delighted to give you welcome.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) CHAUNCY MAPLES.

P.S.—You can greatly serve me by getting this letter to Zanzibar, and thus letting the Bishop know our position. Seyid Barghash ought to be early acquainted with it: there will be a terrible famine.

C. M.

No. 90.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received December 12.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, November 9, 1882.

WITH reference to the subject of my despatches of the 14th and 31st August respectively, relating to the free emigration of blacks from the district of Ibo to the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nos Bé, I have the honour to report that during my absence on my late journey the French gun-boat "Pique" arrived at Mozambique, bringing with her a number of blacks who had completed different periods of service in those Colonies.

These natives, I am informed, were nearly all Makuas, natives of this coast.

They probably form a part of the *engagés* who have been transported of late years

from the Grand Comoro to the French Colonies, but who were originally carried to that island from this coast as slaves.

The object of landing them in Mozambique, well paid, fed, and clothed, is apparently that they may induce their fellow-countrymen to emigrate under the conditions of the scheme.

On my arrival at Ibo on the 17th October I found the "Pique" at anchor in that port. The object of her visit was, I was told, to land some of these natives there, and to complete the final arrangements with the agent and the local authorities respecting the care and the shipment of the natives engaged.

The day after my arrival she left for Mayotte and Nos Bé, at which places, I was informed by Major Raymond, Governor of Ibo, arrangements have been made for the appointment of Portuguese Consuls to see that the conditions of the Convention regulating this emigration were properly carried out.

In a general conversation with the Governor he said that he anticipated there would be considerable difficulty at first in inducing the natives to emigrate, but that he believed this difficulty would greatly diminish after the return of the first batch, if the reports of their treatment, pay, &c., were such as to tempt others to follow their example.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 91.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received January 16, 1883.)

(Extract.)

Mozambique, November 22, 1882.

IT is my fixed opinion that before we can pretend to possess a complete knowledge of the Slave Trade as it exists upon the Mozambique coast, a more thorough acquaintance of the working of its various branches, and of the field upon which it is carried on, is absolutely necessary.

A great part of this field is to the westward, and in the immediate vicinity of the Nyassa. Creditable reports respecting that portion may be safely left to our missionaries and others who are settling in the neighbourhood of the lake.

But there lies a vast extent of country between the Lakes Nyassa and Shirwa and the coast, almost completely unknown except as a favourite field of slave and ivory dealers.

Until this has been traversed, its general features, and the various routes through it roughly laid down, and some knowledge gained of those who inhabit it, no one can lay claim to more than a remote and uncertain knowledge of the Slave Trade that is carried on in it, and no check, either by the advance of legitimate trade or otherwise, can be given to the Slave Traffic.

I have laid my hand to this work, and desire to carry it out. I therefore propose, and request your Lordship's approval of, the following plan:—

Leaving Mozambique about the end of May or beginning of June next, I propose to proceed to the Blantyre district via Quillimane and Chiré, and then endeavour to push up the eastern side of the Lake Kilwa or Shirwa, through the unknown and mountainous country that flanks it to the eastward, from which the slaves that arrive at the Moma and Quizungu districts appear to be chiefly drawn.

I do not conclude this from mere hearsay. In my despatch of the 19th November last year, I reported to your Lordship that, during my stay at Namurôla, 13 slaves, chiefly children, were brought in from beyond the Ligonya River, or from the west-south-westward, which is the very district of which I am now speaking.

In passing through this country, I hope to lay down the geographical features and conspicuous points of the mountain range that forms the water-parting between the coast drainage system and that of Lake Kilwa. Arriving at the north extremity of the lake, I shall cross the Lujenda and visit the Nyassa. Thence it is my ambition to force my way to the coast by the hitherto untraversed route that passes through the Maua country, being guided as to the point of my arrival at the coast by circumstances.

This is the general outline of my plan, which I shall use every means in my power to carry out. It is impossible to lay down my route with more certainty, as much must depend upon the difficulties encountered.

In carrying out this journey I pass through much new country, and, naturally, the information gained upon it will be in great part geographically interesting and valuable.

Under these circumstances, I think I may not unreasonably hope to obtain from the Royal Geographical Society a pecuniary grant, to aid me in the payment of the expenses, that otherwise will fall entirely upon my own purse.

I venture to indulge in the hope that your Lordship's influence may be used with the Council of that Society to grant the request I am making to that effect.

For the purposes which I have above explained, I therefore beg that I may be granted leave of absence from June to October next, inclusive.

This journey will not entail as long an absence from my post as if I were returning to England.

I do not anticipate an absence of more than four months, and as I shall be for several intervals in that time—whilst at Blantyre and on the Nyassa—within postal communication of England and Mozambique, I beg that your Lordship will permit me to leave in charge of the Consulate Mr. William Philippi, agent of the house of Messrs. Hansing and Co., as Pro- or Acting Consul, as your Lordship may direct.

No. 92.

Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 31, 1883.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 22nd November, in which you request leave of absence to enable you to visit the districts lying south and east of the Lake Nyassa.

I am to state to you, in reply, that his Lordship accedes to your request, and authorizes you to undertake the journey in question, on the understanding that you do so in your private capacity, and not as Her Majesty's Consul.

You are entitled to six months' leave on full pay, and you will be at liberty to commence it at the time most suitable for the expedition you have in view. You will report the dates of your departure and return to your post, and you will place Mr. William Philippi in charge of Her Majesty's Consulate, as Acting British Consul, during your absence.

I am to add that his Lordship has forwarded a copy of your despatch to the Royal Geographical Society, with the intimation that the objects of your journey receive the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and that he would be glad if the support of the Society could be extended to you.

Copies of the correspondence have been forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, with instructions to inform the Portuguese Government of the objects of your journey.

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

No. 93.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received March 20.)

My Lord, *Mozambique, February 15, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to report the following disastrous occurrence at Ibo, which threatens to nip in the very bud the execution of the Convention concluded between France and Portugal for the supply of native labour to Mayotte and Nossi Bé:

On or about the 16th ultimo the French man-of-war "Boursaint" arrived at Ibo, carrying a M. Bandronet, a planter of Mayotte.

A few days after there arrived from Mayotte the steamer "Émile Éloise," specially chartered for the conveyance of the "free emigrants" from that district.

I am informed that the arrival of these vessels caused great excitement among the natives of the place. It was known that they had come to convey native labourers to the French Colonies, and it would seem that the natives absolutely refused to credit the statements that only willing emigrants were to be taken.

The notion that an authorized Slave Trade upon a large scale was about to be undertaken appears to have taken possession of them.

Acting under this impression, and determined to resist what they believed to be an unwarrantable encroachment upon the liberty of late years granted to them, they

assembled in large numbers, armed, and (I am told) attempted to disarm the sentries on guard.

The whole detachment was then called out, and they were fired upon by order of the Commandant of the force.

Between twenty and thirty were killed, and a considerable number wounded.

There was then an almost general flight from Ibo to the mainland, and a large proportion of the natives have left the island.

The "Boursaint" then left for Zanzibar, and the "Émile Éloise" came down here to report the occurrence, and afterwards returned to Mayotte, not having obtained, it is unnecessary to say, a single labourer.

This is the sad commencement—if not also the termination—to a scheme that was worked out, as I have said before, under an entire misconception of the native mind, and the condition of native affairs, in the district of Ibo.

The recollection of slavery and the Slave Trade in that district is far too vivid, as well as the well-known fact that even now it is the terminal point of a great slave route, to permit the native to accept the idea of a "free emigration."

Knowing full well that a "spontaneous emigration" was an absurdity, they could see nothing in the large preparations that were being made for shipments but an authorized Slave Trade. Hence the disturbance, and its unhappy consequences.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

TURKEY.

No. 94.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 13.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 4, 1882.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to state that I have been informed at the Sublime Porte that a reply has been received from Angora on the subject of the slave-girl Hosheida, from which it appears that her master refuses to agree to her manumission.

Orders have, however, been again sent to the local authorities to the effect that, the slave in question being a mulatto girl, they should act according to the provisions of the Slave Trade Convention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 95.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 18.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 9, 1882.

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship of the 4th January last, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship herewith a copy of a despatch from the Acting British Vice-Consul at Angora on the subject of the slave-girl Hosheida.

Your Lordship will perceive that, in view of the girl's refusal to leave the Vice-Consulate before receiving her freedom, Mr. Gatheral announces his intention to attend the Administrative Council officially, and to propose that a deputation from that Council should have an interview with the girl at the Vice-Consulate, and, if they fail to persuade her to return to her former master, give her her papers of manumission without further delay.

I have addressed a despatch to Mr. Gatheral approving the course he proposes to adopt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 95.

Acting Vice-Consul Gatheral to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Angora, March 30, 1882.

I MADE an official call on Wednesday last on the Acting Governor-General in reference to the slave-girl for some time refuged in this Vice-Consulate. His Excellency proposed that I should send the girl to the Government House, but I informed him that I could not undertake such a responsibility, the girl being unwilling to leave the Vice-Consulate unless she obtains beforehand her papers of manumission. The Ali Bey, or Chief of Police, suggested that force should be used, which his Excellency disclaimed. His Excellency requested me to bring the girl with me on Monday to the Government House, when she will be examined before the Administrative Council, and if unwilling to return to her former master, she would at once have her manumission papers signed, sealed, and delivered to her. I am naturally afraid lest, once out of the doors, her liberty will be tampered with, and I would decline to have her leave except with her own full and free consent; at the same time, the doors are open, and she can leave when she pleases. On communicating the same evening the wishes of Hassan Pasha to the above girl, she of her own accord stated that she would not leave this Vice-Consulate to go to

the Government House or elsewhere, unless she receives her freedom. It is therefore my intention on Monday next to attend the Council officially and to propose that a deputation of the Council visit the Vice-Consulate, interview the girl, and, if they fail to persuade her to return to her master, to give her her manumission papers, all of which I trust will meet with the approval of your Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE GATHERAL.

No. 96.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 19.)

(Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, April 19, 1882, 2 P.M.

THROUGH the intervention of Mr. Gatheral, the slave-girl Hosheida at Angora has obtained her manumission papers.

No. 97.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received May 15.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, May 5, 1882.

IN his telegram to your Lordship of the 19th ultimo the Earl of Dufferin informed your Lordship that the Acting Vice-Consul at Angora had succeeded in obtaining the manumission of the slave-girl Hosheida.

I have now received a despatch from Mr. Gatheral reporting the steps he took to obtain this result.

It appears that, finding that the authorities did nothing whatever towards setting the girl free, Mr. Gatheral thought it advisable, for her welfare, to endeavour to secure her freedom by applying to her owner and persuading him to surrender her. In this he was entirely successful. The owner gave his consent, and signed the necessary paper, which, after having been registered and officially attested, was handed to the girl. Mr. Gatheral then presented the owner, Kiamil Effendi, with the sum of 7 Turkish liras, but this sum, Mr. Gatheral states, must only be regarded as a present—not as an equivalent—as the market value of the girl was £ T. 25.

I have addressed a despatch to Mr. Gatheral, expressing to him my approval of the way in which he has brought this long-pending affair to a satisfactory conclusion, informing him at the same time that I have brought it to your Lordship's notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 98.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 23, 1882.

I HAVE had under my consideration Mr. Wyndham's despatch, dated the 5th instant, reporting the circumstances under which the Acting Vice-Consul at Angora had succeeded in obtaining the manumission of the slave-girl Hosheida; and I have now to express to you my concurrence in the approval which Mr. Wyndham has conveyed to Mr. Gatheral of his proceedings in this matter.

It is, however, to be borne in mind that the owners of slaves who may take refuge in Her Majesty's Embassy or Consulates, and establish a claim to liberation, are not necessarily entitled to payment either by way of a present or as compensation for the value of the manumitted slave.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 99.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received July 3.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 26, 1882.

AT the end of last month I received a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Bengazi, informing me that two ships, with slaves on board, had left that port for Salonica and Scala Nuova.

I have the honour to state that I lost no time in informing the Sublime Porte of the fact, and I was assured, in reply, that notice would be at once given to the proper Department.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 100.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 6, 1882.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 26th ultimo, reporting that two ships, with slaves on board, had left Bengazi for Salonica and Scala Nuova. I should be glad to learn what steps the Porte has taken in consequence of the information which was given them of this fact.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 101.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, August 7, 1882.

I HAVE received through Mr. Consul-General Blunt a copy of the despatch addressed by him to your Excellency on the 21st ultimo, reporting the circumstances attending the capture and manumission at Salonica of four female slaves who had been secretly brought there from Bengazi;* and I have to request that you will express to the Porte the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have heard of the active steps taken in this matter by Ghalib Pasha.

I have to add that I have caused the proceedings of Mr. Blunt and of Mr. Acting Consul Vadala on the occasion in question to be approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 102.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord,

Therapia, August 5, 1882.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 6th ultimo, on the subject of the reported exportation of slaves from Bengazi in two Ottoman vessels to Salonica and Scala Nuova, your Lordship will have received the copy of Mr. Blunt's despatch of the 21st ultimo, reporting that one of these vessels, the "Murad Gheul Bakri," had arrived at Salonica, that the authorities there had manumitted four of the slaves captured, and had also seized the vessel which had brought them, and imprisoned the captain.

I have expressed to the Sublime Porte my satisfaction at the energy shown by the Vali, Ghalib Pasha, on this occasion, and have received an assurance that it is the earnest wish of the Ottoman Government to execute faithfully the provisions of the Anglo-Turkish Slave Trade Convention.

Previous to the reception of Mr. Blunt's despatch, and in compliance with the

instructions contained in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch, I had again called the attention of the Ottoman Government to this case, and was informed that no reply had as yet been received from either Ghalib Pasha or from the Vali of the Archipelago to the inquiries that had been addressed to them. Those inquiries have, however, been renewed at my instance, and I will not fail to acquaint your Lordship with the information I may be able to obtain with regard to the second vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 103.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received August 27.)

My Lord,

Therapia, August 20, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day addressed a note to the Sublime Porte in the terms of your Lordship's despatch of the 7th instant, with reference to the capture and manumission of four female slaves at Salonica.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 104.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, September 7, 1882.

I HAVE received from Mr. Acting Consul Moncrieff his despatch dated the 4th ultimo,* of which he has forwarded a copy to your Lordship, reporting that the sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude pronounced on Ali Kassim for the murder of a slave-girl has been confirmed; and I have to request that you will express to the Porte the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the action taken by them in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 105.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received September 18.)

My Lord,

Therapia, September 7, 1882.

WITH reference to my two previous despatches of the 5th and 20th ultimo, respecting the exportation of slaves from Bengazi to Salonica and Scala Nuova, I have the honour to state that the Vali of Smyrna has reported to the Imperial Government that on the arrival of one of the suspected vessels at the latter port, she was, at the instance of the British Consular Agent, thoroughly examined, but that nothing was found on board of her beyond a cargo of salt. His Excellency adds, however, that this vessel touched at Tchesmé before arriving at Scala Nuova.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 106.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received November 27.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, November 17, 1882.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 7th August last, on the subject of four African slaves brought to Salonica on the Ottoman vessel "Murad Giul," commanded by Hassan Ibadi, I have the honour to forward herewith to your Lordship a copy of a further Report on this case which I have received from Mr. Consul-General Blunt.

* No. 114.

In this despatch he states that the sentence against Hassan Ibadi, pronounced by the Court of First Instance, having been appealed against, the case has been retried before the principal Court of criminal as well as civil jurisdiction in the vilayet, and that the substance of the sentence pronounced by the lower has been confirmed by the upper Tribunal.

I have conveyed to the Sublime Porte an expression of my satisfaction with the conduct of the Vali Ghalib Pasha, as well as with the impartial manner in which the judicial authorities have conducted the prosecution of Hassan Ibadi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 106.

Consul-General Blunt to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Salonica, October 17, 1882.

IN my despatch of the 21st July I reported to your Lordship that the four African slaves who were secretly brought to Salonica on board the Ottoman merchant-vessel "Murad Giul," commanded by Hassan Ibadi, had been liberated, and the said vessel and her captain handed over to the judicial authorities for trial.

I have now the honour to further report to your Lordship that the "Bedayet-Medjliss" (Court of First Instance), which tried this case, has condemned the captain, Hassan Ibadi, to the forfeiture of his vessel, and to imprisonment for one year.

The captain having obtained leave to appeal against this Judgment, the case was removed to the "Istinaff-Medjliss," the principal Court of criminal as well as civil jurisdiction in this vilayet.

This superior Court, after a trial which lasted several days, confirmed the substance of the Judgment of the inferior Court.

The sentence it pronounced condemns the captain to the confiscation of his vessel and to imprisonment, the period of which has to be determined by the Minister of Justice, inasmuch as it is not specified in the Turkish law.

The energetic proceedings of Ghalib Pasha in this case, and the impartial manner in which the judicial authorities have conducted the prosecution of Captain Hassan Ibadi, will, I think, discourage the importation of African slaves at this port.

I should add that Ghalib Pasha has requested me to convey to Her Majesty's Government his thanks for the flattering notice they have taken of his action in this matter.

I inclose copy of the despatch I have addressed to Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi relative to the conviction of Captain Hassan Ibadi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 106.

Consul-General Blunt to Acting Consul Vadala.

Monsieur,

Salonique, le 17 Octobre, 1882.

JE vous transmets ci-joint, pour votre information, copie du "Mazbata," sentence prononcée par le Tribunal d'Appel à Salonique, contre le Capitaine Hassan Ibadi, du navire marchand Ottoman "Murad Giul," impliqué dans le trafic des noirs.

Ce Jugement confirme la sentence prononcée par le Tribunal de Première Instance séquestrant le navire en question pour compte du Gouvernement Ottoman.

Il condamne aussi le Capitaine Hassan Ibadi à l'emprisonnement, mais, vu que la législation Ottomane ne détermine pas la durée de la peine, ordonne que le Tribunal demande des instructions à ce sujet au Ministère de la Justice.

Agréé, &c.
(Signé) J. E. BLUNT.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Salonica, October 17, 1882.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of the "Mazbata," or sentence pronounced by the Court of Appeal at Salonica, on Captain Hassan Ibadi, of the Ottoman merchant-vessel "Murad Giul," for complicity in the Slave Trade.

This sentence confirms that of the Court of First Instance, which forfeited the ship to the Ottoman Government.

It also condemns Captain Hassan Ibadi to imprisonment, but, as the Ottoman law does not fix the length of the punishment, it orders the Court to ask for instructions on the point from the Minister of Justice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

No. 107.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received December 4.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, November 27, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 5th ultimo a negro slave-woman took refuge at the British Vice-Consulate at Angora, claiming British protection until her freedom could be obtained.

Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Binns reports that on the 18th instant, the requisite papers having been obtained, the woman was about to be liberated.

I have instructed Mr. Vice-Consul Barnham to convey to him my approval of his proceedings in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 108.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir

Foreign Office, January 9, 1883.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, copies of a correspondence, as marked in the margin,* with Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi, relating to the Slave Traffic within his district.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 109.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received February 13.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, February 2, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 9th ultimo, inclosing to me certain documents with regard to the Slave Trade at Bengazi, and to report to your Lordship that I have caused a Memorandum, of which the inclosed is a copy, to be placed by M. Marinich into the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that his Highness expressed himself as strongly opposed to this Traffic, and stated that, with a view the more to impress upon the Vali the necessity of putting a stop to a Trade which is so contrary to the Imperial orders and the Convention lately concluded between England and Turkey, he would cause orders on the subject to be sent to his Excellency the Vali of Bengazi through the channel of the Department of the Grand Vizier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

Inclosure in No. 109.

Memorandum.

L'AMBASSADE de Sa Majesté Britannique vient d'être informée que la Traite des esclaves se poursuit activement à Benghazi, et que les autorités locales ne conforment

* Nos. 111 and 112.

pas leur conduite aux dispositions des ordres Impériaux qui prohibent rigoureusement ce commerce de chair humaine.

En attirant la sérieuse attention de la Sublime Porte sur un état de choses qui est contraire aux stipulations de la Convention relative à la suppression de la Traite des nègres, conclue dernièrement entre l'Angleterre et la Turquie, l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique prie la Sublime Porte de vouloir bien donner des ordres au Vali de Benghazi afin que son Excellence fasse tout ce qui dépend de lui pour mettre une fin à ce trafic illicite et anti-humain.

Le 25 Janvier, 1883.

(Translation.)

HER Majesty's Embassy has received information that the Slave Trade is being actively carried on at Bengazi, and that the local authorities do not follow the spirit of the Imperial orders, which absolutely forbid the traffic in human flesh.

In calling the serious attention of the Sublime Porte to a state of things which is contrary to the stipulations of the Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade recently concluded between England and Turkey, Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy begs the Sublime Porte to be good enough to give the Vali of Bengazi orders to do all he can to put an end to this illegal and inhuman traffic.

January 25, 1883.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Bengazi*.

No. 110.

Acting Consul Vadalà to Earl Granville.—(Received June 15.)

My Lord,

Bengazi, May 30, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that I to-day addressed the Ambassador of Her Majesty at the Porte respecting the clandestine embarkation from Bengazi, for the Levant, of twenty-four black slaves on board two Ottoman vessels.

I have not failed to at once bring this fact to the knowledge of the Consulates of Salonica, Smyrna, and Scala Nuova, inasmuch as I believe that the intended destination of the slaves in question is in one of the said ports, or in the capital of the Ottoman Empire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. VADALÀ.

No. 111.

Consul Wood to Earl Granville.—(Received December 30.)

(Extract.)

Bengazi, December 8, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a letter I have addressed the Vali of Bengazi, concerning the clandestine shipment of slaves on board the Ottoman vessel "Chain Bahri," Captain Mehmet Edib Aghadaki, bound for Salonica, demanding the punishment of the two native boatmen who conveyed the slaves on board.

Being only informed of this shipment of slaves some days after it took place, so secretly was the operation carried out I was unable to take any steps to prevent it, but I at once addressed a despatch to Her Majesty's Consul-General at Salonica, in the hope

of being able to send it by some sailing vessel viâ Crete, giving him notice of the departure of the "Chain Bahri" with its human cargo, though I fear it will not reach Salonica, as we have had no communications lately with Crete, in time to enable Mr. Blunt to obtain the capture and liberation of the unfortunate negroes, though he may be in time to have the "Chain Bahri" confiscated, and her captain punished.

Your Lordship will observe in my letter to the Vali that the "Chain Bahri" set sail without the slaves, but turning back towards evening she shipped them out at sea, where they had been conveyed by the boatmen, whose punishment I have demanded.

Whilst on the subject of the Slave Traffic, I took the opportunity to warn the Vali that a great number of these slaves are said to accompany the caravan coming from Wadai, which is at present at Jalo, in order that his Excellency may be prepared to liberate them, unless, as I have remarked to his Excellency, this has not already been done by the Turkish forces posted at Ogla and Jalo for this purpose, according to the promise made by his Excellency Rashid Pasha to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople in 1876.

I made this allusion to the promise of Rashid Pasha, in the hope that it would force the Vali to take the necessary steps to confiscate the slave caravan, by proving to his Excellency that his action was closely watched and would be reported, for although in his reply, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose, his Excellency appears to be very willing to exert himself in this matter, I felt as certain, had he been left to himself, that he would not have taken any active measures, as I was sure that the only instructions given to the Turkish forces at Jalo and Ogla are to collect revenue by every means in their power, and that they have no orders regarding the confiscation of the slaves; this latter assertion of mine has been corroborated in that portion of his Excellency's letter, where it is said, "on écrira au Caïmakan d'Oudjla et Djalon pour attirer son attention à ce sujet et de faire ce qui sera nécessaire désormais."

Were I confident of any good resulting from a journey at this time of year to Ogla and Jalo, I would be ready to start in a week's time, but fearing that I should only arrive at those places after the separation of the caravans into small bodies, and because the slave-owners are fully aware that they cannot take their human merchandize into Egypt, on account of the late events in that country, without risking severe punishment, besides the certain loss of all their property, I am satisfied that I shall be better able to further the object in view, *i.e.*, the liberation of slaves, by watching at Bengazi and Derna, the only two outlets for slave-dealers on the coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 111.

Consul Wood to Hadji Rachid Pasha.

Excellence,

Bengazi, le 5 Décembre, 1882.

C'EST avec le plus grand regret que j'ai à signaler à votre Excellence que l'horrible Trafic en Esclaves entre Bengazi et les différentes échelles de l'Empire Ottoman a commencé à prendre un nouvel élan.

Le 15 Novembre neuf esclaves mâles ont été embarqués clandestinement pour Salonique sur le voilier Ottoman "Chain Bahri," Capitaine Mehmet Edib Aghadaki.

Ce bâtiment, il est vrai, est sorti du port de Bengazi sans les esclaves, mais, retournant sur ses pas, il les a ramassés au large, où ils avaient été menés par une petite embarcation appartenant à des bateliers indigènes, nommés Sheglouf-el-Ghassar et Yusef Jaouda.

Ayant appris ce fait trop tard pour empêcher ces misérables d'accomplir leur but, je prie votre Excellence de punir ces deux bateliers avec la sévérité qu'ils méritent, puisque ce Trafic est prohibé par des Traités spéciaux entre la Turquie et la Grande-Bretagne, et que de nombreux Firmans de Sa Majesté Impériale invitent les Gouverneurs-Généraux des vilayets de faire respecter les lois à ce sujet.

Quant au capitaine du "Chain Bahri," je suis persuadé que les autorités à Salonique, à la suite de mes informations, useront envers lui la même sévérité dont ils ont puni le Capitaine Husséin Ibady, du navire Ottoman "Murad Gul Bahri." Ce dernier ayant débarqué des esclaves apportés de Bengazi fut condamné par le Tribunal de Première Instance à l'emprisonnement et à la confiscation de son navire pour compte du Gouvernement Ottoman, laquelle sentence fut ensuite confirmée par la Cour d'Appel de Salonique.

En outre, je me fais un devoir de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence qu'il

est rapporté qu'une grande quantité d'esclaves accompagne la caravane venant du Wadaï, laquelle, il peut se faire, est déjà sur le chemin d'Ogla et Jalou à Bengazi, afin que votre Excellence puisse prendre les mesures nécessaires pour arrêter les esclaves arrivant au littoral, si cela n'a pas été déjà fait par les troupes de Sa Majesté le Sultan, qui sont en garnison à ces deux oasis, expressément pour confisquer ces caravanes d'esclaves selon la promesse faite en 1876 par son Excellence Rachid Pacha à l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique à Constantinople.

Veillez, &c.
(Signé) CECIL G. WOOD.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

Bengazi, December 5, 1882.

IT is with the greatest regret that I have to notify to your Excellency that the horrible Traffic in Slaves between Bengazi and the different ports of the Ottoman Empire has begun to assume fresh vigour.

On the 15th November nine male slaves were secretly shipped for Salonica on board the Ottoman vessel "Chain Bahri," Captain Mehmet Edib Aghadaki.

This vessel, it is true, left the port of Bengazi without slaves on board, but, putting back afterwards, she picked them up at sea, where they had been brought by means of a small boat belonging to native boatmen, named Sheglouf-el-Ghassar and Yusef Jaouda.

As I learnt this fact too late to enable me to prevent these wretches from accomplishing their object, I beg your Excellency to punish the two boatmen with the severity that they deserve, since this Traffic is prohibited by special Treaties entered into between Turkey and Great Britain, and also because numerous Firmans of His Imperial Majesty instruct the Governors-General of vilayets to take steps for causing the laws on this subject to be held in respect.

As for the captain of the "Chain Bahri," I am convinced that the authorities at Salonica, from the information that I have afforded them, will punish him with the same severity that they used towards Captain Hussein Ibady, of the Ottoman ship "Murad Gul Bahri." This last-named individual, having landed some slaves brought from Bengazi, was condemned by the Tribunal of First Instance to imprisonment and to the confiscation of his ship to the Ottoman Government, which sentence was duly confirmed by the Court of Appeal at Salonica.

I also conceive it to be my duty to inform your Excellency that it is reported that a large number of slaves are with the caravan coming from Wadaï, which, it is probable, is now on the road from Ogla and Jalou to Bengazi, in order that your Excellency may take the necessary measures for preventing the slaves arriving on the coast, if they have not already been taken by the troops of His Majesty the Sultan, who, according to the promise made in 1876 by his Excellency Rashid Pasha to Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, are stationed at the two oasis above mentioned with the special object of confiscating slave caravans.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 111.

Hadji Rachid Pasha to Consul Wood.

(Traduction.)

M. le Consul,

*Bengazi, le 30 Novembre
12 Décembre, 1882.*

J'AI l'honneur d'accuser réception de la lettre de votre bienveillance datée du 5 Décembre, 1882, relative au sujet des neuf esclaves qui ont été embarqués clandestinement en date du 15 Novembre, 1882, sur le voilier du Capitaine Mehmet Edib Aghadaki, pour Salonique, et au sujet de la punition de leurs entrepreneurs, plus, de faire ce que sera nécessaire au sujet des esclaves nègres qui accompagnent la caravane venant (ce qu'on dit) de Wadaï, qui a été transmise au Conseil-Général du vilayet.

On télégraphiera à Salonique par la voie de Crète pour l'arrestation de ces susdits esclaves.

On a fait venir les bateliers nommés Sheglouf-el-Ghassar et Yusef Jaouda pour leurs faire subir le jugement, et de les punir selon la conséquence du jugement, l'affaire qui concerne à ces susdits nommés est transmise à la section pénale du Tribunal de Première Instance.

On a transmis la partie de l'affaire concernant aux esclaves qui accompagnent

la caravane (ce qu'on dit) de Wadaï, à la Direction Centrale des Polices, pour qu'elle surveille et arrête, que si ces susdits esclaves se trouvent accompagner la caravane, selon l'écrit, et de faire l'arrestation et la confiscation des entreprenants et les esclaves pour les consigner aux autorités.

C'est pour cela encore on écrira au Caimacan d'Oudjla et Jalo pour attirer ses attentions à ce sujet, et de faire ce que sera nécessaire désormais.

Désormais, pour ne pas laisser le moyen aux bateliers d'accomplir leur but misérable en enlevant et en embarquant des esclaves sur les vaisseaux, on a ordonné à la Municipalité pour qu'elle prend des garants de tous les bateliers.

Tout ceux-ci ont été décidé de faire ce que sera nécessaire comme on vient de produire au plus haut.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) HADJI RACHID PASHA.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Bengazi, November 30
December 13, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th December, 1882, which was transmitted to the Consul-General of the vilayet, relating to the case of the nine slaves who were secretly shipped on the 15th November, 1882, for Salonica, on Captain Mehmet Edib Aghadaki's vessel; to the punishment of the persons concerned in that transaction, and also with regard to what was necessary to be done with respect to the negro slaves accompanying the caravan reported to be coming from Wadaï.

A telegram will be sent to Salonica, viâ Crete, for the stoppage of the above-mentioned slaves.

Sheglouf-el-Ghassar and Yusef Jaouda, the boatmen implicated, were summoned to trial, and for such punishment as the result of the trial ordained. The question relating to the above-mentioned men was transmitted to the penal section of the Tribunal of the First Instance.

The question relating to the slaves accompanying the caravan alleged to be coming from Wadaï has been referred to the Central Direction of Police, so that the caravan may be watched and stopped, and if, according to report, the slaves are found in the caravan, that their arrest and confiscation, as well as that of their masters, may ensue, and both be handed over to the authorities.

In addition to the above the Kaimakam of d'Oudjla and Jalo will be written to, and his attention directed to the subject, so that in future he may take the necessary precautions.

In future the Municipality have been commanded that proper guarantees shall be taken from the boatmen, so that they will not be in a position to carry out their wretched calling of embarking slaves and placing them on vessels.

All the steps have been decided on which are above enumerated.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HADJI RASHID PASHA.

No. 112.

Mr. Currie to Consul Wood.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 8, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to state that he approves of your proceedings regarding the Traffic in Slaves in the Vilayet of Bengazi, as reported in your despatch of the 8th ultimo.

You should collect and send home any evidence obtainable which will prove the complicity of individuals in the Slave Traffic in your Consular district, in order that a demand for their punishment may be addressed to the Porte; but as regards your proposed visit to Derna, you should bear in mind the objection raised by the Porte to your going there without an escort.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 113.

Mr. Lister to Consul Wood.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 19, 1883.

WITH reference to Mr. Currie's despatch of the 8th ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to inform you that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople caused a Memorandum respecting the Slave Trade at Bengazi to be placed in the hands of the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Highness expressed himself as strongly opposed to the Traffic, and stated that, with a view to impress upon the Vali the necessity of putting a stop to a Trade which is so contrary to the Imperial orders and the Convention lately concluded between England and Turkey, he would cause orders on the subject to be sent to him through the channel of the Department of the Grand Vizier.

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

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—Jeddah.

No. 114.

Acting Consul Moncrieff to Earl Granville.—(Received August 31.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, August 4, 1882.

WITH reference to Mr. Zohrab's despatch of the 30th December, 1880, respecting the condemnation of Ali Kassim to fourteen years' penal servitude for the murder of a slave-girl, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that an order recently arrived from the Sublime Porte to the Governor-General of the Hedjaz to carry out the sentence. Accordingly, on the 22nd ultimo, Ali Kassim was marched along the bazaar with chains on his legs and a copy of the sentence and its confirmation hanging from his neck. He was the subject of much attention, and I think it is satisfactory that the sentence has been confirmed and made public at this time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

No. 115.

Acting Consul Moncrieff to Earl Granville.—(Received February 5.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, January 12, 1883.

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 year ended the 31st December, 1882.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

Inclosure in No. 115.

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 Year ended December 31, 1882.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Country.	Master's Name.	Remarks.
1882. Jan. 17	Ambàrak ..	40	Male	Zanzibar (Suàheli)	Haji Alám, baker ..	Employed in bakery; served one year. Several masters before. Left them at his own request. Complains that master wants to sell him, but not of ill-treatment. Reconciled.
Mar. 31	Marzouk ..	20	Male	Sherif Dagheed Ullah (Barakát)	.. ..	Complains of want of food, which prevents his working well, on which he is beaten. Wants to be sold. Reconciled on terms of good treatment through Omar Nassif.
Apr. 1	Abdullah ..	36	Male	Suàheli ..	Mohamed-bin-Ahmed Arichi (Mecca), Bedouin	Has been with the same master thirty years, and has been beaten by him five or six times in the last seven. He has a wife in his master's house, whom he wishes to leave there. Been married four years; no children. Reconciled with wife and master.
Apr. 2	Saïd . ..	60 and upwards	Male	Suàheli ..	Saïd Mustapha, Jeddah ..	Works for 5 piastres a-day carrying lime and stones, hired out by his master. When his master does not feed him he keeps the money; otherwise he is fed, his master keeping the money. Works three or four days a-week; has to beg when there is none. Is too old to work. Has a wife (see below, Khalima).
Apr. 2	Khalima ..	30 about	Female	Suàheli ..	Saïd Mustapha, Jeddah ..	No complaint. Master swears that Saïd receives whatever remains from the family food, and always gets enough; that he does not work out of the house on master's account. He was, two days before he came to Consulate, away all day, and when he returned was asked where he had been. He said working, and produced 6 piastres. 2 piastres were taken from and 4 left to him. He had his food as well. That the woman is not Saïd's wife. Saïd states he had been without food fifteen days when he came here. This is, of course, untrue, and his condition is good. Reconciled in Consulate.
Apr. 12	Shitara ..	17	Female	Farowia ..	Saïdi Effendi	Liberated by the late Saïd Effendi, head of Custom-house, on his death-bed. Liberation ticket withheld, and has not received 20% left her by Saïd Effendi. Put in house of Acting Kaimakam. Liberation completed, and 25% paid to her.
May 16	Mursal ..	25	Male	Baia Soudan ..	Ataik (Bedouin), pearl diver	Complains of being flogged, and starved, and kept without clothes. Sent to Kaimakam. Reconciled, and to receive wages.
May 16	Alimas ..	12	Male	Abyssinia ..	Ali Belisa	His master beats him because he cannot carry large sacks of flour. On further investigation, the boy appeared to be kindly treated, and peace was made between him and his master. An eye will be kept on him.
May 19	Dilferragh ..	15	Female	Galla ..	Saïdi Effendi, late Nazr, was bought for his mother	Complains that she is beaten every day by the Nazr's widow, and was yesterday tied up and severely beaten. Her mistress' son has threatened her with a knife. Taken away from mistress; is on wages at Kaimakam's.
May 20	Maghood ..	30	Male	Takroorie ..	Atayeh-el-Sambughi ..	Complains of bad treatment, and shows a wound on the head, which he states was given him with a knife by his master. Sent by Kaimakam to Atiah boatman, whom he serves on wages.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Country.	Master's Name.	Remarks.
1882 May 24	Salim ..	20	Male	Soodan ..	Ahmet-aboo-Nuzzar ..	Carries water; too much work, and gets beaten. Chiefly complains of work. Thinks he could get work if freed. Reconciled; is to receive wages.
May 26	Saad ..	20	Male	Soodan ..	Seifan, of Khatem tribe ..	Master beats him when he does not get work. Master deals in sheep. His work is stone and lime carrying. Reconciled; is to receive wages.
June 6	Amina ..	30	Female	Abyssinia ..	Omar Saïd ..	Complains of being with her master nine years, by whom she got three children, out of which two died and one is alive. Master beats her and does not feed her properly. Sent to Kaïmakam; ordered to be liberated. On 14th come back to the Consulate, not being liberated. Afterwards left the Consulate, complaining of want of a husband.
June 6	Bilal ..	25	Male	Soodan ..	Rajah-bin-Masud, of the Zubaid tribe	Master beats them and gives no proper food. Makes them work hard pearl-diving. Reconciled; to receive wages.
	Marzook ..	18	Male	Zangia ..	Ditto.	
July 13	Faraj ..	20	Male	Zangia ..	Ditto.	Being twenty years with her master, complains of being tired of work; no complaint of food or clothes. Is sometimes beaten. Amiable reconciliation.
	Bakhita ..	30	Female	Suàheli ..	Md. Yamani ..	
July 22	Godam Khair..	22	Female	Jengee ..	Awud, slave broker at Jed-dah	Complain of ill-treatment. Awud being a Persian subject, they were sent to Persian Vice-Consul, who reports that they went to Mecca of their own accord.
	Johar ..	20	Male	Soodan Wango	Ditto.	
Aug. 6	Mahbrook ..	45	Male	Suàheli ..	The stepmother (Turkish subject) of Omar Bakhita (British subject)	Showed signs of extremely bad treatment from Omar Bakhita. Latter made to pay 10% for benefit of Mahbrook, who was liberated by Kaïmakam.
Aug. 6	Hasina ..	26 (about)	Female	Guraghia, from Abyssinia	Haji Hossein Sherazi, locksmith	Abused and threatened by her master. Mohamed Hossein, husband of her sister, took charge of her.
Nov. 3	Mahbrookh ..	40	Male	Suàheli ..	Selim, of tribe Beni-Jabar ..	Is old and tired. Not beaten, but abused. Reconciled.
Nov. 3	Mahboob ..	25	Male	Takroorie ..	Claimed by Abdul Ghani ..	Complains that he is not owned by him. To work on wages with Abdul Ghani, from whom a guarantee is taken.
Nov. 11	Hossein ..	30	Male	Soodan ..	Mohamed-bin-Sobah Rabigh (Bedouin)	Complains of hard work and no clothes and food. Wants to be slave in Consulate. Ran away from Consulate.

(Signed)

LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

TURKEY. (Consular)—Salonica.

No. 116.

Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Salonica, July 21, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship, copy of the Report, with four inclosures, which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople on the subject of the proceedings of the local

authorities with regard to the capture and manumission of four African female slaves who were recently brought here in an Ottoman merchant-vessel from Bengazi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 116.

Consul-General Blunt to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Salonica, July 21, 1882.

ON the 10th ultimo I received a despatch, of which the inclosed is a translated copy, from the Acting British Consul at Bengazi, relative to the smuggling on board two Ottoman merchant-vessels of twenty-four African slaves to be sold at Salonica and Scala Nuova.

I immediately brought the substance of this communication under the notice of the Governor-General, Ghalib Pasha, in a letter, copy of which is inclosed. His Excellency gave the necessary orders for the search of the vessels in question, should they arrive at this port.

One of these two vessels, the "Murad Giul-Bahry," Captain Hassan Ibadi, arrived here the day after my communication to the Pasha. It was at once visited and searched by a Government official, but no slaves were found on board.

The following night the harbour police, who had been instructed by the Pasha to keep a strict watch, seized a boat carrying four slaves who were about to be landed. These slaves were taken to the konak, and notice was sent to the Consulate of their discovery and capture.

Subsequent inquiries made by the authorities, in presence of my agent, showed that the slaves in question had been brought here in the "Murad Giul-Bahry," with six other slaves, who, it appears, were landed at some point on the Gulf Coast before the vessel arrived in this port; that when the search took place the four slaves were hidden in a part of the vessel specially arranged for their concealment; and that almost immediately after the search they were transferred, disguised in men's clothes, to another Ottoman merchant-vessel, from which they were subsequently removed into the boat for the purpose of being landed.

When these facts were submitted to the Governor-General his Excellency forthwith ordered the seizure of the "Murad Giul-Bahry" and the arrest of her captain, and referred the matter to the Administrative Council, which, I have the satisfaction to report, at once decided that the four slaves should be liberated and furnished with letters of manumission, and that the captain of the "Murad Giul-Bahry" should be prosecuted.

His Excellency Ghalib Pasha has furnished me with certified copies of the above decision and letters of manumission, the translations of which are herewith inclosed.

Your Lordship will perceive that the four manumitted slaves have been distributed as domestic servants in the households of the Governor-General and two leading officials of the Local Administration.

On the whole, considering all the circumstances of the case, above all the youth of these African females, I feel that the Ottoman authorities have endeavoured to act in harmony with the IIIrd Article of the Slave Trade Treaty.

In the meantime Captain Hassan Ibadi is detained in prison, and an embargo has been placed on his vessel pending his trial, the result of which I shall not fail to report.

In conclusion, I think it right to state that Ghalib Pasha has acted with energy in this matter, and has shown, and continues to show, an earnest desire to carry out the Slave Trade Treaty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 116.

Acting Consul Vadalà to Consul-General Blunt.

(Traduction.)

Monsieur,

Bengazi, le 30 Mai, 1882.

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que dans la semaine courante sont partis de ce port :—

1. Le brick Ottoman "Murad Giul-Bahry," Capitaine Hassan Ibadi, de 143 tonnes de registre, chargé de sel avec patente nette pour Salonique.

2. La goélette Ottomane "Giul-Sheni Bahry," Capitaine Hussein Bairam, de 48 tonnes de registre, chargé de sel et avec patente nette pour Scala-Nova.

À bord du brick il a été embarqué clandestinement seize esclaves nègres, accompagnés de leurs propriétaires Arabes de Bengazi, dont l'un s'appelle Bouhama Croux, et l'autre, Abdullah-bin-Chitouan.

Il a été également embarqué sur la goélette huit esclaves nègres accompagnés par les propriétaires respectifs Arabes de Bengazi, dont l'un s'appelle Abdul Ganni Bouhammeir, et les deux autres, Muhammed Mumen Ageil et Sinudi Schaaba. J'ignore si les deux voiliers susdits se dirigent réellement—le premier à Salonique et le second à Scala-Nova, leurs ports de destination, ou bien s'ils ont l'intention de tenter le débarquement des esclaves dans quelque autre Échelle du Levant.

Quoiqu'il en soit, je ne manque pas de faire connaître la chose à l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique auprès de la Sublime Porte, aux Consuls de la Canée, Smyrne, et Scala-Nova, ainsi qu'à votre Seigneurie.

J'ai, &c.
(Signé) J. VADALÀ.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Bengazi, May 30, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that during this week the Ottoman brig "Murad Giul-Bahry," Captain Hassan Ibadi, of 143 tons register, with a cargo of salt, has left with a clean bill of health for Salonica; and the Ottoman schooner "Giul-Sheni Bahry," Captain Hussein Bairam, of 48 tons register, with a cargo of salt and with a clean bill of health for Scala-Nova, sixteen negro slaves, with their owners, Arabs of Bengazi, one of whom is named Bouhama Croux, and the other Abdullah-bin-Chitouan, embarked secretly on board the brig; eight negro slaves with their respective owners, Arabs of Bengazi, the name of one of which is Abdul Ganni Bouhammeir, and of the two others Muhammed Mumen Ageil and Sinudi Schaaba embarked on the schooner.

I do not know if the two above-mentioned vessels are really going to Salonica and to Scala-Nova, their ports of destination, or if it is their intention to attempt to land the slaves in some other port of the Levant. However this may be, I cannot omit to give this information to Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Porte, to the Consulates at Canea, Smyrna, and Scala-Nova, as well as to your Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. VADALA,

Inclosure 3 in No. 116.

Consul-General Blunt to Ghalib Pasha.

Excellence,

Salonique, le 10 Juin, 1882.

J'AI reçu par le courrier arrivé ce matin une lettre du Consulat de Sa Majesté Britannique à Bengazi datée le 30 du mois écoulé, m'annonçant que deux navires marchands sous pavillon Ottoman avaient récemment quittés ce port pour les Échelles de Salonique et Scala-Nova avec vingt-quatre esclaves noirs clandestinement embarqués à bord dans le but d'en faire le commerce.

En transmettant ci-dessous à votre Excellence un extrait de la lettre susdite donnant les noms des navires marchands et de leurs capitaines ainsi que d'autres renseignements au sujet des esclaves en question, j'aime à espérer qu'elle donnera les ordres nécessaires aux autorités compétentes pour prendre dans cette circonstance les mesures prescrites par la Convention entre Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et Sa Majesté le Sultan pour la suppression du trafic des esclaves d'Afrique.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) J. E. BLUNT.

Extrait de la Lettre du Consulat d'Angleterre à Bengazi.

Brigantine Ottomane nommée "Murad Ghiul-Bahry," de 143 tonnes, commandée par Capitaine Hassan Ibadi, chargée de sel en destination pour Salonique, ayant à bord seize esclaves noirs accompagnés de leurs deux propriétaires nommés Bouhama Croux et Abdullah-bin-Schitouan, Arabs, natifs de Bengazi.

Goélette Ottomane "Ghiul-Sheni Bahry," de 48 tonnes, commandée par Capitaine Hussein Bairam, chargée de sel en destination pour Scala-Nova, ayant à bord huit esclaves noirs accompagnés de leurs trois propriétaires nommés Abdul-Ghanni Bouhameir, Muhamed Mumen Ageil, et Sinudi Schaalia, Arabs, natifs de Bengazi.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

Salonica, June 10, 1882.

I HAVE received by this morning's post a letter from Her Majesty's Consulate at Bengazi, dated the 30th ultimo, informing me that two merchantmen, flying the Ottoman flag, have recently left that port for the ports of Salonica and Scala-Nova, with twenty-four black slaves on board for trading purposes.

In transmitting to your Excellency an extract from the above-mentioned letter, giving the names of the merchantmen and their captains, as well as other information on the subject of the slaves in question, I venture to hope that you will give the necessary orders to the proper authorities to take the measures prescribed by the Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Sultan for the suppression of the Slave Trade in Africa.

I seize, &c.

(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Extract from the Letter from the British Consulate at Bengazi.

OTTOMAN brigantine named "Murad Ghiul-Bahry," of 143 tons, commanded by Captain Hassan Ibadi, with a cargo of salt, bound for Salonica, having on board sixteen black slaves, accompanied by their two owners, named Bonhama Croux and Abdullah-bin-Schitouan, Arabs, natives of Bengazi.

Ottoman schooner "Ghiul-Sheni Bahry," of 48 tons, commanded by Captain Hussein Bairam, with a cargo of salt, bound for Scala-Nova, having eight black slaves on board, accompanied by their three owners, named Abdul-Ghanni Bouhameir, Muhamed Mumen Ageil, and Sinudi Schaaba, Arabs, natives of Bengazi.

Inclosure 4 in No. 116.

Mazbata issued by the Idaré Medjliss (Administrative Council) of Salonica respecting the case of the four female Slaves imported from Bengazi.

(Translation.)

THE other day a vessel arrived in the harbour of Salonica with a cargo of salt from some port in the vicinity of Tripoli, in Barbary, lying concealed in which there were, it was discovered, four slave-girls, whose names, and the names of whose tribes, are given below.

These girls were arrested as soon as they landed, and were handed over to the Local Government authorities to undergo an examination. From this inquiry it appears that they had been kidnapped from their native country, and carried hither and thither for the purpose of being sold.

Now, the Slave Trade being, as is well known, a forbidden traffic, it is quite clear that it is out of the question that these girls should remain any longer in a state of slavery.

As far as concerns the captain of the vessel, the matter has been referred to the judicial authorities, who will see that the law takes its accustomed course.

As regards the girls, they are henceforth to be considered as free as other free women; but at the same time, seeing that they are strangers here, and that they cannot go to the destination to which they might (under other circumstances) wish to repair, the Administrative Council of Salonica has given them to understand, through the medium of an interpreter, that they will be established here; and with a view to rescue them from their present state of poverty and misery, and to insure them an ample support and maintenance, they will be distributed as follows:—

Rahmiyé, daughter of Abdullah, to his Excellency the Governor-General; Meryem, to his Excellency the Defterdar; and the other two to his Excellency Selami Pasha; but on the distinct understanding that they should all be suitably housed and maintained.

To each of these girls is given, in the name of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, a deed of enfranchisement, in which it is announced that they are henceforth free.

Moreover, in addition to the formalities enjoined by the Sheri Law on such occasions, it has been decided to give to each of these girls a deed in conformity with the religious law. With this end in view, then, each of these girls has received a separate deed of enfranchisement, drawn up in the authorized form, and with our seal attached.

It has (also) been decided to refer the matter to the Cadi, so that, in so far as the religious law is concerned, the necessary steps be taken.

The following are the names, &c., of the slave-girls in question:—

Rahmiyé, daughter of Abdullah, inhabitant of Bendaviyé; age 13. Does not know the name of her tribe.

Meryem, native of Moutta-mama; age 14. Does not know her father's name, nor name of his tribe.

Cademla, daughter of Mehmed, native of Foura, and of the Ezmouk tribe.

Ayesha, daughter of Hadji Ahmet. Does not know the name of her native country nor of her tribe.

(Seal of the Administrative Council of Salonica.)

June $\frac{7}{19}$, 1882.

The above is a true copy of the original.

(L.S.) Administrative Council of Salonica.

June $\frac{1}{4}$, 1882.

Inclosure 5 in No. 116.

Manumission Paper delivered by the Idaré Medjliss (Administrative Council) of Salonica to each of the four African female Slaves recently imported from Bengazi.

(Translation.)

THE other day a vessel arrived in the harbour of Salonica with a cargo of salt coming from some part in the vicinity of Tripoli, in Barbary, in which it was discovered lay concealed four female slaves, named Rahmiyé, daughter of Abdullah; Meryem; Cademla, daughter of Mehmet; and Ayesha, daughter of Hadji Ahmet.

These women were arrested as soon as they landed; and, after they had been handed over to the Local Government authorities, a strict investigation of the matter was held.

From this inquiry it appears that these women had been kidnapped, each from her native country, and had been conveyed hither and thither for the purpose of being sold.

Now, the Slave Trade being, as is well known, a forbidden traffic, and it being quite evident that for these women to remain in a state of slavery, and, therefore, misery, is out of the question, it has been decided, in order to carry out in its entirety the Law which forbids the Slave Trade, and with a view to insure and protect their freedom, which they have inherited from their birth, to give each of these women, in the name of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, a separate deed of enfranchisement, so that, being no longer considered as slaves, they should be suitably and comfortably housed, and receive each an adequate maintenance.

They would then be quite as free as other free women, and would be at liberty to go where they please. This deed of enfranchisement, to which our seal is attached, is hereby given to Cademla in the same way as the others have received theirs.

(The Seal of the Administrative Council of Salonica.)

June $\frac{7}{19}$, 1882.

The above is a true copy of the original.

(L.S.) Administrative Council of Salonica.

June $\frac{1}{4}$, 1882.

No. 117.

Mr. Lister to Consul-General Blunt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 7, 1882.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, with its inclosures, dated the 21st ultimo, relative to the circumstances attending the capture and manumission at Salonica of four female slaves who had been secretly brought there from Bengazi; and I am to express to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings on the occasion in question, at the same time instructing you to convey the same to Mr. Acting Consul Vadalà for the steps taken by him in the matter.

I am to add that Her Majesty's Amhassador at Constantinople has been also requested to express to the Porte the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the active part taken by Ghalib Pasha in procuring the liberation of these slaves and the arrest of the parties concerned in their abduction.

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

No. 118.

Mr. Lister to Consul-General Blunt.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, February 21, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you copies of a despatch, and of its inclosures, from Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi,* relative to a shipment of slaves made in December last at that port on board the Ottoman vessel "Chain Bahri" for Salonica, and I am to instruct you to report to his Lordship whether you received the despatch which Mr. Wood states that he wrote to you on the subject, and what steps you took in the matter.

* No. 111.

ZANZIBAR.

No. 119.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 18, 1882.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 2, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to annex copy of correspondence and papers in the case of a slave named Zaidi, entered as a Seedee boy on board Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," which has been referred to me for my opinion by the Senior Naval Officer commanding Her Majesty ship "London."

The circumstances of this case are briefly as follows :—

On the 31st August last Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" shipped an interpreter named Seyed at Zanzibar, who was allowed, at his own request, to bring a servant with him. This servant was the slave in question, Zaidi; but it was represented to the First Lieutenant at the time that he was a free man, and it appears to have been on this ground that he was permitted on board. He was not entered on the books of the ship, but acted in a strictly private capacity.

This continued until the 7th November, when the interpreter brought up his servant Zaidi to be entered as one of the Seedee crew, and ten days later (on the 17th) a vacancy having occurred, the slave Zaidi was accordingly entered in the ship's books in the presence of and with the concurrence of the interpreter, it being still supposed by the officers of the "Seagull" that Zaidi was a free man.

On the 15th November the interpreter had been informed by Brigadier-General Mathews, Commandant of the Sultan's troops and police, that the owner of the slave Zaidi wished to have him back, and the interpreter promised to restore him.

On the 17th, the day on which he was entered on the ship's books, Zaidi went on shore in the evening and was handed over by Seyed to his master, Issa bin Madi, who used him roughly and tied him up in the barracks. Zaidi, however, not approving of this treatment, escaped from the barracks and returned to the "Seagull."

The fact now appears that Zaidi is the domestic slave of one Issa bin Madi; that the latter hired him out to the interpreter Seyed purposely for service on board the "Seagull," on condition of receiving part of his wages, and that the interpreter, in the hope apparently of profiting by the arrangement, afterwards entered him on the books as a Seedee boy. It must be remarked that the interpreter in his statement denies having declared Zaidi a free man when first taking him on board, and he also denies having consented to Zaidi being entered on the books as a Seedee boy. Captain Byles of the "Seagull," however, in his correspondence, is plain on this point, and his evidence must outweigh that of the interpreter.

Both the owner of the slave Zaidi (Issa bin Madi) and the hirer (Seyed) have served a long time in British men-of-war, and are undoubtedly well aware that domestic slaves are not permitted to take permanent service on board Her Majesty's ships, and that they were doing wrong in introducing this man Zaidi on board at all. The conduct of the interpreter in falsely representing Zaidi as a free man, or in allowing it to be so understood by the officers, is sufficient proof of this. The owner, Issa bin Madi, does not appear to have been a consenting party to the man Zaidi being entered as one of the Seedee crew, but he was well aware, as he admits himself, that Zaidi was to be employed on board the "Seagull," and he knew also that in allowing his slave to be so used he was violating the laws of the country to which the "Seagull" belonged.

The question then that appears to me to arise in this case is, whether a master, who intentionally introduces his slave into British ground, where he knows slavery is illegal, and maintains him there in slavery under the false representation that he is a free man, does not forfeit his right of possession to the slave should the latter not desire to leave the country (or ship) in which his master has placed him.

I am inclined to the view that the master has no longer any right to demand the forcible restitution of his slave under the circumstances given, and I have therefore recommended to the Senior Naval Officer that the case be referred to Government for

consideration and decision, and that the slave Zaidi, in the meantime, remain under protection of the flag.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 119.

General Mathews to Captain Brownrigg.

Sir, Zanzibar, November 19, 1881.
I HAVE the honour to report that a slave named Saidi, owned by Issa bin Madi, has entered as Seedie boy on board the "Seagull." He was serving before as interpreter's boy, "not on the ship's books," and his master, Issa bin Madi, received a portion of his pay from the interpreter of the "Seagull" a few days ago.

About four days back I saw the interpreter, and told him that Issa bin Madi wished his slave to leave the ship.

The interpreter told me that he would at once give him leave. Lieutenant Graham, who was present, told me that the slave's having leave lay with the interpreter, as he was not on the ship's books.

The interpreter's duty was to inform him, so that he would know about it.

The day before yesterday Saidi was brought on shore by the interpreter and given over to his master about 9 P. M.

The slave at the time was drunk, and insulted his master who brought him to me. I ordered him to be placed in confinement until the morning, as he was unfit to be allowed to go home, being drunk and riotous; giving trouble in the barracks, he had to be tied up, as the handcuffs were in use.

In the morning when the guards were being relieved he managed to escape, got into a canoe and was taken on board the "Seagull," and is now kept on board as Seedie boy, having rated him from interpreter's boy.

His master, Issa bin Madi, has asked me to apply to you as Senior Officer at Zanzibar, to allow his slave Saidi to be returned to him, as he does not wish him to sail in the "Seagull."

I have, &c.
(Signed) LLOYD W. MATHEWS,
Officer in Command of the Sultan of Zanzibar's Troops.

Inclosure 2 in No. 119.

Orders addressed to Commander Byles.

Memo. "London," at Zanzibar, November 19, 1881.
IN reference to the attached letter dated the 19th instant from Brigadier-General Mathews, commanding the Sultan of Zanzibar's troops, complaining of the detention on board of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" of a domestic slave named Saidi, you will report at once, for my information, your reason for having entered the man as a Seedie boy.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Commander Mather Byles,
Her Majesty's ship "Seagull."

Inclosure 3 in No. 119.

Commander Byles to Captain Brownrigg.

Sir, "Seagull," at Zanzibar, November 19, 1881.
IN reply to your Memorandum of this day's date, I have the honour to inform you that a man named Saidi has been on board this ship as servant to the interpreters since August last; that on his being allowed on board, Seyed, the interpreter told the Senior Lieutenant that he was a free man; that on or about the 7th instant the interpreter brought the man to the Senior Lieutenant, as the man wanted to enter as a Seedie, and he had no further occasion for his services.

2. On the forenoon of the 17th instant, as a vacancy for Seedie took place the previous day, the man Saidi was examined by the surgeon and duly entered in the ship's books, the interpreter being present and entirely acquiescing in the whole proceedings.

3. Referring to General Mathews' letter, Lieutenant Graham corroborates paragraph 2 with respect to the leave, but as the conversation between General Mathews and the interpreter took place in a language unknown to him, he knows nothing further.

4. On the evening of the 17th instant, at 6:30 P.M., Saidi was allowed leave as a Seedie, it being his watch, and returned on board next morning in a canoe. He denies being drunk the night before and states that he has never tasted liquor.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MATHER BYLES.

Inclosure 4 in No. 119.

Orders addressed to Commander Byles.

Memo.

"London," at Zanzibar, November 19, 1881.

It being evident that the man Saidi was entered *under the false representation that he was a free man*, whereas he was, and is, a domestic slave.

It is my direction that you discharge him from the service at once, and send him under escort to Brigadier-General Mathews at Zanzibar.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Commander Mather Byles,
Her Majesty's ship "Seagull."

Inclosure 5 in No. 119.

Commander Byles to Captain Brownrigg.

Sir,

"Seagull," at Zanzibar, November 19, 1881.

WITH reference to your Memorandum of this day's date directing me to discharge Saidi, Seedie, from the service at once, he having been "entered under the false representation that he was a free man, whereas he was, and is, a domestic slave," I have the honour to submit most respectfully that the man be still kept on board Her Majesty's ship under my command until the matter is referred to higher authority, for the following reasons:—

2. First, that this man, by the Treaty dated the 14th July, 1875, made between Her Majesty's Government and the Sultan of Zanzibar, if found on board any vessel of the Sultan, "though actually in attendance on, or in the legitimate business of, his master," if wishing to leave, when boarded by a man-of-war's boat, would be taken by that boat and freed.

This case is not one even of attendance on his master, but of a slave hired to go some thousand miles as servant to other men, and were he found under such circumstances on board a dhow it would be sufficient to ensure her condemnation under Article II of the above-quoted Treaty.

3. Secondly, I have ascertained that Issa bin Madi, the asserted owner of Saidi, the man in question, is an officer in the army of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and a more gross piece of insolence to the British flag than an officer of the Sultan hiring out his slave as a servant on board an English man-of-war has, I think, never been heard of, considering that Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" is especially stationed on the East Coast of Africa for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

4. Thirdly, the man has, this day, in consequence of warning from the shore that he was about to be sent back, begged to be kept from slavery, and has claimed the protection of the British flag, under which he has served for three months, working and mixing with the crew of this ship as a free man, and has stated that his master constantly maltreated him, and more especially beat him on the night of the 30th October last; the marks of severe beating are at present visible on him.

5. Taking these reasons into consideration conjointly with Article 22 of the Addenda to the Admiralty Instructions, which forbids me to "entertain any demand

made upon me for the surrender " (of a fugitive slave) " on the ground of slavery," I do not consider myself justified in delivering this man up without a strong protest, as I think the Treaties entered into by Her Majesty's Government, as well as the Slave Trade Instructions, would be nullified if I did so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MATHER BYLES.

Inclosure 6 in No. 119.

Orders addressed to Commander Byles.

Memo.

"London," at Zanzibar, November 19, 1881.

IN reference to your letter of this day's date relative to a Seedie boy named Saidi, whom I to-day ordered to be discharged to the shore on your representation (letter of the 19th instant), that he had been entered under the belief that he was a free man, and whom you now state claims protection from slavery.

It is my direction that you forward to me a special report of the case in detail, in order that I may be able to decide on his rights to be considered as a fugitive slave.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Commander Mather Byles,
Her Majesty's ship "Seagull."

Inclosure 7 in No. 119.

Commander Byles to Captain Brownrigg.

Sir,

"Seagull," at Zanzibar, November 20, 1881.

IN obedience to your Memorandum of the 19th instant, directing me to forward a special Report of the case of Saidi, now serving as Seedie on board this ship, who has claimed British protection hearing that he is about to be again handed to slavery, I have the honour to report that the man states that he was brought from the mainland some years since by a person called Tabibo, who worked him very hard and beat him much. As he constantly ran away he was sold to Salim bin Azan, then an interpreter in Her Majesty's ship "Nimble." He remained with him five or six years, and was then sold to Issa bin Madi, at present an officer in the army of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Salim, who had sold him, being then, as now, an interpreter at the British Consulate at this port. He has been slave with Issa bin Madi about two years, who constantly ill-treated him. About the end of August last his master told him he was to go on board the "Seagull" as servant to Seyed, an interpreter, the promise being that he was to receive half his wages and his master the other. He came on board, but has never received any wages, his master having had all.

2. After the return of the ship to Zanzibar (on the 30th October), and while still serving as interpreter's servant, one day Issa bin Madi on shore ordered him to come out with him and run with his donkey; he did not do so but came on board. Next day his owner caught him on shore, had him tied by a soldier on to a native bedstead by his hands, neck, waist, and feet, and severely beat him with the usual Arab stick. He continued to serve as interpreter's servant for a few days when he asked to join as Seedie, and was brought by the interpreter to the Senior Lieutenant, and a few days afterwards was taken to the doctor and entered as a Seedie. The same evening he went on leave at 6.30 P.M., and went to his house. An hour or so afterwards Seyed, the interpreter, came to his house, called him, and handed him over to Issa bin Madi, his late owner, who took him to Mr. Mathews. He was then taken to the barracks behind Mr. Mathews' house by his master and a soldier, and tied with his hands behind his back and round a post. About 4 A.M., when the soldiers were asleep, he broke the rope, the sentry having gone for a walk; he unbolted the barrack-gate and ran out. A soldier saw him and chased him, but he went amongst the native huts, got a canoe, and came on board the ship.

3. With reference to the foregoing (which is the man's statement). On the afternoon of the 31st August last, Seyed, interpreter, was entered on board Her Majesty's ship under my command, and asked permission to bring a servant with him; the First

Lieutenant asked if he was a free man and was told that he was so. The man was allowed to come on this understanding, and that he was to work for the ship the same as the other servants.

He remained as interpreter's servant since then until the 7th November, when he was brought up by Seyed, the interpreter, to the First Lieutenant, as he wished to enter as Seedie. The man having shown zeal and smartness was promised the next vacancy, and on the 17th instant was taken to the surgeon, and having passed, was duly entered as a Seedie on the ship's books.

4. I firmly believe that this man was entered with the intention that half his wages were to have been handed over to his reputed owner, Issa bin Madi, and when the latter discovered this arrangement could not be carried out, he tried to recover him on the ground of slavery, which up to this time had been kept in the background.

5. On the evening of the 17th instant, it being his watch for leave, Saidi went on shore at 6.30 P.M., after which nothing was known of him till his return next morning in a canoe.

6. I would submit that this man has served, though in a private capacity, for nearly three months under the British flag as a free man, and lastly, as a Seedie on the ship's books; that hearing he was likely to be sent back to slavery he has claimed British protection, as reported in paragraph 4 of my letter of the 19th November, that he is not a "domestic slave," and does not appear to be claimed as such by Brigadier-General Mathews, and I am at a loss to understand the action of the last-named officer in the matter, as it appears by his letter he acted as a go-between with one of his officers (formerly an interpreter in Her Majesty's Royal Navy) and an interpreter now serving in Her Majesty's ship under my command, being thus apparently an accessory to the fact of a slave being employed on board a British man-of-war, which I consider hardly creditable to an officer who, until recently, held a commission on the active list of the Royal Navy, and if Saidi's statement is true, the fact of his being tied up in the barracks for the night in the manner he was, is not according to English ideas of humanity.

7. I consider that this slave is entitled to his freedom under Articles I and II of the Treaty, quoted in paragraph 2 of my letter of the 19th November, but even if not, the very fact of his having served nearly three months on board a British man-of-war, and then throwing himself on the protection of the captain of the ship, is in itself sufficient to obtain his freedom, and in this I feel confident I should be borne out by Her Majesty's Government.

8. I regret that my letter of the 19th November should have caused you to order Saidi's discharge, it being only a reply to your Memorandum of the 19th instant, ordering me to at once report my reasons for having entered the man as a Seedie.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MATHER BYLES.

Inclosure 8 in No. 119.

Orders addressed to Commander Byles.

Memo.

"London," at Zanzibar, November 20, 1881.

IN order not to detain Her Majesty's ship under your command from proceeding in execution of your orders, it is my direction that you discharge Saidi, a Seedie boy, who claims British protection from slavery, from Her Majesty's service on the 21st instant, and transfer him to this ship, where he will be retained pending the decision of his case.

(Signed)

CHARLES J. BROWNRIGG,

Captain and Senior Officer.

Commander Mather Byles,
Her Majesty's ship "Seagull."

Inclosure 9 in No. 119.

Statement of Issa bin Madi, a Jemedar in the Sultan's Nizam.

I HAVE a slave named Saidi, whom I received from Salim bin Azan in exchange for another slave seven months ago. He had been with Salim for sixteen years. Two

months and twenty days ago the interpreter of the "Seagull" hired him from me to go on a voyage as a servant. He was to pay 12 rupees a-month, of which 8 rupees were to be for me and 4 rupees for the slave. The arrangement was that the slave was to be sent back after the voyage, or at any time I might require him.

When the ship returned I demanded my slave back and the hire due for him. The interpreter gave me 8 rupees, leaving 8 rupees of mine still in his hands. He promised to send the boy back. I was sick at the time, and was going into the country, so I asked General Mathews to recover for me the boy and the balance of his hire from the interpreter. When I returned from the country I went to General Mathews again, and he said that the interpreter had promised to send the boy and the money, but had not sent them yet. I think it was on Thursday last, at about 9 P.M., that the interpreter brought the boy to me. He was drunk at the time, so I took him to the barracks and gave him to General Mathews, who ordered him to be locked up. The slave gave trouble, and General Mathews then ordered him to be tied up. In the morning the slave escaped and went on board the "Seagull." I reported to General Mathews, who wrote to the Captain of the ship, and it was found that he had been entered as a Seedie. Now I want my slave back again. I was formerly interpreter in Her Majesty's ships "Vigilant," "Columbine," "Glasgow," "Thetis," "Spartan," &c., and afterwards I was for some time in this Office. I know that many of the negroes entered as Seedies on board men-of-war, are domestic slaves, and this boy Saidi was interpreter's servant on board the "Rifeman" for a year and two months. I did not know that the interpreter Seyed had declared Saidi to be a free man when he first took him on board, nor that the interpreter Seyed was present and consenting when Saidi was entered as a Seedie boy.

(Signed) S. B. MILES, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

November 25, 1881.

Inclosure 10 in No. 119.

Statement of Seyed bin Hassan, late Interpreter, Her Majesty's ship "Seagull."

I HAVE been on board the "Seagull" as interpreter for three months and two days, and took with me as servant the boy Saidi, who is owned by Issa bin Madi. I was to pay Issa 12 rupees a-month, 4 rupees of which were for the boy, and 8 rupees for his owner. I have paid this money: 16 rupees to Issa and 8 rupees to Saidi. I owe Issa now 6 rupees for half a month. I do not owe the boy anything. I was not asked when I first took the boy on board whether he was a slave or free man. About twenty days ago five Seedies of the "Seagull" left the ship, three deserted, and two were discharged, and two days afterwards the boy Saidi was entered as a Seedie. I did not consent to his being entered, and told the paymaster not to enter him as he was a slave. The paymaster told me not to say that there was a slave on board. The First Lieutenant also told me that now the boy Saidi would get a deed of freedom, and that if I said anything about it I should be discharged from the ship. On the day Saidi was entered I came ashore with him at 6:30 P.M., and I went to the house of Issa, who told me he wanted his slave back. We accordingly went together to Saidi's house, and Issa took his slave to the barracks. I did not see Saidi troublesome or striking Issa; there was no row, and I do not know why Saidi was taken to the barracks. I think Saidi had been drinking. In the morning I heard that Saidi had gone on board the "Seagull." I know that Saidi is Issa bin Madi's slave. He obtained him from Salim bin Azan in exchange just one year ago.

(Signed) S. B. MILES, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

November 25, 1881.

Inclosure 11 in No. 119.

General Mathews to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir, Zanzibar, November 20, 1881.
I AM directed by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar to inform you that a slave named Saidi, belonging to Issa bin Madi, an officer of the Nizam, was entered a few days

ago as Seedie boy on board Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," against his master's wishes. Previously, the slave had served on board the "Seagull" as interpreter's boy, not on the ship's books, his master being paid by the interpreter for his services.

On applying to the interpreter for the boy to be sent on shore, as his master wishes to lay his cause before you for the recovery of his slave, as he does not wish him to serve on board the "Seagull," but return to him on shore [*sic*].

I have, &c.

(Signed) LLOYD W. MATHEWS,
In Command of the Sultan's Troops.

Inclosure 12 in No. 119.

Captain Brownrigg to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

"London," at Zanzibar, November 21, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you a correspondence which has arisen respecting a domestic slave who was entered as a Seedie boy on board Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," under the false belief, in consequence of a misstatement, that he was a free man, and who now claims protection from slavery, and beg to request that you will be good enough to give me your opinion as to whether he ought or ought not to be received as a fugitive slave.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BROWNRIGG.

No. 120.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received February 7.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 2, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for transmission to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a list of all cases that have been adjudged in the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar (Admiralty Jurisdiction), during the half-year ending the 31st December, 1881.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 120.

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, 1881.

No. on Court File.	Name and Nature of Prize.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Commanding Officer.	No. of Slaves Seized.	Date of Capture.	Date of Adjudication.	Decree.	Court Fees.	Net Proceeds of Sale.	Amount Remitted.	Remarks.
					1881	1881		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
19	Unknown ..	London ..	C. J. Brownrigg ..	3	June 2 ..	July 4 ..	Condemnation ..	8 19 0	..	..
20	" ..	" ..	" ..	30	" 25 ..	Aug. 1 ..	" ..	11 9 0	..	..
21	" ..	" ..	" ..	23	Aug. 6 ..	" 12 ..	" ..	14 9 0	..	..
22	" ..	" ..	" ..	4	" 13 ..	" 15 ..	" ..	9 1 6	..	..
23	Utetezi ..	" ..	" ..	..	" 13 ..	" 17 ..	Restitution ..	3 0 0	..	..
24	Unknown ..	" ..	" ..	..	" 13 ..	" 23 ..	Condemnation ..	9 14 0	..	..
25	6 slaves ..	" ..	" ..	6	Sept. 4 ..	Sept. 10 ..	" ..	10 18 0	..	..
26	Unknown ..	" ..	" ..	..	" 4 ..	" 14 ..	" ..	9 7 6	..	..
27	" ..	" ..	" ..	7	" 20 ..	" 21 ..	" ..	10 13 6	..	..
28	" ..	" ..	" ..	..	" 23 ..	" 26 ..	" ..	7 0 6	..	..
29	Asmini ..	" ..	" ..	1	" 25 ..	" 26 ..	Restitution ..	9 17 0	..	..
30	Mambosasa ..	" ..	" ..	3	" 27 ..	Oct. 1 ..	Condemnation ..	7 7 6	..	..
31	Unknown ..	" ..	" ..	10	" 23 ..	" 11 ..	" ..	5 18 0	..	..
32	2 slaves ..	" ..	" ..	2	Oct. 8 ..	" 11 ..	" ..	6 19 6	..	..
33	Mambosasa ..	" ..	" ..	137	" 15 ..	" 18 ..	" ..	9 14 6	..	..
34	Fatfeh el Salama ..	Seagull ..	M. Byles ..	2	" 11 ..	Nov. 1 ..	" ..	10 1 6	..	..
35	Unknown ..	London ..	C. J. Brownrigg ..	..	Nov. 13 ..	Dec. 16 ..	" ..	8 13 0	..	..
36	Bada Thureky ..	" ..	W. S. Goodridge ..	..	Dec. 18 ..	" 6 ..	" ..	8 14 0	8 0 0	To be remitted.	
37	Mambosasa ..	" ..	" ..	1	Dec. 5 ..	" 21 ..	" ..	6 19 6	..	..
38	Unknown ..	" ..	" ..	1	" 8 ..	" 23 ..	" ..	8 0 0	..	..

Zanzibar, January 2, 1882.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

No. 121.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received February 7.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, January 7, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report the return from the Comoro Islands on the 4th instant of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull."

The present state of Johanna, Grand Comoro, and Mohilla is, I fear, far from satisfactory. Not only would it appear that the Treaties between Great Britain and these islands are being systematically broken by the various Rulers, but it is also evident that the King of Johanna, despite the warning he received from the Government on the 6th May, 1875, is using his superior power and influence to set aside those whom he cannot count upon to assist him in keeping up the import of slaves.

There cannot be a doubt that Saeed Ali, who lately usurped the Sultanship of the Grand Comoro, was instigated thereto and assisted therein by the King and those associated with him in obtaining slaves from the African coast.

Saeed Ali has now, however, to provide a large sum to indemnify the King of Johanna for the expenses of the mercenaries lent to him, and for the losses sustained in connection with the slaves who were freed by Sir John Kirk. To meet this payment Saeed Ali has been compelled to resort to confiscation and heavy taxation, and the seizure and shipment to Johanna of the domestic slaves of those unable to pay the amount demanded of them. This is a course which is rapidly alienating even that part of the population of Grand Comoro which favours Saeed Ali's policy of reviving the Slave Trade.

There seems little doubt also that the King of Johanna will shortly occupy Mohilla, and place his own nominée as Sultan there, in place of Abderahman. Nothing could be worse than the conduct of the present Ruler, but the action proposed by the King of Johanna, if allowed to be carried out without intervention and amendment of Treaty, is likely to end in a still more general revival of the Slave Trade.

I am, however, awaiting your Lordship's orders before taking any steps with regard to the Comoro Islands, and I would venture to suggest that, should instructions be sent for me to proceed thither, the vessel conveying me should be at my disposal and under my orders for the time.

No. 122.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received February 7.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 12, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to attach herewith copy of correspondence with Captain Berners, Her Majesty's ship "Philomel," relative to eight fugitive slaves brought down by him from Pemba, where they had sought refuge on board his ship.

Captain Berners had the concurrence of Mr. Consul Holmwood, who was present there at the time, in his decision not to land the slaves at Pemba, but to bring them to Zanzibar for disposal, and when he arrived here on the 21st December he handed them over to me accordingly.

After recording their statements, copy of which is attached, from which it appears they had been all freshly imported, I communicated with the Sultan respecting their disposition. His Highness requested that the slaves might be given up to him, stating that he would sell them, and remit the proceeds to their owners at Pemba. This view, however, I, of course, declined to adopt; as to compensate the owners in this way would be to admit the legality of the Slave Trade, and directly to encourage it; and I informed the Sultan that as the slaves had been imported into Pemba in violation of Treaties, and in disobedience of his own orders, they were, in my opinion, entitled to freedom. To this His Highness subsequently consented, and they have accordingly been declared free.

Five of them have since been enlisted into the Sultan's Nizam, two have been given certificates of freedom, and one walked off of his own accord.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

ZANZIBAR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 122.

Commander Berners to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir, "Philomel," at Zanzibar, December 22, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to report that while Her Majesty's ship under my command was lying off Wete, Pemba, the eight fugitive slaves named in the subjoined list were received on board, and as they complained of ill-treatment from their masters, and in two cases bore marks of recent severe beating, with the concurrence of Mr. F. Holmwood, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, I have brought them to this port, and beg to hand them over to your care, as I did not think it advisable to land them at Pemba.

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

LIST of Fugitive Slaves.

Date Received on Board.	Place.	Name.
December 12, 1881	Wete	Oladie (1).
" 12, "	"	Friaji.
" 13, "	"	Hassan.
" 13, "	"	Maksudi.
" 13, "	"	Oladie (2).
" 13, "	"	Combo.
" 13, "	"	Matak.
" 13, "	"	Mintray.

Inclosure 2 in No. 122.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Captain Berners.

Sir, Zanzibar, December 23, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd December, forwarding eight fugitive slaves received on board the vessel under your command while anchored at Pemba Island. I have also received the eight slaves, and will dispose of them in communication with the Sultan. I quite concur in the propriety of the course you adopted in your bringing these slaves to Zanzibar and not landing them at Pemba.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 3 in No. 122.

Statements of Fugitive Slaves received on board Her Majesty's ship "Philomel," at Pemba, taken this 22nd day of December, 1881.

1. HASSANI MBISA states:—

"I am a slave of Nasir bin Mahomed el Maskeri, at Pemba, and I ran away because I had hard work to do. I was stolen from my country when young, and brought to Zanzibar with fifteen others in a dhow some years ago and sold to Nasir bin Mahomed, who took me to Pemba. I have a wife at Pemba who is a slave to the daughter of Nasir bin Mahomed."

2. Waleydi Merima states:—

"I was stolen from Kilwa by a man named Seringa, about a month, and brought to Pemba. I have been there five days in the Shamba; there were eleven other slaves in the dhow and we were landed near Mchembe. My master's name is Nasir, and I ran away when I saw the English ship."

3. Mataka Nyassa states:—

"I was brought from Kilwa to Pangani, and thence to Pemba, about two months ago. There were about twenty other slaves in the dhow that brought us, and we were

landed at Chak-Chak. My master's name is Matari, and I ran away because I was beaten."

4. Faraj Mbisa states:—

"I was brought to Zanzibar by Seif bin Ali about a year ago, and was then taken to Pemba, when I was sold to Saidi, a Swahili. I was taken to Pemba by a Kilwa man named Mwya Mkevenda. When the ship came to Pemba we were tied up, and I was beaten because I tried to get away. Afterwards we were released on promising to remain, and I then immediately ran away and swam off to the ship. I have been four days in Pemba when I escaped."

5. Miti Mingi Mbesa states:—

"I was sent to Pemba from Bagamoyo by a woman, and was sold there to another woman named Bint Salim, about six months ago; I had been in Bagamoyo a month. I ran away because I did not like Pemba and preferred to be in Zanzibar. My master Hassan Ali took me to Pemba himself, but when he heard the soldiers were coming, he returned to Zanzibar without having received all my purchase-money."

7. Soodi Miyao states:—

"I was brought to Zanzibar a long time ago and then taken to Pemba. My master is Sherif Ahmed bin Ali, and I have been with him two months. I was stolen from Zanzibar by an Arab. I did not like the work, so I ran away to the ship."

8. Kombo Miyao states:—

"I was born in Zanzibar; my master removed with his family and us to Pemba about six years ago; his name is Said bin Rashid el Jaholhami. I refused to work and was beaten, so I ran away."

No. 123.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 16, 1882.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to state to you that he approves the action taken by you in regard to the fugitive slaves received on board Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" off Pemba, as reported in your despatch of the 12th ultimo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 124.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 17, 1882.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st November* relative to the gratuitous supply by the Sultan of Zanzibar of a quantity of teak wood for the use of Her Majesty's ship "London," I am directed by Earl Granville to instruct you to convey to His Highness the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the friendliness and good-will shown by him on this and other occasions to the ships of Her Majesty's Navy.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 125.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 12, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 20th November the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the Universities Mission, arrived at Zanzibar, and reported that during his temporary absence on a tour the mission-station at Mwembe had been plundered by King Mataka, and goods to the value of 120*l.* stolen and destroyed. Mr. Johnson related that previous to leaving Mwembe he had visited Mataka, and had sounded him as to the news of an

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1882)," No 245.

attack that had been made shortly before on a slave caravan belonging to Mataka by Captain Foot, of Her Majesty's ship "Ruby," at Lindi; that Mataka, though surly, had denied any intention of sending him away, and had given him permission to proceed on the tour, while promising that the mission-house and property should be respected and kept safe. Mr. Johnson accordingly left, but on his return found the property all taken or wantonly destroyed, and the attitude of the people towards him changed from friendliness to insolence, if not hostility. Mr. Johnson was unable to obtain any satisfaction whatever from Mataka, or even to procure an interview with him, and being without supplies or food, was in a very awkward position. He managed, however, to attach himself to a caravan, and after much hardship and difficulty, made his way to the coast, from whence he came to Zanzibar.

At the solicitation of Bishop Steere, I communicated with His Highness Seyyid Barghash, who was good enough to write letters to the Wali of Lindi and Mataka on the subject, and, as the difficulty seemed to have been created by no indiscreet action on the part of Mr. Johnson or other missionary, I deemed it proper to write to Mataka to induce him to restore the property plundered. A copy of my letter is appended for your Lordship's information, and I trust respectfully I shall have your Lordship's approval of my action.

Mr. Johnson returned to Mataka's country after a short stay in Zanzibar, but when last heard of was on his way to Ug'oi's, a Nyassa Chief living near Lake Nyassa, nearly due west of Masasi and four or five days' journey from Mataka.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 125.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to King Mataka.

(After compliments.)

Zanzibar, November 29, 1881.

I HAVE heard with much regret, from the Rev. W. Johnson, who has just returned from your Highness' country, of the way in which some property, left by him at Mwembe, during his absence was plundered by your people. This is not what I expected to hear, as I have always received good accounts of your Highness, and have been much pleased at your favourable reception of, and kindness to, Europeans.

It is incumbent on Kings to aid and protect strangers and guests in their land, and I was hopeful your Highness would have continued to extend to Mr. Johnson the same hospitality you had shown him before. Your Highness knows well that missionaries do not enter your country except to teach your people and to do good to them; in other matters they do not concern themselves; and as their presence is beneficial and profitable, it is my advice to you to give shelter to such as may desire to remain with you, and to shield them from injury and injustice. In this way the friendship between us will continue to strengthen and increase. I trust to hear shortly that Mr. Johnson has had restitution made to him of his property, and that he has been received by your Highness with the same respect and hospitality as before. And Salaam.

No. 126.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 12, 1882.

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. 126.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending 31st December, 1881.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of—			
		In Town.	Universities Mission.	French Mission.	Died.
October 1, 1881	No. 30 of 1881 ..	3	..	..	..
„ 1, 1881	No. 31 of 1881 ..	10	..	..	..
November 5 and 12, 1881 ..	No. 33 of 1881 ..	53	54	30	..
October 11, 1881	No. 32 of 1881 ..	2	..	..	..
November 1, 1881	No. 34 of 1881 ..	1	..	..	1
December 21, 1881	No. 37 of 1881 ..	..	1	..	..
„ 23, 1881	No. 38 of 1881 ..	1	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	70	55	30	1

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 127.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 1, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree in Admiralty Case No. 35 of 1881.

In this case the slaves were got off before our boat could close with the dhow, and the vessel only, therefore, was brought into Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 127.

Case No. 35 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 also the owner and master are unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain C. J. Brownrigg, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before F. Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 16th day of December, 1881.

APPEARED personally W. J. Moore, 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 and master are alike unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed Certificate of Admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him at Pemba on the 13th day of November, 1881. I, the said Consul, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses, 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 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. And whereas it appears that all reasonable efforts were made to bring the vessel to a safe depôt pending the proceedings against her in this Court, I hereby approve of the course adopted by the captors in abandoning her when she was found to be sinking.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 16th day of December, 1881.

(Signed) F. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul and Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officer and petty officer 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 _____, detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 13th day of November, 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	78
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	22
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.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	111·51
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	111·51

Signed this 25th day of November, 1881.

(Signed) F. McMAHON, *Boatswain.*
W. T. MOORE, *Coxswain of Barge.*

Approved by me this 25th day of November, 1881.

(Signed) SOMERVILLE GOODRIDGE, *Lieutenant, Captain on duty,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Frederick L. Lawrence, 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 20th day of November, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the _____, detained on the 13th day of November, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey on the said dhow was that she was found unseaworthy, and, it being impossible to tow her to the Depôt, the said dhow has therefore been sunk, by my orders.

Given under my hand this 20th day of November, 1881.

(Signed) FREDERICK L. LAWRENCE, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 25th day of November, 1881.

(Signed) CHARLES J. BROWNBIGG, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

No. 128.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 1, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a Decree of Condemnation (with certificates accompanying) passed in this Consulate in the case of a dhow seized by one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" cruising off Pemba.

It appears that the dhow was not actually seen in transit with the slaves, but that information having been received by the coxswain of the pinnace on the 18th November that a cargo of slaves had been landed the previous evening at Kishikashi, he proceeded

to that place and found the dhow high and dry on the beach, but was unable, after inquiry, to discover the captain, crew, or papers. One of the sailors, an African, who was too sick to move, was, however, found in the dhow, and was brought down to Zanzibar. He admitted in Court that a small cargo of about twenty slaves had been landed just before the dhow was found, and he also stated that slaves had been run once before since he had been in the dhow. He further gave the names of the captain and owner of the dhow, and added that though she always hoisted French colours at Pemba on sighting an English boat, he had seen Arab papers with the captain.

The fisherman who had given information concerning the dhow to the coxswain gave evidence as to the landing of the slaves, and as it was sufficiently clear that the dhow had been engaged in slave running, I considered myself justified in condemning her.

The dhow, after capture, had been handed over by Lieutenant Target in charge of the Dépôt at Pemba to the Governor of Kishikashi, on receipt: on my applying to the Sultan for a letter to the Governor to give her up, in order that she might be brought down to Zanzibar for disposal, I was informed by His Highness that the dhow was his capture, having been taken possession of by the Governor of Kishikashi under his instructions. His Highness also stated that the dhow had been detained by him in Zanzibar some time previously on the ground of slave-trading, but had managed to elude his vigilance and get away. I then showed His Highness the acknowledgment given to Lieutenant Target by the Governor of Kishikashi for the dhow, and explained to His Highness the particulars of the case, on which I at once received from him an order for the delivery of the dhow up to me. The vessel has since been brought to Zanzibar by the "London's" boats, and I have offered to hand her over to the Sultan as an act of courtesy, but he has declined to receive her, as he was misinformed in the matter, and I have now directed her to be broken up and sold by action.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 128.

Case No. 36 of 1881.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the vessel named "Bada Theeky," having no flag or papers, whereof Abdulla bin Aman is the owner and Ali the master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture seized as liable to forfeiture by Somerville Goodridge, Esq., Commander Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before S. B. Miles, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Army, and Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 6th December, 1881.

APPEARED personally George Kine, coxswain of launch, Her Majesty's ship "London," who produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the vessel named "Bada Theeky" having no colours or papers, and being of the description set forth in the annexed Certificate of Admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him at Pemba on the 26th November, 1881. I, the said Acting Agent and Consul-General, having examined the witnesses and being satisfied that the said vessel was at the time of capture 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 6th day of December, 1881.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Consul-General and Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do here 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 "Bada Theeky," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 26th day of November, 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	62
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	32
4. Depth of hold	10

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage-deck	60·71
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage-deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.— Poop:—Length, 19 ft.; breadth, 14 ft.; height, 5 ft.	13·30
Total No. of tons	74·01

Signed this 27th day of November, 1881.

(Signed)

H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*
G. KINE, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 4th day of November, 1881.

(Signed)

SOMERVILLE GOODRIDGE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Certificate of Destruction.

I hereby certify that the vessel called "Bada Theeky," condemned as engaged in the Slave Trade, by a Decree in Case No. 36 of 1881, has been broken up and the pieces sold in separate parts by public auction.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES,

Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, January 18, 1882.

No. 129.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 1, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Condemnation of an Arab dhow and one slave captured by one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" near Pemba.

This dhow on being sighted and chased, ran for the nearest land which she reached before the boat could come up. The people in the dhow were observed quitting her in haste and running up into the bush, and on her being taken possession of, indications were found of her having had a cargo of slaves on board.

The tracks of the crew and slaves were followed up for a short distance, and one of the slaves, a female, who had lagged behind the gang and hidden herself, was found and taken to the boat. She stated in Court that she had been brought down to Pangani, and was being taken to Pemba with six other slaves for sale. The case was a clear one, and the dhow was accordingly condemned to the captors.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 129.

Case No. 38 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 and owner unknown, under Arab colours, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one female slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by Somerville Goodridge, Esq., Commander Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London." Before Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Acting Consul-General, on the 23rd December, 1881.

PERSONALLY appeared Richard Redding, Captain's coxswain, Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn affidavit which set out the circumstances under which the vessel, name and owner unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed Certificate of Admeasurement, and also one female slave, were seized at Pemba on the 8th day of December, 1881. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced, and examined the slave, and having found sufficient proof that the vessel, at the time of seizure, was engaged in the transport of slaves, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the female slave to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, hereby ordering the destruction of the vessel on the spot.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 23rd day of December, 1881.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Consul-General and Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Commander W. S. Goodridge, R. N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one female slave taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 38 of 1881, Zanzibar. Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting 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 December, 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	65
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	32
4. Depth of hold	9·6

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	71·85
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	71·85

Signed this 22nd day of December, 1881.

(Signed) T. SMITH, *Boatswain.*
R. REDDING, *Captain's Coxswain*

Approved by me, this 23rd day of December, 1881.

(Signed) SOMERVILLE GOODRIDGE, *Commander,*
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 26th day of December, 1881, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Richard Redding, Captain's coxswain, on the 8th day of December, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the said dhow has been destroyed by fire, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by order of Consular Court.

Given under my hand this 26th day of December, 1881.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 29th day of December, 1881.

(Signed) SOMERVILLE GOODBRIDGE, *Acting Commander,
Commanding H.M.S. "London."*

No. 130.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 1, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Condemnation in the case of a dhow seized by Lieutenant Target, of Her Majesty's ship "London," at Pemba, on the 4th December, 1881.

This dhow is the one that was engaged in the outrage on the "London's" steampinnace, in which Captain Brownrigg and three seamen were killed, and as full Reports have already been submitted to your Lordship, I need not recount the particulars of the affair. It was conclusively proved by the direct evidence of two of the survivors, and by the admission of the owner and master, that the vessel had a full cargo of slaves on board on the 3rd December, and I had no hesitation in condemning her.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 130.

Case No. 2 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, carrying French colours, whereof Hindi bin Khatim, an Arab subject, was owner and master, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, seized as liable to forfeiture by Somerville Goodridge, Esq., Commander, Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London." Before Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, on the 16th day of January, 1882.

PERSONALLY appeared Henry William Target, Esq., Lieutenant in Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn affidavit setting out the circumstances under which the vessel owned and navigated by Hindi bin Khatim, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed Certificate, was seized by him at Pemba on the 4th December, 1881. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced, and having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of 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 16th day of January, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
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 4th day of December, 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	43
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	10·2
3. Girth of the vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	15·9
4. Depth of hold	5·1

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	12·25
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	12·25

Signed this 26th day of December, 1881.

(Signed)

H. M'A. CUTFIELD, *Lieutenant.*

GEO. A. WORTHINGTON, *Gunner.*

W. A. B. WRIGHT, *Carpenter.*

Approved my me, this 26th day of December, 1881.

(Signed)

SOMERVILLE GOODRIDGE, *Acting Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, William A. B. Wright, holding the rank of carpenter in Her Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that on the 18th January, 1882, I destroyed, by sinking, the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Lieutenant Henry W. Target on the 4th December, 1881, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by order of the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1882.

(Signed)

W. A. B. WRIGHT, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me, this 19th day of January, 1882.

(Signed)

SOMERVILLE GOODRIDGE, *Acting Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

No. 131.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 9, 1882.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 5th January, 1882,* I do myself the honour to submit herewith copy of telegrams and of correspondence with His Highness the Sultan relating to the disposal of the two Arabs accused of being concerned in the outrage on the boat of Her Majesty's ship "London," at Pemba.

On receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 13th January I felt some difficulty about communicating the views of Her Majesty's Government at once to the Sultan, as His Highness had distinctly declined to pass sentence on these two Arabs, or even to commit himself to an opinion as to their guilt. On three occasions I had requested His Highness to inform me of his judgment in the case, but he had objected to do so, though the only reason I could elicit from His Highness was that as he was not present on the occasion he was unable to say whether or not their confession was true. His Highness did not dispute their guilt; the question was not raised; but he would not take the

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1882)," No. 262.

responsibility of giving judgment upon them. His Highness' reply to my letter requesting that a formal trial might be held on the accused, in compliance with your Lordship's telegram of the 18th January, is annexed in translation. His Highness persisted in declining to express an opinion as to guilt, and was very averse to holding a more formal trial. He said it was not his custom, and that he was ready to accept the result of the former inquiries. His desire was to avoid having to inflict capital punishment on the offenders, though he had no objection to imprison them for life, or to surrender them to us for execution.

On my communicating to His Highness the decision of Her Majesty's Government as contained in your Lordship's telegram of the 25th January, he acquiesced at once, and expressed himself as grateful for the consideration shown him; and he consented to hand them over when required to undergo their sentence of imprisonment for life in a British possession.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 131.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.

(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 to express opinion as to guilt.

Inclosure 2 in No. 131.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.

(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 for 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 Moslems cannot be lawfully executed for killing one of another faith.

Inclosure 3 in No. 131.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

Zanzibar, 1 Rabi-el-Awal, 1299.

YOUR esteemed letter has been received and understood. O friend! when we acquainted you regarding the letter we wrote to John Kirk, the Queen's Agent, know that, from the time of my accession to this hour, I have never executed any one; each murderer has been left in prison till he died; and I wish you to request Her Majesty's Government by telegraph or letter to suffer me to imprison them for life, for that is what we desire. And if they insist on their death, then I have ordered the Jemadar of the fort to hand over Khalfan-bin-Khatim and Mesood-bin-Saleyim to any person dispatched by Colonel Miles, and you can do as you please, kill them or drown them.

Inclosure 4 in No. 131.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, February 7, 1882.

SULTAN sentences prisoners for life, and will hand them over to undergo sentence in British possession.

No. 132.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 7.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 10, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report that tranquillity has been for the present restored at Lamo, and that the Governor of that town has arrived at Zanzibar to inform the Sultan that he has made terms with the rebels, one of whom he has brought with him. Most of the troops have now been withdrawn from Lamo and have already arrived at Zanzibar.

I learn, however, from Captain Mather Byles, Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," who has just returned from that place, and from other sources, that the true state of affairs at Lamo is not by any means so satisfactory as the Governor has represented; that the real rebel is still in arms and menacing hostilities, and that much alarm and disorder prevail in the neighbourhood.

At Wanga a collision has occurred between His Highness' people and Mubarak El Mezrui, who has suddenly attacked the place with a large following of Masai and other tribes estimated at 2,000 or 3,000 in number. Seventeen of the Wanga people are said to have been killed by the raiders, and General Mathews has been dispatched in the steamer "Akola," with 300 men, to garrison and protect Tanga, which is now threatened. The Sultan is also preparing a reinforcement of 300 or 400 more troops to support General Mathews, as the matter appears to be more serious than was at first reported.

As the coast between Lamo and Saadani is now in such disorder, it is my intention to request the Senior Naval Officer to arrange for a vessel to watch that coast and protect the many British subjects residing at the various towns and trade depôts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 133.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 10, 1882.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd December, and its inclosures, relative to the case of a slave who was entered on the books of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" as a Seede boy, and retained on board by Captain Byles, although a demand was made by his owner for his restitution.

In reply, I am to state to you that, after consultation with the Lords of the Admiralty, his Lordship is of opinion that the slave, having been entered on the books of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," was thereby placed under the protection of the British flag, and that the demand for his surrender on the ground of slavery could not be admitted consistently with Article 1 of the Fugitive Slave Circular.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 134.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 16, 1882.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to state to you that he approves of your having addressed a letter to the Chief Mataka in the sense of that contained in your despatch of the 12th January.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 135.

Earl Granville to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, April 1, 1882.

MY telegram of the 9th February.

Her Majesty's Government desire that Sultan will not release prisoners without their consent.

Telegraph what has been done.

No. 136.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 1, 1882.*
 EARL GRANVILLE has had under his consideration your despatch of the 9th February last, with its inclosure, relative to the disposal of the persons implicated in the murder of Captain Brownrigg.

You will have learnt from his Lordship's telegram of the 9th February that it has been found impracticable to imprison these persons in a British possession, and that Her Majesty's Government must therefore look to the Sultan to carry out his own sentence of imprisonment for life. You have, moreover, been informed this day by telegraph that Her Majesty's Government desire that His Highness will undertake not to release the prisoners without their consent.

I am now directed by Lord Granville to instruct you to press the above points on the attention of the Sultan, and to report to his Lordship the result of your communications on the subject.

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

No. 137.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 3.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, April 3, 1882.

RESPECTFULLY refer my despatch 10th March. Prisoners confined pending your final instructions.

No. 138.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 20, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report that as the mainland coast, north of Zanzibar, continues disturbed, I have requested the Senior Naval Officer to arrange for a vessel to visit the various ports from Tanga to Lamoo to show the flag, and ascertain the security of British subjects there residing. Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" has been ordered to proceed on this duty to-day, and I am sending Mr. Vice-Consul Cracknall in her to hear certain complaints that have been made against the Customs Master at Lamoo, and to make inquiries regarding the Slave Trade. Mr. Holmwood, I regret to say, is still suffering from fever or he would have proceeded on this duty, but as he will probably shortly proceed on leave, I thought it better to take the opportunity of having the coast visited before he leaves Zanzibar. A full Report will be made to your Lordship on the return of Mr. Cracknall of his proceedings.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 139.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 4, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Admiralty Decree in Case No. 1 of 1882, condemning a vessel and one domestic slave.

The circumstances of this case were as follows :—

An Indian doctor, a British subject domiciled at Mauritius, had lately opened a shop at Johanna and had purchased two dhows. One of these was detained by Captain Garforth, of Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," while laying up in the creek at the north of Zanzibar harbour, and brought into Court on charges of having recently been engaged in the Slave Trade; a slave boy, who it was alleged, belonged to the owner, was also placed in Court in connection with the case.

The principal charge against the dhow was that she had conveyed to Johanna a number of slaves whom Saeed Ali, of Grand Comoro, had seized from the two Chiefs he had recently deposed.

Ample proof was produced that Saeed Ali had seized such slaves, and that he proposed to send them to the King of Johanna as part payment of the King's claim against him for installing him in his present position; it was pretty clear also from the evidence that some forty-five of these slaves had actually reached Johanna, but sufficient proof that these slaves had been conveyed in defendant's vessel was not recorded, the master and crew having been most carefully schooled in the details of the evidence they were to give.

In the course of investigations into recent events at the Comoro Islands, however, it had become known to this Consulate that there were parties in Zanzibar who could testify to having seen these slaves shipped in the Indian doctor's vessel, but as the giving of such evidence would doubtless have been immediately followed by the destruction of the families of the witnesses, who were under Saeed Ali's power in Grand Comoro, this Consulate not being, at present, in a position to afford them protection, Mr. Holmwood, who tried the case, deemed it proper, under the circumstances, not to require the evidence of these persons.

The second charge was in connection with the slave boy whom defendant admitted to have recently conveyed from Comoro to Zanzibar. It was clearly proved that the defendant had only a few months previously purchased this slave of Saeed Ali, and after conveying him to Zanzibar, had kept him by force on board his dhow in harbour, and defendant being a British subject, his vessel was condemned, together with the slave.

From the evidence taken in this case, it is apparent that defendant, since his arrival in the Comoro Islands, has had close relations with both the King of Johanna and Saeed Ali, and the nature of these relations, and those of other British subjects, with the same parties, will be subjected to a searching inquiry during the next Consular visit to the Comoro district.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 139.

Case No. 1 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Fathelkheir," owned by Ali Mohammed, Memon, of Mauritius and Johanna, sailing under Johanna papers and colours, whereof Hamad-bin-Abdallah is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male slave named Ramkorda, native of Grand Comoro, seized as liable to forfeiture by E. St. J. Garforth, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 28th day of January, 1882.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Amyand Haggard, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under

which the native vessel "Fathelkheir," under Johanna colours, whereof Ali Mohammed, Memon, is owner, and Hamad-bin-Abdallah, master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors was seized by him in Malindi Creek, north of the city of Zanzibar, and placed in this Court (on charges of illegal slave-trading) together with one male slave alleged to have been conveyed against his will in the said vessel from Grand Comoro to Zanzibar, and to have been recently landed therefrom. I, the said Consul, having heard the evidence produced, and examined the witnesses on both side, having found sufficient proof that Ali Mohammed, the owner of the vessel, had conveyed the slave boy Ramkorda therein against his will from Grand Comoro to Zanzibar on the voyage recently completed, and that he afterwards kept the said slave boy by force on board thereof in contravention of law and of existing Treaties, do adjudge the said vessel "Fathelkheir" and the said slave Ramkorda 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 January, 1882.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**
Her Majesty's Consul and Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned Officers of Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," 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 "Fathelkheir" detained by Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse" on the 6th day of January, 1882, 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	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	31
4. Depth of hold	9

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	54·857
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.—	
Poop: Length, 20 ft.; breadth, 14 ft.; height, 5ft. 6 in.	15·40
Total No. of tons	70·25

Signed this 7th day of January, 1882.

(Signed) **JAMES CUDDY, Lieutenant.**
GEO. F. NUTCHER, Carpenter.

Approved by me, this 9th day of January, 1882.

(Signed) **E. ST. J. GARFORTH, Captain,**
Commanding H.M.S. "Eclipse."

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Edmund St. John Garforth, Esq., holding the rank of Captain in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," do hereby certify that on this 31st day of January, 1882, I destroyed the dhow or native vessel called the "Fathelkheir" detained by me on the 6th day of January, 1882, on the grounds that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, by having her hull sawn across, the materials, &c., arising from which have been sold by my order as per account rendered.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1882.

(Signed) **E. ST. J. GARFORTH, Captain,**
Commanding H.M.S. "Eclipse."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Captain E. Garforth, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," one male slave condemned in Case No. 1 of 1882, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,

Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, January 28, 1882.

No. 140.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, March 8, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 31st December last,* instructing me to direct Mr. Holmwood to visit the Comoro Islands as soon after receiving your Lordship's orders as may be convenient, and intimating that one of Her Majesty's ships will be in readiness for that purpose at the end of February.

I have also to acknowledge your Lordship's telegram dated the 11th February, as follows:—

"Holmwood's visit to Comoro should include Mohilla."

In regard to these instructions I have the honour to state that Mr. Holmwood has lately been suffering from fever acquired during his recent visit to Pemba, where his duties subjected him to considerable exposure, and, though quite fit for ordinary duty, it would be unsafe for him to proceed to Johanna during the unhealthy season there, which has just commenced, and which will continue for the next three or four months.

Under these circumstances I have concurred, subject to your Lordship's approval, in Mr. Holmwood's availing himself of the three months' privilege leave now due to him, and which the Government of India have sanctioned his taking, and, unless your Lordship telegraphs to the contrary, Mr. Holmwood proposes, therefore, to leave by the next mail (7th April), and proceed to England. He would return to Zanzibar on or about the 28th June, and as this is the most favourable time for a vessel to anchor at the somewhat dangerous roadstead of Johanna, as well as the commencement of the healthy season in the Comoro Islands, I trust your Lordship will approve my having allowed him to postpone his visit till then.

In the meantime I have to report that the brothers of Moosa Fum, one of the Comoro Chiefs deposed by Seyyid Ali, have sailed hence with a force of about 200 well-armed men to join their brother, who has collected a large, but ill-armed, body of his adherents at a strong position in the mountains of Grand Comoro. Unless extraneous aid be afforded to the usurper, the two forces, united, will have little difficulty in driving him from the country.

His Highness Seyyid Barghash has, I believe, privately found this force in arms, ammunition, and funds, and it is accompanied by his confidential Agent, who secretly arranged the expedition.

His Highness has made no secret of his objection to the presence of these refugees, though this would scarcely account for his present action. It is known, however, that Seyyid Ali's failure to reimburse the King of Johanna for the heavy expenses he lately incurred on his behalf had caused considerable strain in the relations between them, and it is not improbable that the King would turn against the Comoro Chief altogether, in event of this neglect continuing. This, indeed, may already have occurred, and the facts have been communicated to His Highness Seyyid Barghash.

Sultan Abdallah has not joined with this party, but he has since left for Grand Comoro with seventeen followers, no doubt for the purpose of watching events.

Sultan Abder Rahman of Mohilla, who arrived here a month since on a visit to His Highness Seyyid Barghash, has left in the mail for Mozambique, doubtless hoping to obtain early intelligence from the Comoros there. This Prince got no encouragement from His Highness Seyyid Barghash, who is fully aware of his character.

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1882)," No. 247.

No. 141.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 9, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Decree of Condemnation in the case of a dhow without colours or papers, seized by one of the "London's" boats cruising off Pemba.

When the dhow was sighted by the coxswain in charge of the cutter stationed at British Island, he endeavoured to get under weigh in chase, but was delayed by the failing of his anchor, and, in the meantime, the dhow ran ashore at Pemba and landed a cargo of slaves, the cutter, unfortunately, not having had time to get up with her. On examination, she was found to be in a condition that showed she had carried slaves, and on searching the bush, one male slave was found and taken into the boat. The captain and crew could not be found, having, no doubt, escaped with the slaves, and there were no papers on board by which the owner and captain could be ascertained.

The slave has been since handed over to the care of Bishop Steere, of the Universities Mission here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 141.

Case No. 3 of 1882.

Decree.

In Her Majesty's Consular Court at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against a native vessel, the name, owner, and master of which are unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also against one male slave seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., Captain Royal Navy and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Acting British Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 13th day of February, 1882.

APPEARED personally John McGrath, coxswain, Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which a native vessel of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, the name, owner, and master of which are unknown, was seized at Pemba on the 5th day of February, 1882.

I, the said Acting Consul-General, having read the proofs and heard the evidence addressed by the seizors, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was equipped for and engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as also one male slave, to have been lawfully seized and forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 13th day of February, 1882.

(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 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 February, 1882, 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	55 0
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	17 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	25 5
4. Depth of hold	7 6

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	41·03
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them, poop or round house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	41·03

Signed this 6th day of February, 1882.

(Signed)

ROBT. C. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*
JOHN McGRATH, *Leading Seaman.*

Approved by me, this 8th day of February, 1882.

(Signed)

PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Robert 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 11th day of February, 1882, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by J. Mcgrath, leading seaman, on the 5th day of February, 1882, 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.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of March, 1882.

(Signed)

ROBERT C. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 6th day of March, 1882.

(Signed)

PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Receipt for Slave.

Received from Captain P. P. Luxmoore, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male slave taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court, in Case No. 3 of 1882, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 142.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 9, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a Decree of Condemnation passed in the case of a dhow named "Mambo Quantongo," seized at Pemba by one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

This dhow was not seen under canvas, and appears to have succeeded in landing her cargo of slaves undetected. About an hour afterwards, however, the coxswain in charge of the launch was informed by two slaves engaged in fishing of the fact of slaves having been landed. He immediately proceeded in search, and found the dhow, with the usual unmistakable indications of a slave cargo having been carried, and two of her crew engaged in clearing her out. The captain and rest of her crew were engaged in collecting sand on the shore, and were brought down with the dhow to the depôt, from whence they were subsequently brought to Zanzibar, with the exception of the captain, who had managed to make his escape at night. In Court the crew fully admitted the fact of the dhow having carried a cargo of twenty-one slaves, all of whom had been

hurried inland directly they were landed by the supercargo, a Comoro man, named Abdulla, engaged by the owner of the dhow.

The two informers also gave evidence that they saw the slaves being landed. The case being a clear one, I have condemned the vessel, and ordered her to be destroyed, as she is not sufficiently seaworthy to be towed to Zanzibar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 142.

Case No. 4 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against a native dhow named "Mambo Quamongo," whereof Salim bin Ali is owner, and Abdulla the master, her tackle, furniture, and apparel seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Putt Luxmoere, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 25th day of February, 1882.

APPEARED personally William McKibben, coxswain of the launch, Her Majesty's ship "London," before Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 1st day of March, 1882, and produced his sworn affidavit, hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which a native vessel, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed Certificate of Admeasurement, was seized at Pemba on the 25th February, 1882.

I, the said Judge, having heard the proofs and evidence produced, and having found sufficient proof that the said vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade at the time of her seizure, 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 I 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 March, 1882.

(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 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel called "Mambo Quamongo," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 26th day of February, 1882, 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	53	0
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	16	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. Depth of hold	10	6

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	60·90
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	60·90

Signed this 28th day of February, 1882.

(Signed) ROBERT C. TRAVERS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*
W. MCKIBBEN, *A.B., Acting Coxswain of Capturing Boat.*

Approved by me, this 1st day of March, 1882.

(Signed) PERCY LUXMOORE, *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 6th day of March, 1882, I directed the dhow "Mambo Quamango," detained by William McKibben, A.B., acting coxswain of launch, on the 25th day of February, 1882, and condemned by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, to be destroyed, in compliance with an order of the said Court, and she was destroyed by burning on the same day.

Given under my hand, this 6th day of March, 1882.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 7th day of March, 1882.

(Signed) PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

No. 143.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 9. 1882.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith copy of a Decree of Condemnation of a dhow and one slave captured by one of the "London's" boats cruising off at Island of Monfia.

The dhow in question was bound for Chole from Mgan and was not carrying a regular slave cargo, but was detained in consequence of a boy being found on board who was suspected of being a raw slave. The boy stated that he had been purchased by one of the passengers named Khateeb a few days before from a broker at Kilwa and was taken on board against his will. The captain of the dhow declared that the boy was free and that his parents were living at Chole, he also denied that he had touched at Kilwa since leaving Mgan.

On proceeding to Chole Lieutenant Cutfield found the story of the boy's parents living there to be untrue, and after placing the dhow in charge of the Vali, or Governor, he steamed down to Kilwa to make further inquiry, taking the captain of the dhow and the man Khateeb with him. On the way, however, the captain jumped overboard at an island and escaped. At Kilwa the Customs Master and others proved that the dhow had touched there and had taken Khateeb and the boy on board.

The Governor of Chole who had assisted Lieutenant Cutfield in his inquiries there wrote me a letter corroborative of his statement, and from the evidence given in Court I was satisfied that the captain of the dhow had been implicated in transporting a raw slave from the mainland, and I therefore condemned the dhow, but not the cargo. The dhow has since been broken up and sold by auction, and the slave has been handed over to Bishop Steere at the Universities Mission.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 143.

Case No. 37 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the vessel named "Mambo Sasa," having Arab papers and showing the Arab flag, whereof Manlidi was the master, and Bint Sheykh-bin-Mahther the owner, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male slave seized as liable to forfeiture by Somerville Goodridge, Esq., Commander, Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before S. B. Miles, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Army and Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 21st December, 1881.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. McA. Cutfield, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting forth the circumstances under

which the vessel named "Mambo Sasa," having Zanzibar papers and being of the description set forth in the annexed Certificate of Admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him together with one slave, near Manfia Island on the 5th day of December, 1881. I, the said Acting Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence, 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 male slave 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 December, 1881.

(Signed) S. B. MILES, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
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 2 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 5th day of December, 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	58
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	28
4. Depth of hold	10

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	52·16
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	10·71
Poop: length, 17 ft.; breadth, 12 ft. 6 in.; height, 5 ft. .. .. .	.. .. .
Total No. of tons	62·87

Signed this 9th day of December, 1881.

(Signed)

H. McA. CUTFIELD, *Lieutenant.*
J. TULL, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*
W. E. HAZELL, *A.B.*

Approved by me, this 19th day of December, 1881.

(Signed)

SOMERVILLE GOODRIDGE, *Acting Commander,*
H.M.S. "London."

Certificate of Destruction.

I hereby certify that the vessel called "Mambo Sasa," condemned as engaged in the Slave Trade by a Decree in Case No. 37 of 1881, has been broken up and the pieces sold in separate parts by public auction.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Commander W. S. Goodridge, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male slave, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in Case No. 37 of 1881, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 144.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 9, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 9th February, 1882, and to report that I have, as instructed, expressed to His Highness Seyyid Barghash the sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of his loyal endeavours to secure the arrest of the culprits concerned in the outrage on the "London's" boat at Pemba; and that I have also conveyed to the French Consul, M. Ledoulx, their thanks for the steps taken by him in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 145.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 5.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, March 10, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 9th February, 1882, instructing me that the Sultan must carry out his own sentence of imprisonment for life on the two Arabs concerned in the murder of Captain Brownrigg.

The two prisoners have been confined by the Sultan in the fort for the present; and, pending the receipt of your Lordship's written instructions, I am not communicating with His Highness as to their final disposal.

No. 146.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 3.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 1, 1882.

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. 146.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending
March 31, 1882.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of.	
		Universities Mission.	In Town.
January 28, 1882	No. 1 of 1882	1	..
February 13, 1882	No. 3 of 1882 .. ..	..	1
March 23, 1882	No. 5 of 1882 .. ..	..	2
Total .. ..	.. ..	1	3

(Signed) S. B. MILES, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, April 1, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 3.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 6, 1882.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th February, 1882, I do myself the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Mr. Vice-Consul Cracknall, who had proceeded in Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" to visit the mainland coast, returned to Zanzibar on the 9th March, 1882, and I herewith attach copy of an interesting Report received from him of his proceedings.

The state of affairs, as regards the British-Indian subjects residing on the coast, appears to be generally satisfactory.

Some minor complaints against the Wali of Mombasa were heard and disposed of by Mr. Cracknall, and the communication I have since had with the Sultan on the subject will tend to remove cause of misunderstanding in future.

I was very desirous that the Missions at Mombasa should be visited. Mr. Cracknall's stay there was but short, but I am glad to say that what he said agrees with the favourable reports I have received lately of the Mission stations. Unfortunately, the Rev. Salter Price, the Commissioner of the Church Mission Society, was not present, having gone on tour up country, and Mr. Cracknall was, therefore, unable to inquire into and settle two or three complaints that Mr. Price had written to me about.

Mr. Price, who has been acting throughout entirely in accord with this Consulate, has, by his tact and good sense, established excellent relations with the Wali and the inhabitants, while his able management of affairs has restored confidence in the Mission. I regret to hear that Mr. Price will soon have to return to Europe. The Rev. A. Menzies, of the same Mission, is also about to return home through ill-health.

At Lamoo, Mr. Cracknall was engaged for several days in investigating the complaints contained in the annexed petition, which, as before reported, formed one of the chief causes of my deputing Mr. Cracknall to the coast. The voluminous evidence collected by him shows clearly, as I suspected, that the allegations made by the Indian traders against the Custom-house were not without foundation. Indeed, I have reason to believe that extensive exactions and overcharges are made by the Customs farmer all along the coast, the Indians not being fully aware of their position under the Treaty. The subject requires further elucidation, and I shall do myself the honour to report fully to your Lordship on the termination of the inquiry.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 147.

Vice-Consul Cracknall to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Zanzibar,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, I left Zanzibar on the 20th February ultimo in Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," for Tanga, where I arrived at noon the following day. On our arrival I visited the Wali; he informed me that the town had suffered greatly from a raid of the Mazai; that they had killed seventy-one inhabitants of the town, and taken all the cattle, disregarding, however, other property. He described them as being naked, carrying only spear and shield, and as always bearing away their dead, characteristics, I believe, of the Zulu people, with whom they have been identified. "Fum Baruku," with whom General Mathews, the Sultan's Commander, is now fighting, does not seem to have visited Tanga Town, but to have been in the neighbourhood and to have retired on the arrival of the Sultan's troops to Wanga, and to be now at Gazi and prepared to show fight, and, in the opinion of two villagers with whom I conversed, to have a good chance of success. After visiting Wali I went through the town and entered a house where the Hindis were assembled to receive me. In answer to my inquiries they stated that all notices, &c., from the Consular Court, were properly served by the Wali, and that they had no complaints of any inconvenience felt arising from their remoteness from the coast. This was the result of all inquiries at every place I visited. They stated that their losses from these raids were trifling in Tanga, but that at Wanga they had suffered to the extent of 12,000 dollars. I then invited any of them to visit me on the vessel, and the next day six came on board. They informed me that forty-five cattle belonging to Indians were taken by the

Masai, and up country some goods belonging to an Indian named Amuriani; no Indians were wounded or killed; that Baruku had, at Wanga, taken property belonging to an Indian firm to amount of 6,000 dollars; that his people consisted of runaway slaves and Waguias. In answer to my inquiries they stated that no slave caravan had come down for the three months on account of the disturbed state of the country. Since the death of Captain Brownrigg they had seen no Arab slave caravans; before that occasionally caravans of fifty or sixty in chains, of all ages; that small dhows ran before to Pemba; that the slaves were embarked at Miangani, Endumi, and Mombani, small villages to the north of Tanga. They said commerce was increasing; a plentiful supply of ivory, which is cheaper at Tanga than Bagamoyo and other places on the coast. Finally, they requested me to inform you that they would be greatly benefited if His Highness the Sultan would keep more soldiers in the town, that when the Mazai came there were no Askarees, that 100 would be sufficient. A fort would also be a great security to them. I heard from the Wali this was being contemplated. On the 23rd we sailed for Mombasa, where we arrived early next morning. I sent off Salim, Consular Interpreter, to inquire when it would be convenient for the Wali to receive me, and inform the Indians I had arrived.

Accordingly two Indians came on board at 11 A.M., one Bohra and one Banian, and stated they represented the Indian community, which consisted of about 150 persons. They informed me that the town was garrisoned outside the town. That the Mazai had passed near the town, and killed the Swahili servant of an Indian trader. They complained of the conduct of the Wali, Mahomed-bin-Suliman, who would not settle their claims against Arabs properly, expeditiously, or justly. The Banian informed that he had bought some land from two Arabs, and that one of them retained possession; that he went to the Wali, who referred him to the Kazi, who referred him to the Wali; that he went to the Sultan of Zanzibar, who gave him a letter which the Wali refused to act on, stating that the property was not that of Arab in question; that they are afraid to go to the Wali, as their claims were treated improperly; they also stated that no sufficient guard is kept on the Indian houses; that robberies were frequent; that only the day before an Indian, Elias Jusbani, was robbed to extent of 50 dollars, and that when a man was caught the Wali put him in prison one night only.

I visited the Wali and told him of the complaints, the justice of which he denied. As regards the case of the Banian, he said the property did not belong to the Arab. I also requested him to place sufficient guard on the Indians' houses, and tried to get him to promise; he, however, after continually trying to evade any further truth on the subject, acceded to my request. He expressed a very high opinion of Mr. Price, and, from what he said, I should say there is no want of harmony between the Arabs and the Church Mission. He stated that Mr. Streeter, who was lately in charge, was a fool and madman.

In the afternoon I visited the Mission, and was informed by Mr. Binns, a missionary from Rabbai, a branch of the Church Mission, that Mr. Price, with whom you desired I should place myself in communication, had gone up country and was not expected to return. He stated I should have great difficulty in dealing with any cases, as Mr. Menzies was sick with fever, and he was leaving for Zanzibar the next morning. He stated, moreover, he knew but of three cases, in one of which the accused had gone with Mr. Price, the second had been settled by the Wali to the satisfaction of the mission authorities, and, as regards the other, the man charged with selling or giving up a runaway slave had kept out of the way for two months, while the slave was with his owner in Mombasa town. Under the circumstances, and considering the instructions I had to confer with Mr. Price, I did not inquire into any offences or irregularities at the Mission Frere Town, nor have I sufficient information to express any opinion as to the state of the Mission internally. On Sunday, the 26th, the Wali returned my visit, and told me he had placed Askarees for the protection of the Indians, and at great length referred to the complaints. He stated that in the case of the Banian that the Arab had a share with his sister, that he had frequently offered to repay the money to the Banian who had refused to receive; the Wali stated he would sell the share.

(N.B.—This seems to me as if the Banian had a deed in the nature of a mortgage, and was insisting on a foreclosure, and was not content with a sale.)

In answer to my inquiries as to slave caravans, he said no slaves were brought to Mombasa, he said they passed outside by land. (N.B.—The information I received from the Interpreter has already been sent in.) We sailed at 5 P.M. for Melindi, where we arrived on Tuesday, 28th. There I interchanged the usual civilities with the Wali. I also saw the Hindees, who were on very good terms with the Wali, and had no complaints.

We sailed for Lamoo on the 1st March and arrived there on the 2nd, when I visited

the Wali and saw the Custom-house Master. On the 3rd, 4th, and 6th the complaints of the Bohras were heard, whose statements have already been brought to your notice. They disclose, in my opinion, irregularities and breaches of Treaty. I do not consider it necessary to express any opinion on the subject, except to suggest some printed Customs Tariff being circulated. No news as to Slave Trade, except that Fumu Bakari had taken a Somali slave caravan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. B. CRACKNALL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 147.

Petition.

(Translation.)

THE following is the petition of the undermentioned British subjects of Lamoo to Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Zanzibar, dated 12th Mah Samvat, 1938 :—

1. That we are subjected to great hardships at the hands of Khimji Vastani, the Customs Master and servant of Jairam Sewji. We apply to the Sarkar to hear our complaints, viz., that he (the Customs Master) declines to receive duty at 5 per cent., and wants more, and for this reason our goods are lying at the Custom-house, viz., tortoise-shells worth 2 dollars, for which he wants half-a-dollar as duty.

2. Notwithstanding we, the British subjects, pay duty to Seyyid Barghash at 25 to 30 per cent., we are put to oppression, and although we pay the duty we are subjected to insult and inconvenience.

3. That he declines to supply us with a pass for the goods on which duty has already been paid here in time of Tharia Topan, who had then farmed the Customs from Sayyid Barghash, and thus caused great annoyance to us, and he, Khimji, the servant of Jairam Sewji, wants duty a second time on everything.

4. When we bring undutiable goods from Zanzibar, notwithstanding we produce written instructions (from Zanzibar Customs Master) to that effect, he causes the packages to be opened, and charges duty on whatever things he pleases.

5. In Kismaju, which is under the rule of Seyyid Barghash, the Orchella weed is subject to 5 per cent duty of the Customs Master and 12½ cents. of Seyyid Barghash. While in Lamoo, which also belongs to Seyyid Barghash, it is subject to 5 per cent. duty of the Customs Master and 25 cents. of Seyyid Barghash.

6. That the Customs Master recovered more duty from us, the Bohras, on our goods which arrived from Bombay, while he took less duty from the Bhatias whose goods also arrived from Bombay. But the Bohras and Bhatias are all the subjects of the British Government.

7. As to the undutiable goods which we export the Customs Master's permit is necessary in case the goods worth a dollar or more, and for this permit he charges us with 9 pices, while the duty on the same (if chargeable) shall not amount to 9 pices, and this also he can supply us with at any time he pleases, thus causing great annoyance to us.

8. The British subjects are under great oppression, there is none to hear their complaints, the merchants are harrassed by a man and there is no one to speak to him, and therefore this petition is made to the Sarkar.

9. Saalam, the man of the Wali of this place, teases us, the British subjects, by expressing his desire to levy new duty, and abuses us.

10. Whenever any body goes to the Wali with a complaint against the ill-treatment of Khimji Vastani, he does not listen to him, and says that he cannot say anything to the Customs Master, and tells him to write about it to Zanzibar, and therefore we write this to the Sarkar.

11. That Khimji Vastani, the man of Jairam Sewji, charges duty on the empty bags on which duty has once been paid before, but subsequently used in filling in Juari.

In this way this is the petition from all the Indian merchants.

(Signed)

MULLA MAHOMEDBHAJ ISMAELJI.
DAWOODBHAJ IBRAEMJI.
KARIMBHAJ ALIBHAJ.

(And 15 others.)

No. 148.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 3.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 6, 1882.

IN continuation of my despatch dated the 10th February, 1882, I have the honour to acquaint you that the operations of His Highness' forces under General Mathews have been successful so far that the rebel Mazzem Chief Mubarak has been compelled at last to evacuate his strong fortified position at El Hazam, and retire further into the jungles.

For some time past General Mathews has surrounded El Hazam with the object of cutting off all supplies of food and water. As he had over 1,200 men under him, Nizam and Kiriboties,* he has been enabled to make the stronghold untenable, and Mubarak, who has about 300 men with him, has been compelled to cut his way out, which he did with all his women and baggage, and retreat to another place.

General Mathews had at first endeavoured to bombard the entrenchment, but the rotten carriages of the Sultan's field-pieces broke down at the first discharge. His Highness then applied to me for the loan of others and some rockets. The Senior Naval Officer, Captain Luxmoore, was unable to supply any field-pieces, but he gave the Sultan thirteen rockets with a tube, which were at once dispatched to General Mathews in His Highness' steamer "Star."

Mr. Cracknall was informed by the British-Indian traders at Tanga that their losses at Wanga amounted to about 12,000 dollars. No complaints, however, have as yet been received at this Consulate.

The Sultan has now ordered General Mathews to pursue Mubarak, and he has also placed a reward of 1,000 dollars on Mubarak's head.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 149.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 31.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 3, 1882.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th April, reporting the capture of the fortified position of the rebel Mezrui Chief, Mubarak, I have now the satisfaction of being able to announce that General Mathews returned to Zanzibar on the 22nd April with part of his force and prisoners, and that his success has been much more complete than was at first understood, Mubarak having lost all his followers and property, and been driven a fugitive into the bush.

From the account of the affair given me by General Mathews, it appears that after surrounding and closely besieging Mweylee Hill, on which the fort of El Hazam stands, or rather stood, for some days, he managed to capture the supplies of food collected and concealed in the forest in his rear by Mubarak, and the latter then became so pressed that he endeavoured to open negotiations. His request for a truce of five days was, however, believed to be only a ruse to gain time in which to get rid of his women and valuables, and General Mathews refused to grant more than two hours, and as no submission was then made continued the siege. On the 29th March preparations were made for storming the hill, and the attacking force having been divided into two parties, the position was carried by a party of the Nizam, and the defenders, almost to a man, put to the sword.

General Mathews, by great exertion, protected the women and took charge of the gunpowder and papers for the Sultan, but the money, arms, ornaments, and all other property were plundered by the soldiery and Arabs.

Mubarak, with a few followers, cut his way through the Arabs and escaped, accompanied by his wife; but the latter, before she had gone 3 miles from the hill, was shot through the back and killed. The number of prisoners taken was about 390, including Arab women and children, the wives and children of Mubarak and his followers, and their slaves. All of these have been brought to Zanzibar, and lodged in the fort for the present.

The fort of El Hazam is described as four-sided, and formed of a strong stockade of young trees, with an earthen parapet or rampart about 7 feet thick inside, and within

* Regulars and irregulars.

this a ditch. The rampart was loopholed all round; but as the holes were small, horizontal, and breast high, the attackers were able, by stooping while advancing, to creep up almost unscathed by the fire of the defenders, which passed over their heads. The fort was blown up and levelled by General Mathews, who remained three weeks at Mweyelee engaged in this work and in directing the pursuit against Mubarak before returning to Zanzibar.

The Sultan has put a reward of 2,000 dollars on Mubarak's head, who is now, it is said, in hiding in the Tyeeta country. The power of the Mezrui Chief is most completely broken, his followers have been all killed, dispersed, or prisoners, and it is not probable that he himself will long remain at large.

The result of the expedition cannot fail to have a great effect on the country in increasing the Sultan's authority and prestige, and in overawing the more troublesome tribes near the coast.

General Mathews, to whose abilities and energy the success is entirely due, has received from His Highness the honour of an Order, a valuable estate and house near the town, and other presents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 150.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 31.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 4, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decree No. 5 of 1882, condemning a dhow and two female slaves seized by a boat of Her Majesty's ship "London" off Pemba.

It was clearly proved that the owner of the vessel had, or might have readily obtained, knowledge that the slaves shipped on board, with his consent, by an Arab, Khamis-bin-Abdullah, were being conveyed against their will. The master of the dhow, whose evidence accorded with that given by the slaves, stated that he protested against conveying them, and threatened to throw up his command; but the owner of the dhow told him not to interfere, as he would stand guarantee that they were free people.

One of these slaves had lately been kidnapped in Zanzibar; the owner of the other is well known.

Khamis-bin-Abdullah, who was taking these slaves to Pemba, and Faki Kombo, the owner of the vessel, were sent to the Sultan for punishment, and a desk found in possession of the former, containing letters which showed that he had for some time been engaged in smuggling slaves across the Pemba channel, was also forwarded to His Highness.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 150.

Case No. 5 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native dhow, without name, having Zanzibar papers and colours, owned by Faki Kombo, and whereof Aduani is master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, and also against two female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Luxmoore, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 23rd day of March, 1882.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant E. F. Inglefield, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native dhow, without name, having Zanzibar papers and colours, whereof Faki

Kombo is owner, and Aduani master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of the captors, was seized by him, together with two female slaves, off the Island of Pemba, on the 20th day of March, 1882. I the said Consul having heard the evidence produced, and examined the witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the two female slaves above mentioned were being conveyed in the said vessel against their will to the Island of Pemba, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, and also the two 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 23rd March, 1882.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**
Her Majesty's Consul and Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain P. P. Luxmoore, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two female slaves taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 5 of 1882, Zanzibar Admiralty Court file.

(Signed) **F. HOLMWOOD,**
Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the undersigned Walter S. Goodridge, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that on the 28th day of March, 1882, I directed the dhow called the "Wombelane," detained by Sub-Lieutenant Inglefield on the 20th day of March, 1882, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, to be destroyed, in compliance with directions I received from the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1882.

(Signed) **SOMERVILLE GOODRIDGE,**
Senior Lieutenant.

Approved by me this 29th day of March, 1882.

(Signed) **PERCY LUXMOORE, 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 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel called "Wombelane," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 20th day of March, 1882, 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	33
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.. .. .	21
4. Depth of hold	4·6
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	17·18
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	None.
Total No. of Tons	17·18

Signed this 22nd day of March, 1882.

(Signed) **ROBERT C. TRAVERS, Lieutenant.**
G. F. INGLEFIELD, Sub-Lieutenant.

Approved by me this 23rd day of March, 1882.

(Signed) **PERCY LUXMOORE, Captain,**
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 31.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 4, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to attach herewith copy of a Decree of Condemnation in the case of an Arab dhow and one female slave, seized, the former at Johanna, and the latter at Comoro Island, by Captain Garforth, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse."

The information relative to the character of the dhow was given to Captain Garforth by Sultan Abdulla-bin-Hamza and Moosa Foom, in a joint letter, in which they stated that a dhow owned by an Arab named Mohammed Feyyib had run a cargo of fifty-eight slaves from the mainland, and that she was to have taken twelve of them across to Johanna, but had left one behind sick.

Captain Garforth immediately proceeded to Johanna, where he found the dhow indicated, which had arrived three days previous, and to all appearance had just landed the slaves. None of the slaves were obtained at Johanna, but when the dhow was brought back in tow of the "Eclipse" one female slave, who was said to have been left behind sick, was delivered up. This woman was produced in Court, and recognized the Nakhoda and two of the crew as having been in the dhow that brought her from the mainland. She said she had been shipped at Mruli. Other corroborative evidence was also adduced.

The slaves brought by this dhow are said to have all been Makuas, and appear to have been all landed at Mroni. My Second Interpreter saw seven fresh slaves at this place who had probably formed part of the same cargo.

The dhow had no pass from the Sultan of Zanzibar, under whose flag she sailed, but had one pass from the Sultan of Johanna and a false pass without a name and with an old seal, purporting to be from the Sultan of Comoro.

I entertained no doubt of the character of the dhow, and of the fact that she had just run a slave cargo, although no slaves were actually found on board, and I accordingly condemned her. The Nakhoda, Mohammed Feyyib, who is also the owner, is a well-known slave-dealer, and I have requested the Sultan to confine him in the fort. The crew have been released.

The dhow sank while being towed to Zanzibar by Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse" while about half-way across. Fortunately, no one was in her at the time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 151.

Case No. 6 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named "Futeh El Kheir," having Arab colours and false papers, and whereof Mohammed-bin-Feyyib is owner and master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture by Edmund St. J. Garforth, Esquire, Captain R. N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse" at Johanna on the 17th April, 1882, and against one female slave seized at Comoro on the 19th April, 1882.

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esquire, British Agent and Consul-General, on the 24th day of April, 1882, personally appeared Richard H. Story, Sub-Lieutenant Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," and produced his sworn affidavit, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Futeh El Kheir," under Arab colours and with false Comoro papers, whereof Mohammed-bin-Feyyib is owner and master, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized at Johanna on the 17th day of April, 1882. I, the said British Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade in contravention of Treaties between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel and slave to have been lawfully

seized and to have been forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and I do condemn the same accordingly; hereby recording my opinion that the loss of the vessel while being towed to the port of adjudication was inevitable.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 24th day of April, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain E. St. J. Garforth, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," one slave, viz., one woman, captured on board the slave dhow "Futeh El Kheir" on the 17th day of April, 1882, and released under an order from this Vice-Admiralty Court, dated the 24th day of April, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, The undersigned Edmund St. John Garforth, holding the rank of Captain in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," do hereby certify that on the 20th day of April, 1882, the dhow or native vessel called the "Futeh El Kheir," detained by me on the 17th day of April, 1882, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, sank at sea while being towed to Zanzibar to be placed in the Vice-Admiralty Court there, and the said dhow has therefore sunk.

Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1882.

(Signed) E. ST. J. GARFORTH, *Captain, R.N.,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Eclipse."

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," 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 "Futeh El Kheir," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse" on the 17th day of April, 1882, 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	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	26
4. Depth of hold	9

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	33·6
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.— Poop:—Length, 13 ft.; breadth, 11 ft.; height, 4 ft. 9 in.	6·8
Total No. of Tons	40·4

Signed this 17th day of April, 1882.

(Signed) JAMES CUDDY, *Lieutenant (N.)*
GEO. A. NUTCHER, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me this 17th day of April, 1882.

(Signed) E. ST. J. GARFORTH, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Eclipse."

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 31.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 5, 1882.

I HAVE duly complied with the instructions conveyed in Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch of the 9th April, that I should press upon the Sultan that Her Majesty's Government must look to him to carry out his own sentence of imprisonment for life on the two Arabs concerned in the murder of Captain Brownrigg, and that they desire His Highness will undertake not to release them without their consent.

His Highness' autograph reply, which is annexed in translation, is to the effect that he will faithfully comply with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and that he is grateful to your Lordship for your consideration towards him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 152.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

(After compliments.)

YOUR letter has reached me in which you state you are instructed by the Great Minister, Lord Granville, to require that Khalfan and Mesood should be kept in prison till death. From that day we have kept them with the other murderers, and it is not possible for us to allow them to leave the prison except for their burial. We request you to inform the Minister that we are full of thanks to him for his kindness to us and Salaam.

From Barghash-bin-Saeed, with own hand.

Dated 15th Jemadi-el-Akhir, 1299.

No. 153.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 31.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, May 5, 1882.

AS Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" was under orders to proceed to the Comoro Islands, I took advantage of the opportunity to send an officer in her to watch events. He left Zanzibar on the 13th April, and returned on the 22nd in Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," and I do myself the honour to inclose a Memorandum of the notes taken by him.

I also inclose copy of a Report by Captain Garforth, Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," which has been obligingly communicated to me by the Senior Naval Officer here, Captain Luxmoore, C.B.

The departure of the expedition organized and dispatched by His Highness Seyyid Barghash with the brothers of Moosa Foom was reported in my despatch of the 8th March, and from the information now received there appears little doubt of its ultimate success in expelling Seyyid Ali from Mroni.

Inclosure 1 in No. 153.

Memorandum.

I ARRIVED at Comoro on the 19th April, 1882, and went to Kitanda, where I found Moosa Foom and Abdulla-bin-Hamga. Moosa Foom informed me that Mroni had formerly belonged to Seyed Ahmed, who, at his death, had left it to his son, Mohammed. Seyed Mohammed bequeathed it to Mumya Umuji, who, before dying, gave the preference to Seyed Abdulla-bin-Hamga, who is older than his half-brother, Seyed Ali. Four years ago Seyed Ali went to Moosa Foom and asked him to deliver over Mroni to him (Ali). Moosa replied that he (Ali) was too young, but that in two or three years he would do so. Ali then came to Zanzibar, and obtained a letter in his favour from Seyed Barghash to Moosa Foom. On taking it to the latter, however, he

gave the same reply as before, namely, to wait. Seyed Ali then applied to his father at Mayotta for assistance, and his father gave him a letter of recommendation to Sultan Abdulla, of Johanna, in which he promised to hold himself responsible for any expense incurred by the Sultan in sending soldiers to assist his son in obtaining Mroni. Sultan Abdulla promised the assistance, and told Seyed Ali to return to Comoro and wait at Shindini. He soon after sent across 150 soldiers and their arms in one of his own dhows. This was about six months ago. Moosa Foom perceiving Ali's hostile intentions immediately acquainted Seyed Barghash, who sent over his man Kara Hajji, a native of Comoro. Kara was not listened to by Seyed Ali, who overtook him on the road after he had been dismissed, and would have killed him had not Kara escaped to an Arab dhow. Ali also attacked and would have killed one Muttar-bin-Abdullah, another man whom Seyed Barghash had sent across on business. Muttar, however, managed to escape. Seyed Ali then attacked his brother's house at Mroni, but Seyed Abdulla and his wife escaped on board an Arab dhow. The town however was taken, and 49 people, including 3 women, were killed in the affair. Ali, after leaving Mroni, went to Kitanda to expel Moosa Foom. The latter, having no power to resist, fled, and Kitanda was easily taken and handed over to Tibi Bamba, a cousin of Moosa Foom. From Kitanda Ali wrote to Bwana Foom, the Sultan of Mvitu Fule, threatening to attack him unless he submitted. Bwana Foom accordingly yielded, and was sent by Ali to demand the submission of Seenya, the Sultana of Mboodi. The Queen making no resistance, Ali next proceeded to Tajini, a place belonging to Moosa Foom, and held by one of his men. In this expedition he also succeeded, and drove out Moosa Foom's man. He thence went to Hama Hami and took that place also, seizing all of Sultan Abdulla's slaves on his two shambas, named Silleyt and Biladi. Seyed Ali seized all Moosa Foom's property at Kitanda, slaves, ornaments, money, and cut off the hands of his mother-in-law. In the meantime, Moosa Foom had been hiding in the jungle, and he now went to Galiani, from whence he procured 100 men to assist him against Ali. Marching then to Majuwani, a place near Tajini, he wrote to Ali, who at this time was at Mboodi, offering to fight him. Ali at once returned to Tajini, and, after observing Moosa Foom's position, started against him. This was on the 17th Rabi el Awal, and at the same time Moosa Foom leaving half his force at Majuwani took the other half with him, and making a detour entered Tajini as Ali left it. Ali had a slight skirmish with Moosa Foom's men in which 3 were killed, and then, leaving Moosa Foom in possession at Tajini, returned to Mroni.

On the 8th of the next month (Rabi El-Akhir), the dhow with Seyed Barghash's troops on board, in command of Kara Hajji, arrived off Kitanda, and, at sight of them, Seyed Ali's man, Kiti Bamba, retired at once on Mroni. Kara Hajji landed his force, and sent Mohammed Jan on to fetch Moosa Foom, and, on his arrival, the whole party proceeded to Mroni, where Seyed Ali is now being besieged. Mroni has five gates, and fifty men are placed at each gate to prevent the egress of the besieged. On the 26th Rabi El-Akhir, Seyed Omar, who had joined his son Ali from Mayotta, fled to Mohilla, together with Mohammed Othman, the Agent of the Sultan of Johanna. Seyed Ali is said to have built up the gates of Mroni inside. Moosa Foom has since taken the following villages, besides smaller hamlets—Mfooni, Wankazi, Ngimagaha, Mfoongoni, and Mindi. Ekoni, a large village in the interior, was taken, sacked, and burned, but no one killed. Seyed Abdulla-bin-Hanga went to Comoro in a separate dhow from Kara Hajji, and went to his brother Ali, with whom he stayed three days. Ali offered to share Mroni with him, provided he would not join Moosa Foom. Abdulla, however, on pretence of going to his shamba at Mroni, went to Kitanda, and joined Moosa Foom, by whom he was stationed at Mkongoni, at the north end of Mroni Harbour, to prevent dhows anchoring there.

In the fighting that has occurred at Mroni Seyed Ali has lost 21 men, 15 of whom are Makua slaves. Moosa Foom has lost 13 killed and 6 wounded. Of Seyed Burghash's troops 2 have been killed and 3 wounded.

When Seyed Omar went to Mohilla, he asked Abdul Rahman, the Sultan's brother, for aid, but this was declined, on the ground that forty soldiers had been given to Seyed Ali in his first expedition, and that the Sultan had not received his share of the plunder in return. Seyed Omar then went to Mayotta, but received no support there. He has now gone to Marambosi to get help from Mohammed-bin-Abdulla Ba Kushweni, the former Governor of Mombasa, and Moosa Foom has sent spies after him to watch his proceedings.

Inclosure 2 in No. 153.

Captain Garforth to Captain Luxmoore.

(Extract.)

"Eclipse," at Sea, April 20, 1882.

ON our arrival at Mroni, Comoro Island, on the 15th April, I found the town, which is walled round, occupied by the present so-called Chief of Comoro Island, Saeed Alli, and his followers. At the same time, he was besieged by the former Chief of Comoro, Saffuma, whose head-quarters were at the village of Izandar, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant. He was assisted by about 150 soldiers, sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar some two months ago.

Saeed Alli and his followers were completely surrounded, and could not move out of the town. A dhow had lately arrived with rice, which may enable him to hold out a little longer. The boats, landing the cargo within a cable's length of this ship, were fired at by Saffuma's people after our arrival.

I had an interview with Saffuma and the officer in charge of the Sultan's soldiers, on board this ship. They told me that, should they capture the town of Mroni (which, being surrounded, is only a matter of time), they would respect all private property and send Saeed Alli to Zanzibar. I informed the Chief that it was a matter on which I could give no opinion myself, but that, on the town being captured, any unnecessary privation imposed on the inhabitants would be sure to incur the displeasure of the English Government.

I again visited the island on the 19th instant, and found no change in the state of affairs had taken place.

Forwarded for the information of the Acting Political Agent, Zanzibar.

(Signed)

PERCY LUXMOORE,

*Captain and Senior Naval Officer.**"London," April 24, 1882.*

No. 154.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 31.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 5, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that Captain Ramaekers, of the Belgian army, the Chief of the Belgian International Expedition at Karema, died there on the 25th February last of fever and dysentery.

Captain Cambier, who is well known as an African traveller, arrived at Zanzibar by the last mail to act as Agent here in succession to Dr. Van der Hoogen, who has proceeded to Europe.

Lieutenant Valcke, of the Belgian Engineers, proceeds this mail viâ the Cape with 220 Zanzibar porters to join Mr. Stanley's expedition on the Congo.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES.

No. 155.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received June 27.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 3, 1882.

IT is currently reported here, and I believe correctly, though it has not been confirmed to me by the Sultan, that a steamer of 1,700 tons, named the "Malacca," has been purchased by His Highness from the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Bombay. The sum of rupees 170,000 is named as the price paid for her, and the condition of purchase is that she be delivered over to His Highness at Zanzibar.

With this addition His Highness has now a trading fleet of four steamers, including the "Swordman," "Akola," and "Nyanza," which last has recently been dispatched to England to receive new boilers.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES.

No. 156.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 19.)

(Extract.)

12, *Strathmore Gardens, W., July 19, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose extracts from a Report on the Comoro Islands, prepared by Consul Holmwood.

Apart from Mayotta, which is a French possession, the islands of the Comoro Group are of small importance, unless as regards the Slave Trade.

With the exception of Mayotta, none of the islands possess what can be called a harbour, capable of defence against an attack from sea, or for the protection of merchant-vessels.

The Island of Johanna is visited by whalers, and there are on it three sugar estates, worked chiefly by slave labour.

Mohilla is of still less importance, possessing only one sugar estate; while Comoro itself is still little known to Europeans; it exports, however, goats and cocoa-nut fibre, and the people of this island emigrate to Zanzibar in large numbers, where they have proved themselves good servants.

All the independent Comoro Islands have been used as places for landing slaves in transit for Mayotta and Nossi-bé; and there is no doubt the ex-Chiefs of Comoro, who have been expelled by Seyd Ali of Mayotta, connived at the Traffic. We are under no obligation to any one of them; still, I think the Traffic would be much more largely carried on under Seyd Ali than it has been, and it is not to be regretted that events should be tending to his overthrow.

Under existing circumstances, it seems important we should know what is now taking place in Comoro, so as to take advantage of any occasion that may offer to amend our Treaties; and the conduct of the King of Johanna has been such as to call for a closer investigation than it has for some time received, seeing there is good reason to think he must have been engaged in the import of slave labour to some extent of late; and I therefore think that Mr. Holmwood's visit at the present time to the Comoro Group would be extremely useful.

Inclosure 1 in No. 156.

Consul Holmwood to Sir J. Kirk.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, London, June 17, 1882.

SINCE the date of the despatch quoted in the margin* regarding affairs in the Comoro Islands, I have had an opportunity of going through a considerable mass of private letters and papers bearing on the subject. The information derived from these sources confirms generally what has been already reported, but much that is both new and important has been learnt.

In the following Report, however, I have thought it advisable to confine myself to as clear a statement as possible regarding the present position and prospects of the different islands in the Comoro Group, and the questions connected with them which have actually to be dealt with; the special information that has been acquired will be more useful as an assistance during my forthcoming visit.

Comoro Islands.—The Comoro Group consists of the following islands:—Johanna, Mohilla, Grand Comoro, and Mayotte.

Johanna.—Johanna, under the rule of Sultan Abdullah-bin-Salim, commonly styled the King of Johanna, is the residence of several European and American sugar-planters, and is comparatively civilized. During his reign King Abdullah has greatly developed the resources of the island, and has shown great tact in his relations with the European and American planters who have settled in his country.

He derives a considerable income, both from his sugar estates and from the hiring out of slave labour.

Beyond the limited demand for the harems, the Slave Trade in this island is now confined to keeping up the supply of labour for the extensive sugar plantations. Rightly or wrongly, the holders of these plantations consider the very existence of their undertakings to be dependent on the supply of native labour, and we can hardly wonder at finding both Europeans and natives whose interests are thus involved in the traffic secretly encouraging the Slave Trade in these regions.

Johanna was for several years the residence of a British Consul, and Mr. William Sunley, who ceased to hold that post in July 1866, still retains charge of the Consular archives. There is also a Consular residence belonging to the British Government, but I am unable to say in what state of repair it may be at present. In December 1875, the King of Johanna was authorized to occupy the building on condition of his vacating it when required by Her Majesty's Government to do so.

The Treaties existing between Great Britain and Johanna are :—

1. Dated the 8th November, 1844, for Suppression of the Slave Trade.
2. Dated the 3rd June, 1850, Friendship and Commerce.
3. Dated the 8th March, 1873, Agreement for protection of Immigrants.

Mohilla.—Mohilla is a small island adjacent to Johanna. There is an English planter resident at this place.

The present ruler, Sultan Abderrhaman, is quite incompetent for his position, owing to confirmed dissolute habits. He lately murdered two of his oldest counsellors during fits of drunkenness. He carries on a Slave Traffic by means of two dhows, which he works in conjunction with an agent in Zanzibar. I have reason to believe the King of Johanna contemplates taking steps to remove this Chief, and to place a native of Johanna to act as temporary Governor of the island.

Our Treaty with Mohilla refers to the suppression of the Slave Trade. It was negotiated by Mr. Sunley on the 16th September, 1854. There is nothing in the Treaty to show that the successors of the late Queen are bound by it.

The Slave Trade in this island is only carried on on quite a small scale.

Grand Comoro.—This is the largest of the Comoro Group, but the interior of the island having hitherto remained unvisited by Europeans, we have little information regarding it.

The climate is known to be very dry, and the want of rain renders anything like general cultivation difficult. There are, however, large groves of cocoa-nut and banana, and the yield from both is enormous. The natives possess fine breeds of cattle, goats, and sheep. The country would seem to be generally healthy.

Grand Comoro was twice (in 1849) offered to the British Government by Sultan Abdullah's predecessor. The offer was declined on each occasion.

The island is divided into two principal districts, ruled, until recently, by Sultans Musa Fum and Abdullah-bin-Hamga. These Chiefs were deposed by one Sayyid Ali: they are now, however, reported to have recovered the whole of their country except the town of Mroni.

Our Treaties with Grand Comoro are for the suppression of the Slave Trade. They are :—

1. Dated the 20th September, 1854, with Sultan Bonafuma (Musa Fum's predecessor).
2. Dated the 29th July, 1861, with the Sultan of Mroni (Sultan Abdullah's predecessor).

During the time Sayyid Ali remained in power after his usurpation he ignored these Treaties, and declined to recognize our right to land on his island or anchor in its ports.

Whilst in Zanzibar as a refugee, Sultan Abdullah offered to make a new Treaty abolishing slavery in Grand Comoro. Considering, however, that such a document would, under the circumstances, be invalid, I declined to proceed with the matter.

Mayotte.—This is now a French colony, having been purchased by France in 1842 from a rebel Sakalava Chief, who had thrown off the yoke of the King of Johanna.

Our only concern with this French colony lies in the encouragement given by French settlers there to the Slave Trade, both of the Comoro Islands and of the adjacent African coast.

There can be no doubt that the French Colonial Government are virtually responsible for the acts of the colonial planters, but they appear to keep themselves within the law by insisting that each slave before being landed at Mayotte shall have undertaken, before witnesses, to serve as an engag  for a term of years. This, so far as any mitigation of the slave-dealing part of the transaction is concerned, is, of course, a mere sham, and I fear it equally fails to insure any real supervision of the engag s during the period of their engagement or after its expiry. As far as I am aware, however, the French Government consider the arrangement a satisfactory one, but I am unable to furnish any certain information on this subject.

That the Treaties and engagements entered into by the various Comoro Chiefs for the suppression of the Slave Trade have been systematically violated by them all there can be no doubt. Nothing but the utmost vigilance can cope with the efforts which a

Mahomedan population will make to supply the demands of their harems, while, in this case, the recent development of sugar-planting in Johanna and the French colony of Mayotte has increased the demand for field labour, and proved an additional incentive to the slave-dealer's business. The Chiefs themselves, so far from taking any steps to check the trade, have been throughout its principal supporters, and, unfortunately, proper supervision by the British Agency has been impossible, owing to the want of suitable means of communication with this part of our Consular district.

In this matter the King of Johanna must undoubtedly be held principally responsible. Fully half the slaves imported have been purchased on the coast of Africa by his subjects, if not by his orders, and he has furnished the purchase-money and indicated their destination in many instances. The written evidence in my possession also clearly proves that, instead of using his influence in the other islands—where it is very great—for the discouragement of the traffic, he has done everything to revive and foster it.

That he was responsible for the invasion of Grand Comoro by Sayyid Ali, and that he was influenced to support that Chief by the hope of obtaining large consignments of slaves from him, is well known. The result, however, has disappointed his expectations, and I am informed he is now inclined to turn against his former protégé.

I would venture to ask that the Admiralty may be requested to instruct the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar to allow the ship engaged in conveying me to remain at each place at which I may land as long as may be necessary. Grand Comoro is a large island, and in order to make a comprehensive Report upon the country I anticipate a stay of three weeks will be requisite, while the visit to Johanna will occupy fully a week.

No. 157.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 21, 1882.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 8th March, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you copies of the letters relating to Mr. Holmwood's visit to the Comoro Islands.

Mr. Holmwood has, you will perceive, been instructed to communicate with you on the subject.

It will be desirable that you should keep the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar fully informed of the nature of Mr. Holmwood's mission and instructions.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 157.

Earl Granville to Consul Holmwood.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 21, 1882.

I HAVE received from Sir John Kirk the able Report which you have drawn up while in this country on the affairs of the Comoro group of islands, and have to express to you my thanks for the same.

As regards your instructions, I have little to add to those contained in my despatch to Colonel Miles, of the 31st December, but you will proceed to the Comoro group as soon after your return to Zanzibar as the services of one of Her Majesty's ships of war can be placed at your disposal by the Lords of the Admiralty. You will warn the various Rulers of the islands of the dangers they will incur if they persist in carrying on the Slave Trade, and you will be at liberty either to confirm the existing Treaties or to negotiate others, providing for the total abolition of slavery throughout the group. You will avoid committing Her Majesty's Government to the support of any special political party and will confine your negotiations to the *de facto* Rulers of the islands.

I inclose a letter which you will deliver to the Sultan of Johanna, in which I have desired him to give you every facility of which you may stand in need during your stay in Johanna, and have pointed out the displeasure of Her Majesty's Government at the want of faith which he has shown in the non-observance of his engagements.

You will specially report on the state of the Consular residence, and will bring away for safe custody at Zanzibar any Consular archives which may be still in existence. You will communicate these instructions at once, on your arrival at Zanzibar, to Colonel Miles, through whom you will also forward the Report of your proceedings in the Comoros.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 157.

Earl Granville to the Sultan of Johanna.

Your Highness,

Foreign Office, July 21, 1882.

THIS letter will be delivered to your Highness by Mr. F. Holmwood, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, and now acting as Her Majesty Consul in the Comoro Islands.

Her Majesty's Government have received with regret convincing proof that your Highness has failed to observe the spirit of the engagements with regard to slavery and the Slave Trade into which you have entered with them, and they have accordingly deputed Mr. Holmwood to carry this letter to your Highness and to warn you of the dangers of the course which you are now pursuing in encouraging a Traffic which Her Majesty's Government have determined to suppress.

Mr. Holmwood would probably require to visit estates and plantations and the residences of British Indian subjects in the island of Johanna, and it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that no obstacle should be placed in the way of his doing so.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 157.

Mr. Lister to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 21, 1882.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch by which Mr. Holmwood, First Assistant in the Zanzibar Agency, is directed to proceed to the Comoro Group as soon as practicable after his arrival at Zanzibar, for which place he leaves England to-day.

A copy of a letter which he will deliver to the Sultan of Johanna is also inclosed.

I am to request that, in laying these papers before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, you will move them to give instructions to the Commander-in-chief on the East India Station to place a ship at Mr. Holmwood's disposal for this service, and in view of the nature of the service on which he will be engaged, Lord Granville trusts that the Captain of the vessel employed will be instructed to convey Mr. Holmwood to any places in the Comoro group which he may wish to visit, and to remain as long as may be necessary for the due fulfilment of the objects of his mission.

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

No. 158.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received July 22.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 22, 1882.

IN my despatch of the 5th May I reported the death of Captain Ramaekers, the chief of the Belgian international expedition, at Karema; and I have now to report that Captain Storms, of the Belgian Engineers, who had been appointed his successor, proceeded to Bagamoyo on the 12th instant, from whence he has since started on his journey to Lake Tanganyika.

Captain Storms was accompanied from Europe by a young Belgian officer, named Lieutenant Constant, of the Grenadiers; but this gentleman has unfortunately been

compelled, through illness, to relinquish his post in the expedition, and will return to Europe by this mail.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 159.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received August 17.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 1, 1882.

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, 1882.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 159.

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, 1882.

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.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	To be remitted
1	"Fathelkheir" ..	Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse" ..	Captain Garforth ..	1	Jan. 6, 1882	Jan. 28, 1882	Condemnation ..	25	17	6	484	15	0
2	Unknown ..	Her Majesty's ship "London" ..	Commander Goodridge ..	..	Dec. 4, 1881	Jan. 16, "	Ditto ..	6	1	6	..	..	..
3	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Captain Luxmoore ..	1	Feb. 5, 1882	Feb. 13, "	Ditto ..	6	3	0	..	..	..
4	"Mumbo-kwa-Mungu" ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	Feb. 25, "	Mar. 1, "	Ditto ..	8	18	0	..	..	..
5	Unknown ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2	Mar. 20, "	Mar. 23, "	Ditto ..	11	17	0	..	..	..
6	"Fathelkheir" ..	Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse" ..	Captain Garforth ..	1	Apr. 17, "	Apr. 24, "	Ditto ..	10	16	6	..	..	..

(Signed)

S. B. MILES, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, July 1, 1882.

No.160 .

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received August 17.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 1, 1882.

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. 160.

RETURN of Slaves Captured and Forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending June 30, 1882.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How Disposed of.		
		In Town.	Universities' Mission.	French Mission.
24th April, 1882 ..	No. 6 of 1882 ..	..	1	..

(Signed) S. B. MILES,

Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, July 1, 1882.

No. 161.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received August 17.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 20, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival at Zanzibar by the last mail-steamer from Aden of a large party of missionaries, clerical and lay, sent out by the Church and London Missionary Societies to reinforce their stations near the Great Lakes of Central Africa.

The chief of the Church Missionary Society's party was the Rev. J. Hamington, who, with five other gentlemen, had instructions to proceed to Uganda on Lake Victoria, the country of King Mtesa; and having soon completed his arrangements he left Zanzibar on the 24th June for Saadani, from whence he has since proceeded on his journey into the interior without interruption.

Previous to his departure I accompanied Mr. Hamington to the Palace, and introduced him to the Sultan, who accorded him a favourable reception, and was good enough to furnish him, at my request, with a letter for King Mtesa, and a passport for the road.

I was glad to avail myself of the opportunity to address complimentary letter of introduction to King Mtesa, commending Mr. Hamington and party to His Highness' care and protection while residing in his territories. Captain Hore, of the London Missionary Society, is accompanied by nine others, and is returning to Ujiji, where he has already resided four years. He informed me that it was his purpose to proceed only as far as Mpwapwa, from whence he would return to Zanzibar for a small steam-launch he was expecting, and for the remainder of his stores, of which a part had been left behind for want of porters. During his few days' stay here, Captain Hore was granted an interview by the Sultan, to whom he explained the plans he intended to carry out on arrival at Ujiji. The Sultan listened with much interest to some information Captain Hore was able to give him respecting that place, and intimated that he would be very glad at any time to receive through me any information Captain Hore liked to give of his own progress, and of the general state of affairs of the country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received August 17.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 22, 1882.

IN my despatch of the 3rd May, 1882, I had the honour to report the destruction of the stronghold of the rebel Mezrui Chief, Mubarak-bin-Rashid, and the capture and dispersal of his followers. Mubarak himself barely escaped with life, and as he had lost all his treasure and arms, little apprehension was entertained at the time that he would ever be able to resume effective hostilities against the Sultan. I regret, however, to have to state that this Chief has again become formidable, having gathered round him a considerable number of adherents and taken up a position at Rabai, near Mombasa, where he has occasioned some disorder by raiding the country and threatening to attack the town.

On the 18th instant I received a letter from the Rev. H. Binns, the Superintendent of the Church Mission Society's Station at Frere Town, inclosing two letters from Mubarak, and giving an account of the disturbed state of affairs. A copy of these letters is annexed. I immediately sent the letters from Mubarak to the Sultan for perusal, and desired to be made acquainted with his wishes in the matter. His Highness, in his reply, seemed anxious to deal with the rebels in his own way. He informed me that he was about to dispatch at once a force of 200 men to support the Wali in holding the rebels in check until the Ramjan festival was over, when he intended to send up a body of his Nizam troops under General Mathews.

His Highness added that should an opening occur for mediation he would communicate with me on the subject, but that at present he saw no need for intervention. I have accordingly refrained from replying to Mubarak's letter.

The "Star" left on the 19th instant with 200 men, and the day following His Highness sent off another detachment of 400 men in the "Sultani." These men are irregular Arab and Belooch mercenaries and had no leader, but were to be placed, on arrival, under the orders of the Wali. They will probably prove as troublesome to their friends as to their foes, but they will serve to overawe the town of Mombasa, a large portion of the inhabitants of which are said to secretly favour the rebels.

Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" is now the only vessel left on this station, the "Seagull" and "Eclipse" having already been withdrawn by the Naval Commander-in-chief. The "Philomel" is also under orders to join the Admiral at Aden without delay, but I have requested the Senior Naval Officer to obtain permission for her to call at Mombasa on the way.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 162.

The Rev. H. Binns to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Dear Colonel Miles,

Frere Town, July 6, 1882.

I FEAR you will think we are a very troublesome lot up here at Mombasa. You have, perhaps, heard ere this that Mbaruk is on the war path; he is now close to our settlement at Rabai, and the Rabai, Duruma, and Giriama tribes are, I hear, joined with him. He has been making raids up the coast nearly as far as Taukaunga, burning every village, stealing slaves and cattle, and murdering all who would not submit. He threatens to attack Mombasa, and the town is in a very troubled state. He declares that he will not touch us nor any of our people, neither has he done so, though he might easily have destroyed our settlement at Rabai. The worst of all this is, that the people of Mombasa accuse us of taking the side of Mbaruk against them, and the Wali firmly believes it, for two nights ago he sent soldiers to the back of our settlement here, as he had heard that Mbaruk was coming to join with us, and we were going to attack Mombasa together; and I hear that the soldiers had orders that, if Mbaruk came, they were to fight our people with Mbaruk's, and destroy our settlement. We were mercifully foreserved, thank God; and the danger from that quarter is now over, as Mbaruk has returned to Rabai, and, I hear, intends to attack Mombasa from the other side. We have no European at Rabai now, only a native catechist, and from what I hear, many messages have passed between him and Mbaruk, as the latter is encamped so near. Yesterday two letters were sent to him by Mbaruk, and he immediately forwarded

them to me. I hear that one is intended for you, but I send both, as I cannot read Arabic, and it would be unwise to show them to any one here who could. As to our taking his part in any way, it is perfectly untrue. Our people are as frightened of him as the Swahilis themselves are; and although he says that he does not wish to harm our people, yet I do not think that his word is to be depended on.

I do not know how this will end, whether the Sultan will send up troops, or whether Mbaruk will give himself up to the British Government, as he says he wishes to.

The tribes who have joined him against the Sultan ought to be severely punished, I think, to bring them to their senses.

I do not think the country will be quiet until he is made a prisoner.

We have news to-day of a rebellion in Mambui, to the north of Melindi, but cannot vouch for the truth of it.

I expect that already reports have reached the Sultan that we are joined to Mbaruk, but those who have spread them have not the least ground for their doing so; the people of Mombasa say anything against us, and the Governor takes in everything he hears, and forwards it at once to the Sultan. The people of Mombasa, I am sure, at the present moment, could not bring the smallest charge against us of any kind; I go out of my way often to serve them, and I have many times got their slaves back for them, which they really ought to have done themselves.

With, &c.

(Signed) HARRY KERO BINNS,
Secretary, Church Mission Society.

Inclosure 2 in No. 162.

Sheikh Mubarak to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

18th Shaaban, 1299.

MY desire is that you come to Bunder Mombasa without delay. This is my request of you. Do not make difficulties there, for I have business with you, and what I have to say further is in the letter to Mr. Binns; and Salaam.

Inclosure 3 in No. 162.

Sheikh Mubarak to the Rev. H. Binns.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

18th Shaaban, 1299.

YOU will receive a letter from me as well as one for yourself. Please send them to the Consul at Zanzibar, that he may come and meet me soon, as I have business with him. Do not delay in this; and Salaam.

No. 163.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 2, 1882.

EARL GRANVILLE, having learnt through Sir John Kirk that the Sultan of Zanzibar had telegraphed to him to put the services of one of his steam vessels at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government during Mr. Holmwood's forthcoming visit to the Comoro Islands, has sent you this day the following telegram:—

“Holmwood's visit to Comoro. Accept with thanks Sultan's offer of ship, made through Mr. Kirk.”

I am now directed to instruct you to inform His Highness that Her Majesty's Government had much pleasure in accepting his liberal and friendly offer, which they look upon as a proof that he is anxious to co-operate heartily with them in the great work of the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 164.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 28.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 24, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report the return to Zanzibar this day of Mr. Holmwood, and to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 21st July, 1882, inclosing copy of Mr. Holmwood's instructions for visiting the Comoro Islands on special duty connected with the Slave Trade.

As there are at present no British ships of war on this station, and but three months remain before the rains commence at the Comoros, I fear it may be impossible for Mr. Holmwood to carry out your Lordship's orders unless arrangements be made for a vessel to be placed at his disposal in a short time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 165.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 28.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 28, 1882.

IT is with deep regret that I have to report the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Edward Steere, of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, on the 27th instant, from an apoplectic fit.

The Bishop appears to have been seized with the fit during the night, as he was found in the morning in a comatose state, and he never recovered consciousness.

Dr. Bartholomeusz, the Agency Surgeon, who attended him, informs me that he believes an artery must have burst.

The funeral took place this morning, and the body was buried in the Slave-market Church at Mkhunazini, of which the Bishop had been the architect and builder. Every due mark of respect was shown by this Consulate and Her Majesty's ship "London," and the funeral was also attended by the foreign Consuls, and by a representative of His Highness the Sultan. Bishop Steere's important and successful labours in the cause of civilization and progress in Eastern Africa during his long and uninterrupted sojourn of nineteen years are so widely and appreciatively known that it is needless, and also perhaps unfitting, for me to dilate on them.

The Bishop was held in great veneration and esteem by all classes, from His Highness Seyyid Barghash downwards, and an immense concourse of people attended his funeral.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 166.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 28.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 28, 1882.

ON the 22nd instant I received a letter from the Indian traders at Marka, on the Somali Coast, dated the 26th June last, reporting the murder of a Khojah at Mugdesho by a Somali, under the following circumstances:—

The Khojah, whose name was Mawji Peerani, *alias* Haju-bin-Mahomed, was sitting in his shop attending to his business on the evening of the 15th June, when two Somalis of the Wa Athan tribe entered, and after some time one of them seized him by the neck, while the other stabbed him with his dagger and killed him. The murderers then made their escape, and have not been captured.

In his report of the occurrence to the Sultan, which His Highness has communicated to me, the Governor of Mugdesho, Saleh-bin-Mohein, states that he dispatched men after the murderers at once, but was unable to arrest them. He had, however, sent letters to Umar-bin-Yusuf, the Chief of the Wa Athan tribe, and to some of the Elders, demanding the surrender of the murderers, and that he had also forbidden any of the tribe to enter the town again until the murderers were produced.

The Governor assigns as the reason for this outrage the jealousy and enmity

existing between two rival Chiefs, Umar-bin-Eusaf and Ahmed-bin-Shaab. The former is in receipt of a regular subsidy from His Highness Syeed Barghash, and Ahmed, being jealous of him, sent the two men to murder some one in the town, and thus bring Umar-bin-Eusaf into trouble and disgrace.

The Sultan has expressed to me his confidence that the Governor Saleh-bin-Mohein will use his best endeavours to secure the murderers, and His Highness has promised to aid him in so doing in every way. His Highness' steamer "Akola" leaves in a few days for Marka, on her way to Muscat.

As the Naval Commander-in-chief on the East India Station has now withdrawn all Her Majesty's steam men-of-war from this station, and there is no dispatch-vessel attached to this Agency, I have no means of communicating with the ports on the mainland, whatever may happen there, and I have not been able to dispatch any one to Mugdesho to inquire into this affair.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 167.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 28.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 29, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Decree of Condemnation in the case of a woman seized by the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "London" in the harbour of Zanzibar.

The woman was found by Lieutenant Cutfield, of Her Majesty's ship "London," on a small island named Chumbe, where she had been left, together with three others, by a dhow which had brought them from Bagomoyo. The other slaves (all males) were taken off the island subsequently by a small canoe, but either because she was old and sickly, or because there was no room in the canoe, she was left behind on the island. The woman was evidently a raw slave lately brought down from the interior, and I had therefore no hesitation in condemning her. According to her own statement she had been three days on the island without food, and she was in so reduced and emaciated a condition that she died four days afterwards.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 167.

Case No. 7 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against a slave woman, named Muchiro, owned by Maalim-bin-Saadi, seized as liable to forfeiture by Henry MacArthur Cutfield, Lieutenant, Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 3rd August, 1882.

BEFORE Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 4th August, 1882, [appeared personally the said Lieutenant Henry Cutfield, and produced his sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the slave-woman Muchiro, belonging to Maalim-bin-Saadi, was seized by him at the Island of Chumbe on the 3rd August, 1882.

I, the said Acting Consul-General and Judge, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and having found sufficient proof that the said woman had immediately preceding her seizure been transported for sale as a slave, do adjudge the same to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 4th day of August, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain P. P. Luxm ore, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one female slave taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 7 of 1882, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 168.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 29, 1882.*
I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith a copy of the correspondence which has taken place with Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique during the present year.

His Lordship would be glad to be furnished with any information in your possession in regard to the voluntary emigration of natives from the Zanzibar dominions which may bear in any way upon the proposed emigration from Ibo, referred to in Consul O'Neill's despatches.

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

No. 170.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, September 27, 1882.*
I HAVE the honour to acquaint you of the acquisition of another steamer, the "Avoca," by His Highness the Sultan, making the third vessel recently purchased.

The "Avoca" is one of the old steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and is now, I believe, at Bombay. I have not yet heard when she is expected here. The price paid for her is said to be 150,000 rupees.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 171.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, September 27, 1882.*
I HAVE the honour to report the release of seven slaves belonging to an Indian trader, under the following circumstances.

The holder of these slaves (five males and two females) had been residing for many years past at Ugogo, in the interior, and not caring apparently to surrender them, had never ventured down to Zanzibar. His name was Meer Ali Noor Mahomed Koja, and on his death recently the slaves, with the rest of the estate, were taken charge of by his brother at Pangani, from whom they were recovered and brought to this Consulate. Four of them, being well grown and able to take care of themselves, have now been granted free papers and set at liberty, the other three have been sent to the Universities Mission. I have deducted 150 rupees from the deceased Meer Ali's estate, and have rateably distributed it among the slaves to purchase clothes and start them in life.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 172.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 26, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to attach herewith a copy of a Decree of Condemnation in the case of a dhow and nine slaves, captured off the Island of Pemba by one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," on the night of the 6th August, 1882.

It appears that while the first cutter of the "London," in charge of a coxwain, was watching off Nassoon Bay, on the south end of the island, she was sighted by the slave dhow in question, and the Arabs on board being alarmed, ran her on the reef, jumped out, and escaped in the darkness, leaving the slaves to shift for themselves. The look-out man in the cutter had not noticed the dhow, but his attention was attracted by the noise on the reef, and on search being made the slaves were discovered and captured. The dhow became a wreck and went to pieces.

The evidence recorded in Court showed that the slaves, four male and five female, belonged to an Arab named Haymed, who had collected them at Kilwa, from whence he had marched them in chains to Pangani, by the same route as that traversed by the late Consul Elton, and there shipped them. The gang had at first consisted of ten, but one man had died from exhaustion on arrival at Pangani. Hameyd managed to escape with the Nakhoda and crew when the vessel touched the reef. The slaves were all in very miserable condition, and have since been handed over to Bishop Steere's Mission.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 172.

*Case No. 8 of 1882.**Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name, flag, and ownership unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against four male and five female slaves, owned by Hameyd, seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain P. P. Luxmoore, C.B., Commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 6th August, 1882.

BEFORE Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Acting Consul-General, on the 14th August, 1882, appeared personally George Kive, Quartermaster in Her Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the said vessel of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, together with the nine slaves, was seized at Pemba on the date above mentioned.

I, the said S. B. Miles, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses produced by the captors, and having found sufficient proof that the said vessel at the time of her seizure was actually engaged in the transport of slaves, in contravention of the Treaties existing between Great Britain and the Sultan of Zanzibar, do adjudge the same vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the four male and five female slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed this Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 14th day of August, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,

Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the undersigned Edward F. Inglefield, 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 23rd day of September, 1882, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by George Kive, Quartermaster, on the 6th day of August, 1882, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was found to have become a total wreck, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of September, 1882.

(Signed) EDWARD F. INGLEFIELD, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 25th day of September, 1882.

(Signed) PERCY LUXMOORE, *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 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, 1882, 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	55
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	26

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	43·22
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	43·22

Signed this 11th day of August, 1882.

(Signed) JNO. B. EUSTACE, *Sub-Lieutenant.*
G. KIVE, *Quartermaster.*

Approved by me, this 11th day of August, 1882.

(Signed) PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain P. P. Luxmoore, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," four male and five female slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 8 of 1882, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 173.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received November 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 27, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith two Admiralty Decrees condemning vessels captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London." In neither of these

cases were any raw slaves on board, nor were the owners of the dhows in any way personally implicated.

In Case No. 10 the vessel, which was nearly new, was the property of a British Indian merchant, who had recently paid about 50*l.* for her. She was a regular trader between Bagamoyo and Zanzibar, and generally earned 1*l.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* by carrying passengers for the voyage of a few hours only. On the occasion of her capture the master had come on board late at night and had neglected to inspect and question the passengers, who were already on board, before sailing. He thus permitted two slaves who were being consigned to Zanzibar for sale to be conveyed, and condemnation was therefore unavoidable, though doubtless hard on the owner and adverse to trade.

In Case No. 11 the Swahili master had taken advantage of the owner's absence from the country to employ his vessel, in conjunction with a gang of canoe-owners, in the smuggling trade, by which Pemba is now supplied with slaves. The two slaves who were found on board were not raw slaves, but from their dialect it was plain that they had recently been brought from the coast, and this was quite confirmed by the evidence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 173.

Case No. 10 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the dhow named "Mabruk," owned by Khoja Pira Nansi, under British colours, bearing Provisional Pass No. 51 of 1882, whereof Khamis is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Luxmoore, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before Frederic Holmwood, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 21st day of September, 1882.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Henry McA. Cutfield, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the dhow "Mabruk," bearing British Provisional Pass No. 51 of 1882, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with two female slaves, in the harbour of Zanzibar, on the 15th day of September, 1882.

I, the said Consul, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her detention was conveying slaves against their will and, as it would appear, for the purpose of sale in Zanzibar in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the 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 have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 21st day of September, 1882.

(Signed) FKEDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul and Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Captain Percy Luxmoore, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two female slaves condemned in the above case.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Assistant Agent and Consul.

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 "Mabruk," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 15th day of September, 1882, 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	46
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	31
4. Depth of hold	8

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	43·18
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	8·4
Poop:—Length, 14 ft.; breadth, 12 ft.; height, 5 ft.	
Total No. of tons	51·58

Signed this 18th day of September, 1882.

(Signed)

H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*

A. YATES, *Leading Seaman.*

Approved by me, this 18th day of September, 1882.

(Signed)

PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*

Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Walter S. Goodridge, 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 26th day of September, 1882, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the "Mabruk," detained by Captain Percy P. Luxmoore on the 15th day of September, 1882, 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 good condition, and that I directed her to be destroyed by being cut in two, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1882.

(Signed)

S. GOODRIDGE, *Lieutenant, R.N.*

Approved by me, this 26th day of September, 1882.

(Signed)

PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*

Commanding H.M.S. "London."

To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Political Agent, &c., Zanzibar.

ACCOUNT Sales and Net Produce of a condemned Dhow, sold by Public Auction, as per Instructions.

1882. Sept. 27.	1 large dhow, in pieces	Rs.	440
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Charges.

Expenses: dismantling, cutting, &c.

22

(E. E.)

Total

418

(Signed)

JOHN SCOTT.

Zanzibar, September 27, 1882.

Inclosure 2 in No. 173.

Case No. 11 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, having Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Khamis bin Abdullah is owner and Songoro master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two male slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Luxmoore, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before Frederic Holmwood, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 25th day of September, 1882.

APPEARED personally John McGrath, a coxswain in Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, belonging to Khamis bin Abdullah, and whereof Songoro is master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors was seized by him, together with two male slaves, off the Island of Zanzibar on the 18th day of September, 1882.

I, the said Consul, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was conveying slaves for the purpose of selling them 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 have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 25th day of September, 1882.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**
Her Majesty's Consul and Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain Percy Luxmoore, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two male slaves condemned in the above case.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**
Her Majesty's Assistant Agent and Consul.

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 18th day of September, 1882, 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	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	28
4. Depth of hold	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	40·86
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	40·86

Signed this 21st day of September, 1882.

(Signed) **S. GOODRIDGE,** *Senior Lieutenant.*
A. J. CODLING, *Leading Seaman.*

Approved by me, this 21st day of September, 1882.

(Signed) **PERCY LUXMOORE,** *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Walter S. Goodridge, 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 26th day of September, 1882, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by John McGrath, coxswain, on the 18th day of September, 1882, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was found in a good condition, and I directed her to be destroyed by being cut in two, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1882.

(Signed) S. GOODRIDGE, *Lieutenant, R.N.*

Approved by me, this 26th day of September, 1882.

(Signed) PERCY LUXMOORE *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Political Agent, &c., Zanzibar.

ACCOUNT Sale and Net Produce of a condemned Dhow, sold by Public Auction, as per Orders received.

							Rs.
1882.	Sept. 27.	To sale of dhow ..	..	..	..	..	210
<i>Charges.</i>							
		Cutting, dismantling, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	20
	Total .	..	..	..	..	..	190

(E. E.)

(Signed) JOHN SCOTT.

Zanzibar, September 27, 1882.

No. 174.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 28, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report that I duly communicated to the Sultan your Lordship's telegram accepting His Highness' offer of a vessel to convey Mr. Consul Holmwood to the Comoro Islands.

His Highness has prepared his steamer "Sultani" for the purpose, and has sent on board forty-eight men of his Nizam as a guard of honour to Mr. Holmwood.

Mr. Holmwood leaves Zanzibar to-morrow for the Comoros and Johanna to carry out your Lordship's instructions,

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 175.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 28, 1882.

I REGRET to have to report the death of Dr. Southon, of the London Missionary Society, at Mirambo's town, from the result of an accidental gun-shot wound in the arm. The arm was amputated shortly after by Mr. Caplestone, a fellow missionary, but the amputation was probably unskilfully done, and Dr. Southon died on the day following.

I have also to report the death by fever at Pangani of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Universities Mission, who was stationed at Umba when attacked by the disease.

Captain Hore, of the London Missionary Society, started from Zanzibar yesterday for Ujiji, taking with him an iron sailing-boat in sections, which he intends to launch on Lake Tanganyika. His Highness Seyyid Barghash was good enough to give me a letter for him to the Chiefs and Arabs at Ujiji, instructing them to afford Captain Hore every

assistance and protection, and to throw no obstacles in the way of the boat being placed on the lake.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 176.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received November 2.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, November 2, 1882.

HOLMWOOD returned. Has negotiated Treaties Johanna, Mohilla, and Sultans Moosafum and Abdullah, Comoro, abolishing slavery in seven years; meantime official registration, Consular protection, and other advantages for slaves. Seyid Ali still Mroni; his soldiers ravaging Comoro villages, retaliation for dhows destroyed by our ships.

No. 177.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 12, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of Decree of Condemnation in the case of a slave seized at Pemba by one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," the dhow in which it was alleged the slave had been imported being released for the purpose of being restored to the owner.

The boy had been found on a reef off Nassoon Point by the coxswain of one of the cutters, and stated that he had been landed a few nights before from a dhow with a large gang of slaves, but had managed to conceal himself in the darkness. The boy's speech seemed to support his story, and showed that he must have been brought from his native country very recently. The officer in command of the pinnace then went in search of the dhow, and on putting into Kohani for water found three dhows there, one of which was on her side partially dismantled. The natives on shore stated that she had been bound to Pangani, but had put back in a leaky state three days previously. No evidence was produced against the dhow except that of the slave boy, who said he recognized her as the one that he had been brought over in with the rest of the gang.

At the request of the captors the case was adjourned for some days to enable them to bring forward certain witnesses whom they said they were able to produce, but these witnesses have not come forward, and as the vague and untrustworthy recognition of the dhow by a single slave boy, unsupported as it is by any corroborative evidence whatever, is altogether insufficient to connect her with Slave Trade proceedings, I have ordered the dhow to be released intact and restored to the owner.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 177.

Case No. 9 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel whose owner, master, and flag are unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male slave, named Majalewa, seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy P. Luxmoore, Esq., Captain of Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 21st August, 1882.

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Consul General, Zanzibar, on the 23rd August, 1882, appeared personally Lieutenant Robert Henry Travers, of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn affidavit, setting forth

the circumstances under which the slave boy and the native vessel of the description specified in the annexed certificate were seized at the Island of Pemba.

I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence, have found that the slave boy Majalewa had, immediately preceding his capture, been conveyed by sea in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said slave to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

And whereas the captors have failed to prove that the vessel seized was fitted for, and engaged in, the Slave Trade, do hereby release the said vessel, her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture for the purpose of being restored to the possession of the lawful owner in the same state and condition as that in which it was seized.

In testimony whereof I have signed this Decree and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 25th day of September, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officer and petty officer 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 16th day of August, 1882, 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	43
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	27

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	32·23
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total number of tons	32·23

Signed this 23rd day of August, 1882.

(Signed)

ROBERT H. TRAVERS, *Lieutenant.*
W. T. MOORE, *Coxswain of Barge.*

Approved by me this 23rd day of August, 1882.

(Signed)

PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain Luxmoore, C.B., Commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male slave, taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 9 of 1882, Zanzibar Vice-Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

No. 178.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 16, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of Decrees of Condemnation in the case of two dhows captured by one of the "London's" boats, and brought into this Consular Court for adjudication on the ground of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

The dhow in Case No. 12 was boarded off the south end of Zanzibar Island by one of the boats cruising there, and was found to have five slaves, two male and three female, who had been shipped off the Island of Monfia.

On examination it proved that these slaves all belonged to an Arab named Salim-bin-Saeed, who was also the owner of the vessel and cargo.

Two of the females were his concubines, and the others appeared to be intended for the plantations. The Nakoda stated that he was Salim's slave, and that the slaves on board had been sent with him by his master, who was shortly expected to arrive at Zanzibar. He stated that his object in putting into Buyu, where he was boarded, was to obtain fresh water, but there is no doubt he intended to land the slaves there before coming on to Zanzibar Harbour. The vessel was laden chiefly with building rafters, and as the cargo was the property of Salim-bin-Said, I had no hesitation in condemning it, as well as the dhow. The Sultan has promised me to take notice of the conduct of Salim-bin-Saeed on his return from the mainland.

The second dhow, Case No. 13, was sighted just outside the harbour of Zanzibar. She took no notice of two shots being fired across her, but on the boat nearing her the Nakoda and crew jumped overboard. Thirteen slaves, four male and nine female, were found on board. Two men were picked up, one a northern Arab, who stated he was a passenger, but who was clearly the owner of part, if not all, of the slaves; the other man was one of the crew. The rest of the crew probably escaped to the shore by swimming. The Arab has been handed over to the Sultan, who has put him in the fort. The slaves were mostly raw, and had been brought down recently to Bagamoyo. Five of the eighteen slaves rescued in these two captures have been given free papers, and the others have been distributed to the English Universities and French Catholic Missions.

The importation of slaves, particularly of young children, into Zanzibar, continues brisk, and almost unchecked, but the Pemba Slave Trade has been very slack for some months past.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 178.

Case No. 12 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named the "Mandumbwa," under the Zanzibar flag, whereof Bakhari is master and Salim-bin-Saeed owner, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo; and also against two male and three female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy P. Luxmoore, Esquire, Captain, Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 30th September, 1882.

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esquire, Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, appeared personally, on the 3rd October, 1882, George Cozens, Captain, fore-top, Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn affidavit, hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said vessel "Mandumbwa," belonging to Salim-bin-Saeed, and of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed Certificate of Admeasurement, was seized at Anguja Kkun, in the Island of Zanzibar, on the 30th September, 1882, together with two male and three female slaves, by the said George Cozens.

I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the above-mentioned 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, furniture, and cargo, and the two male and three female slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And I do further order that the said vessel be broken up, and the materials thereof publicly sold in separate parts.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 3rd day of October, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting 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 "Mandumbwa," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 30th day of September, 1882, 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	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	10

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	57·59
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage-deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	10·40
Poop:—Length, 16 ft.; breadth, 13 ft.; height, 5 ft.	
Total No. of tons	67·99

Signed this 3rd day of October, 1882.

(Signed)

S. GOODRIDGE, *Senior Lieutenant.*

JAMES TULL, *Boatswain's Mate.*

GEORGE COZENS, *Second Captain, Foretop.*

Approved by me, this 3rd day of October, 1882.

(Signed)

PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*

Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Captain P. P. Luxmoore, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two male and three female slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 12 of 1882, Zanzibar Vice-Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES,

Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Political Agent, &c., Zanzibar.

ACCOUNT Sales and Net Produce of a condemned Dhow, sold at Public Auction, as per Instructions received.

Sale of small dhow, in pieces	Dol. c.
	15 75
<i>Charges.</i>	
Cutting, dismantling, commission, &c.]	3 35
Total	12 40

(E. E.)

(Signed)

JOHN SCOTT.

Zanzibar, October 10, 1882.

Inclosure 2 in No. 178.

Case No. 13 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, whereof one Ismaïl was said to be owner and master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against four male and nine female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy B. Luxmoore, Esq., Captain Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 2nd October, 1882:

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Acting Consul-General, Zanzibar, appeared personally, on the 3rd October, 1882, Bromfield Alway, Captain of hold, Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said native vessel of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed Certificate of Admeasurement, was seized by him off Mbveni, in the Island of Zanzibar, on the 2nd October, 1882.

I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the said native vessel was at the time of her seizure engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and the Sultan of Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the four male and nine female slaves, to have been lawfully seized and to have been forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And I do further order that the said vessel be broken up and sold in separate parts.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 3rd day of October, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting 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 2nd 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 October, 1882, 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	36
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	9
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	16
4. Depth of hold	4½
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage-deck	9·66
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	9·66

Signed this 3rd day of October, 1882.

(Signed)

S. GOODRIDGE, *Senior Lieutenant.*
JAMES TULL, *Boatswain's Mate.*

Approved by me this 3rd day of October, 1882.

(Signed)

PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain P. P. Luxmoore, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," four male and nine female slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 13 of 1882, Zanzibar Vice-Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Acting Political Agent, &c., Zanzibar.

ACCOUNT Sales and Net Proceeds of a condemned Dhow and Cargo, sold at Public Auction, as per Instructions.

							Dol. c.
A large dhow, in pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	132 00
Cargo realized (less duty)	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 91
							<hr/> 182 91
<i>Charges.</i>							
Expenses: cutting, landing cargo, and watching	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 69
							<hr/> 172 22
Commission at 5 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 60
							<hr/> 163 62
(E. E.) Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	163 62

(Signed) JOHN SCOTT.

Zanzibar, October 12, 1882.

No. 179.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 16, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd September, 1882, and to report that I have duly communicated with His Highness the Sultan in the sense of your Lordship's instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 180.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 16, 1882.

AT the end of September letters were received at Zanzibar from Lindi reporting the appearance in the neighbourhood of Masasi of a body of marauding Makwangwara, and conveying the rumour, which later information has shown to be probably unfounded, that the Central African Mission at that town had been attacked and one or both of the missionaries killed.

It appears that on the 10th September a large caravan from Kilwa proceeding up country to purchase slaves and ivory was attacked by about 300 Makwangwara under a leader named Chipeta, who was lying in wait at Majeje, which is about a day's journey from Masasi. The caravan was dispersed and plundered and twelve men killed. Of the rest, many made their way to Masasi, where they were relieved and assisted at the Mission. A general panic then ensued in the neighbourhood of Masasi, and most of the villagers fled to the hills at once.

The Rev. Chauncey Maples, writing on the 12th September to Bishop Steere, states that he was persuading his own people and some of the Yaos to defend the district in the event of an attack, but that no shots were to be fired until all attempts to treat with the Makwangwara peaceably had failed and the latter had opened fire. He represents that ten of his own men had no guns, and he asks for supplies of guns and powder. This is the last letter received at Zanzibar, I believe, from Mr. Maples, and no authentic intelligence has been received here since then regarding the fate of the Mission.

Accounts from Lindi, however, relate that Mr. Maples, leaving Mr. Porter in charge, left Masasi shortly after with three men to treat with the Makwangwara and endeavour to buy them off with the stores and money in the station, but that he missed them on the way.

Mr. Clarke at Lindi, directly he heard of the threatened attack on Masasi, dispatched a party to Mr. Maple's assistance with a supply of gunpowder, but this never reached, having been plundered or abandoned on the way. The panic about the marauders spread even to Lindi, where the Indian traders made ready a dhow and prepared to transfer themselves and valuables thereto at short notice. The Wali also wrote urgent requests to the Sultan for reinforcements and ammunition.

Had it been possible to do so, I should have requested the Senior Naval Officer to arrange for a man-of-war to proceed to Lindi without delay to afford refuge and succour to such as required it, but as all Her Majesty's steam-cruisers have been withdrawn from this division there were no means of doing so. His Highness Seyyid Barghash held the "Star" in readiness to proceed to Lindi, should there be need to send assistance, but fortunately more favourable news were received from Lindi, through Mr. Clarke, to the effect that the attack on Masasi had been averted by the surrender of goods and money to the Makwangwara. This news has not yet been confirmed, but I have every hope that no European life has been sacrificed at Masasi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 181.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received November 21.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, November 21, 1882.

GERMAN traveller Wissmann arrived; route taken, from Loanda to Tanganyika, between Cameron and Stanley. Reports Lake Lincoln now [? non-] existent.

No. 182.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 1, 1882.

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. 182.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending the 30th September, 1882.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of.		Remarks.
		In Town.	Universities Mission.	
August 4, 1882 ..	No. 7 of 1882 ..	1	..	
August 14, 1882 ..	No. 8 of 1882 ..	..	9	
September 25, 1882 ..	No. 9 of 1882 ..	1	..	
September 25, 1882 ..	No. 10 of 1882 ..	2	..	
September 25, 1882 ..	No. 11 of 1882 ..	2	..	
	Total ..	6	9	

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, October 1, 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 25, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation passed in the case of a dhow belonging to an Indian trader, and under British colours, seized by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" off Zanzibar Island.

This dhow was bound from Dar-es-Salam with passengers and a valuable cargo to this port, and on being boarded was found to contain a young girl, who, as the evidence recorded in Court proved, was being imported as a concubine for an Arab named Abdulla-bin-Khalfan, an officer in His Highness' service, and a son of a former Governor of Dar-es-Salam. The captain of the dhow, a Swahili, in his defence pleaded ignorance of the fact of the girl being on board his vessel, and declared that she must have been introduced by stealth and concealed on board at Dar-es-Salam. This, however, was disproved by the evidence of the passengers and crew, and his complicity was made clear by its being shown that he had received passage-money for the girl.

The owner, Persi Adwani, appears to have been quite unconnected with this transaction, and he has been acquitted of blame; the cargo, therefore, which was his property, has been ordered to be restored to him.

The captain of the dhow and the Arab importing the girl have been imprisoned by the Sultan at my request, and the girl has been handed over to the Central African Mission.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 183.

Case No. 14 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named "Fatel-el-Kheir," under British colours, whereof the owner is Persi Dewani, and the master Hatibu, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo; and also against one female slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., Captain, Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 8th day of October, 1882.

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Acting Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 10th October, 1882, appeared personally Bromfield Alway, captain of hold, Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the said native vessel, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, together with one female slave, was seized by him at Mbweni, in the Island of Zanzibar, on the 8th day of October, 1882.

I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence, and examined the witnesses produced on each side, and having found sufficient proof that the said vessel was at the time of her capture engaged in the illegal transport of slaves, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with one female slave, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly; but as complicity in the offence has not been proved against the owners of the cargo, I decree the restitution thereof, and I further order that the said vessel be broken up and sold in separate parts.

In testimony whereof I have signed this Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 12th day of October, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain P. P. Luxmoore, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one female slave, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 14 of 1882, Zanzibar Vice-Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting 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 called "Fathelkhier," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 8th day of October, 1882, 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	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	31
4. Depth of hold	9

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	50·91
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total number of tons	50·91

(Signed)

ROBERT TRAVERS, *Lieutenant.*
ALFRED YATES, *Leading Seaman.*

Signed this 9th day of October, 1882.

Approved by me, this 10th day of October, 1882.

(Signed) PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

ACCOUNT Sales and Net Proceeds of a condemned Dhow, sold by Public Auction, as per instructions received.

	Dol. c.
1 dhow, in pieces	145 00
Commission, 5 per cent.	7 25
	137 75

(Pro John Scott),
(Signed) G. MOULD.

Zanzibar, October 19, 1882.

No. 184.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 2, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decree in Admiralty Case No. 15, condemning a slave, but releasing the vessel in which he was found, and which had been brought into Court for adjudication by Her Majesty's ship "London."

The slave stated that he was owned by the captain of the dhow, who had purchased him a short time previously, and that he was employed in the vessel as one of the crew. There was nothing to show that the boy was being brought over for sale, or that his

master had any intention to dispose of him ; but, as the lad stated he was on board against his will, he was condemned, and has since been given a deed of freedom.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 184.

Case No. 15 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named "Jowhari," whereof Hassan-bin-Eusof was owner and master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo ; also against one male slave seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., Captain, Royal Navy, Commanding Her Majesty's ship "London."

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 25th October, 1882, appeared personally Thomas Dixon, ropemaker, Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn declaration, hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the said vessel "Jowhari," under the Zanzibar pass and flag, of which Hassan-bin-Eusof was owner and master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him off Chagwani on the 23rd October, 1882.

I, the said Judge, having heard evidence on both sides in the presence of the owner and master, and having found sufficient proof that the said male slave was detained on board against his will, do adjudge him to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly ; and whereas no proof has been found that the vessel named the "Jowhari," of which Hassan-bin-Eusof, owner and master, was engaged, at the time of her seizure, in the illegal transport of slaves, I adjudge the said vessel free of the above charge, and do order her to be restored to the owner in the same condition in which she was seized.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 26th day of October, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain P. P. Luxmoore, C.B., Commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male slave, taken by one of the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 15 of 1882, Zanzibar Vice-Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

No. 185.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 2, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decree of this Court in Admiralty Case No. 16 of 1882, condemning a dhow and thirty-four slaves captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 24th October, 1882.

The dhow was sighted by Sub-Lieutenant J. B. Eustace, in charge of the pinnace, off Ras Kirzimkazi, the south point of Zanzibar Island, at 9 p.m., and was chased for some distance before being overtaken, as she refused to haul down her sails until compelled to do so.

On being boarded she was found to contain fifteen Swahili passengers, with thirteen male and twenty-one female slaves, the former, as it proved, being the owners of

this living cargo, each having a small venture of two or three slaves. There were no Arabs on board. The slaves were almost entirely of the Yao, Nyasa, and Mbisa tribes, and stated they had been marched up overland in gangs from Kilwa to Mbomaji, a place near Dar-es-Salam, from whence they had been shipped the day before.

I have distributed most of them to the Universities and French Roman Catholic Missions, and have given deeds of freedom to a few men who appeared able to take care of themselves, and who will remain under supervision. The slave-dealers have been handed over to the Sultan, and His Highness has, at my request, punished them by putting them in irons in the fort.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 185.

Case No. 16 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named "Mombokongo," whereof the owner was Shereef Othman-bin-Ali, and the master Muin Sheykh, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against thirteen male and twenty-one female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by John B. Eustace, Esq., Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Navy, and commanding one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 24th October, 1882.

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 25th October, 1882, appeared personally the said John B. Eustace, Esq., and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the said vessel, of which Muin Sheykh was master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him off the south end of Zanzibar Island on the 24th October, 1882.

I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence on both sides, and 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 the Sultan of Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the thirteen male and twenty-one female slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 25th day of October, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting 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 "Mombokongo," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 24th day of October, 1882, 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	43
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	22
4. Depth of hold	6

	Tonnage.					No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	25·01
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of Tons	25·01

(Signed)

S. GOODRIDGE, *Senior Lieutenant.*
JNO. B. EUSTACE, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Signed this 25th day of October, 1882.

Approved by me, this 25th day of October, 1882.

(Signed)

PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain P. P. Luxmoore, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," thirteen male and twenty-one female slaves taken by one of the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 16 of 1882, Zanzibar Vice-Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES.

Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

ACCOUNT Sales and Net Proceeds of a condemned Dhow, sold by Public Auction, as per instructions received.

1 dhow, in pieces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	Dol. c.
Commission, 5 per cent. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	32 50
Expenses destroying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1 60
						<hr/> 1 00
						29 90 = Rs. 63·39

(Pro John Scott),

(Signed)

G. MOULD.

Zanzibar, November 3, 1882.

No. 186.*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 13.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 10, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Decree of Condemnation of a dhow and one slave in Case No. 17 of 1882. The boy stated in Court that he had been put on board at Kokotoni, on the north end of Zanzibar Island, and was being taken to Pemba for sale by his mistress, who was ill on board the dhow. He also stated that he had been originally a slave of the Sultan of Mohilla, who had sold him on the occasion of his last visit to Zanzibar, and that he had been sold thrice over in the last few months. The captain of the dhow, who was the slave of the owner, corroborated the boy's evidence, and as there was every reason to believe the boy was intended for sale, the dhow was condemned. The boy has been handed over to the Central African Mission Kuingani.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. B. MILLS.

Inclosure in No. 186.

Case No. 17 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named the "Tangolea," under the Arab flag, whereof Seif-bin-Muheima is owner, and Khamis-bin-Belali master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against one male slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., Captain, Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London."

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, appeared personally George Kive, Quartermaster, Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized off Brisk Island, near Pemba, on the 30th October, 1882.

I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses, and having found sufficient proof that the said vessel, whereof Seif-bin-Muheima is owner, and Khamis-bin-Belali master, was engaged at the time of her seizure in the illicit transport of slaves, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and the Sultan of Zanzibar, do adjudge her, together with one male slave, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And I do further order the said native vessel to be broken up and sold publicly in separate parts.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 2nd day of November, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting 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 "Tangolea," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 30th day of October, 1882, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	41
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	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	25
4. Depth of hold	5½
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	25·16
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	25·16

(Signed) S. GOODRIDGE, *Lieutenant.*
J. GRAY, *Captain, Quarterdeck Men.*

Signed this 31st day of October, 1882.

Approved by me this 31st day of October, 1882.

(Signed) PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., Captain Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one slave, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 17 of 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

ACCOUNT Sales and Net Proceeds of a condemned Dhow, sold by Public Auction,
as per instructions received.

								Dol. c.
1 dhow, in pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 50
Mast, bowsprit yard, and rudder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 00
Maruti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 50
1 anchor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 25
Rope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 00
Sail ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 25
								45 50
Commission, 5 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 25
								43 25
Dismantling and cutting up ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 75
								40 50

(Pro John Scott),
(Signed) G. MOULD.

Zanzibar, November 15, 1882.

No. 187.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 13.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, November 18, 1882.

ON the 1st instant I had the honour to telegraph to your Lordship the return of Mr. Consul Holmwood from his visit to Comoro Islands, and the negotiation by him of Treaties with the Sultan of Johanna and other Sultans of that group, providing for the abolition of slavery in seven years; and I now beg to submit his Report of proceedings during his visit to, and of the state of affairs existing in, those islands.

I venture respectfully to invite your Lordship's attention to the zeal and ability shown by Mr. Holmwood in conducting the negotiation of these important Treaties to a successful issue.

Inclosure 1 in No. 187.

Consul Holmwood to Earl Granville.—(Received December 14.)

(Extract.)

"Sultany," off Grand Comoro, October 29, 1882.

IN accordance with the instructions received from your Lordship on the 21st July, I left London the same evening by overland mail from Zanzibar, from whence I was ordered to proceed in one of Her Majesty's ships on special service to the Comoro Islands. When passing Suez, however, Admiral Sir William Hewett informed me it would be impossible, pending the conclusion of the Egyptian insurrection, to detach a vessel for this duty, and that, indeed, all our ships had been temporarily withdrawn from the East African station.

On arrival at Zanzibar I proceeded to pay my respects to the Sultan, when His Highness informed me he had been desired to afford his assistance in connection with my mission to the Comoros, and finding that none of Her Majesty's ships were available for that purpose, he wished to place one of his own vessels at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government, and would telegraph to London to that effect.

On your Lordship accepting his very courteous offer, His Highness at once had his

steam-ship "Sultany" repainted and put in perfect order, and he requested that I would consider myself his guest during the time the vessel was engaged in conveying me.

I proceeded on board on the 29th September, and immediately started for the Comoro Islands. I found every comfort and luxury had been provided, including servants from His Highness' household, and the vessel with all her officers placed entirely under my orders.

Between the 3rd and 29th October I made repeated visits to Johanna, Grand Comoro, and Mohilla; and after experiencing some difficulties and delays, I succeeded in negotiating Treaties with each of the Rulers of the Comoro group, providing for the immediate suppression of every description of traffic in slaves, both ashore and afloat, and the official registration of all slaves now in their countries. In addition to this, these Treaties stipulate for the total abolition of slavery itself, and the emancipation within seven years of about 27,000 slaves, while in the meantime provision is made for a perfect system of Consular supervision and protection of all remaining in slavery.

For the exact date of this universal emancipation I fixed upon the 4th August, 1889, the day on which the Egyptian Convention of 1877 comes into full operation. Although that Treaty does not entirely abolish the institution of slavery in Egyptian territory, I thought the date an appropriate one, as, in view of the continued advancement of the anti-slavery policy so long pursued by us, it seems probable that, before long, the scope of this and other engagements with Mahomedan countries may be widened so as to include similar concessions to humanity and civilization.

I have the honour to forward herewith the original Treaties referred to, namely:—

1. With King Abdullah of Johanna.
2. With Sultan Moosa Fum of Grand Comoro (Itsandaa country).
3. With Sultan Abdullah bin Hamza of Grand Comoro (Bambao country).
4. Sultan Abder Rhaman, King of Mohilla.

These Treaties are duly executed in English, in duplicate, and are ratified by the respective Rulers, and provision is made for their coming into force on notice being given of their ratification by Her Majesty. An Arabic text accompanies both originals and duplicates, and in leaving the latter with the several Chiefs, it was distinctly understood that although approximate translations had been furnished them, the English reading, which alone was signed, would be binding upon both parties.

To each of the Treaties are attached Annexes in Arabic and English giving the text of the laws which the respective Rulers have undertaken to publish. The Arabic copies are signed and sealed, and duplicates for promulgation in the several countries were also signed and sealed in my presence.

The stipulations in the several Articles of the new Treaties are in each case alike; they may be thus summarized.

1st Part.—Applying to the next seven years, during which Slavery as an institution is not illegal.

Articles I, II, and III prohibit all Slave Traffic ashore and afloat, all sale, purchase, or changing of the ownership of slaves; undertake strictly to carry out these engagements by laws enacted for the purpose, accord to British cruisers full power to seize, and to Consular officers authority to deal with offending or suspected vessels and persons implicated in breach of Treaty.

Article IV provides for the registration by an official registrar of all slaves now in the country, and the manumission of any not so registered within six months.

Article V undertakes that the Ruler shall hear the complaints of slaves against their masters and protect them from ill-treatment and injustice.

Article VI accords to Consular officers the right to visit all parts of the country, to inspect all plantations, to have free access to the register, and power to hear all appeals or complaints of slaves, assisted by a competent local officer, to decide their cases, protect, and if necessary, free them.

2nd Part.—Coming into operation on the 4th August, 1889.

Article VII undertakes totally to abolish slavery on the 4th August, 1889, and the promulgation of a law ordaining that from the said date all people in the country will become absolutely free.

Article VIII makes the Treaty binding upon the successors to the present Ruler, and Article IX is executive.

I inclose, herewith, a full Report of all my proceedings ; it has been made as concise as possible, but a record of many of the details of the Treaty negotiations was desirable and has necessitated a somewhat lengthy transcript from my journal.

In thus bringing to a conclusion the work entrusted to me, I have endeavoured to adhere strictly to your Lordship's instructions and where unforeseen difficulties arose have studied to conform as far as possible to their spirit. On reaching these Islands I found myself brought into contact with a partially civilized people wholly given up to the Slave Trade, long left to themselves, and practically not believing in our power and determination to stop the inhuman traffic which had become to them the principal business of life. It is true they had during the past ten years received some warnings, but, no action following, they had come to disregard exhortation, their only care being to avoid our cruizers which, owing to the favourable situation of their country, they have been but too successful in doing.

The result has been that more slaves were imported than there was useful employment for, and every opportunity was availed of for reselling the surplus or exchanging them for eligible recruits for their harems, and I found nearly every one more or less implicated in this traffic.

To meet this state of things the old Treaties were altogether inadequate, and finding that the present Rulers, with one exception, ignored or denied all knowledge of the engagements of their predecessors, I at once decided to adopt the alternative given me by your Lordship and negotiate, if possible, other Treaties providing for the total abolition of slavery. It was, however, apparent that an immediate emancipation could only be carried out by force, while neither the countries nor the slaves themselves were ready for so prompt a measure. My endeavours were therefore directed to concluding Conventions which, while arranging for universal emancipation within a reasonable period, should in the meantime insure as far as possible the practical advantages of freedom to those remaining for awhile in slavery, and give to British Consular officers full power to prevent the evasion of these provisions and authority to assist in their being conscientiously fulfilled.

If, as I trust, the arrangements thus made are approved by Her Majesty's Government, it will only remain for us carefully to watch over and supervise the future development of the Comoro Islands, and this work may be readily undertaken from Zanzibar so soon as the means of regular communication are possessed by Her Majesty's Agent there.

I much regret I was unable to prepare, as I proposed, a special account of Grand Comoro. This island, which appears to be nearly the size of Zanzibar, is peculiarly healthy and peopled by a most interesting race ; it has also many resources capable of profitable development. I saw as much as possible of it, and made numerous notes ; the information obtained was not, however, sufficiently backed by personal observation to warrant my submitting it in the form of a Report. Had the fighting been confined to the siege of Mroni, as on my first arrival, I should have met with no difficulty, but finding, on returning from my work in the other islands, that lawless bands of mercenaries were ravaging the interior, I thought it undesirable, though well able to protect myself, to risk the possibility of a collision with them, seeing that my guard was composed of troops placed under my charge by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

I trust that I may before long be afforded an opportunity for completing this Report under more favourable circumstances.

Inclosure 2 in No. 187.

Treaty with the Sultan of Johanna.—Signed at Bambao, October 10, 1882.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Highness Abdullah bin Selim, the Sultan of Johanna, being desirous to co-operate for the extinction of all Traffic in Slaves and the eventual abolition of slavery, have resolved to conclude a Convention for the purpose of attaining these objects, and with this view have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Frederic Holmwood, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul for the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and Acting Consul for the Comoro Islands ;

And His Highness the Sultan of Johanna, Abdallah bin Mohamed ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective powers and full authority to negotiate, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The Sultan of Johanna engages to forbid the bringing or importing of slaves into Johanna, and undertakes to uphold this prohibition by law with the strictest vigilance. All persons coming or being brought into His Highness' dominions from henceforward are and shall be absolutely free.

ARTICLE II.

The Sultan of Johanna authorizes British cruisers to seize all vessels belonging to his subjects, wherever found, with any slave or with slave-fittings on board, or in event of there being reason to suspect that any vessel has recently carried slaves; all such seizures, including vessel, slaves, cargo, and any persons implicated in the violation of this Treaty, may be dealt with by the nearest or most convenient British authority having Admiralty jurisdiction, in accordance with the rules and instructions of his Government.

ARTICLE III.

The Sultan of Johanna engages to prohibit from henceforward the sale, purchase, or transfer of slaves in his dominions (the transfer of slaves of deceased persons to their *bonâ fide* inheritors alone excepted).

ARTICLE IV.

The Sultan of Johanna undertakes to appoint a Registrar, who shall keep a register of all slaves in his dominions, with the names of their masters, and of such transfers as may take place in accordance with Article III of this Convention. All slaves not so registered within six months from the date of this Convention shall be entitled to freedom.

ARTICLE V.

The Sultan of Johanna engages to appoint special times for hearing any complaints which slaves may desire to bring before him, and to allow any slave who may suffer injustice or ill-treatment from, or with the connivance of, his master, to appeal personally to him, and, in event of any complaint of ill-treatment or gross injustice being proved, such slave shall be freed forthwith.

ARTICLE VI.

The Sultan of Johanna accords to the British Consul, or any Consular officer who may be authorized by him to visit His Highness' dominions, the right to visit all places in the country, and to inspect all plantations therein; also to have free access to the register of slaves, with liberty to hear all complaints of slaves, and to call before him the complainants or any other slaves he may desire to examine, together with their masters and such witnesses as he may require, His Highness deputing a disinterested and competent person, with authority, to assist him in such inquiries. And in event of such Consul or Consular officer finding sufficient proof that any slave is by the terms of this Convention entitled to manumission, he may free him forthwith.

ARTICLE VII.

And, furthermore, the Sultan of Johanna engages, after a fixed period, namely, from the 4th day of August, 1889, totally to abolish slavery within his dominions, and he undertakes to promulgate a law, the text of which shall be annexed to this Treaty, ordaining that the institution of slavery shall cease to exist within his dominions on the said 4th day of August, 1889, from which date all persons in the country shall be absolutely free.

ARTICLE VIII.

And Abdullah bin Selim, the Sultan of Johanna, hereby engages and declares that this Convention is and shall be binding upon himself and upon his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and shall come into operation after its ratification by Her Majesty the Queen of England is received by the Sultan of Johanna, or notice thereof is given to him.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Bambao, Johanna Island, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

(L.S.) ABDALLAH BIN MOHAMED.
(L.S.) FRED^c. HOLMWOOD.

This Treaty is ratified.
(L.S.) S. ABDULLAH.

Annex (A).

(Translation.)

We, Abdullah bin Selim, Sultan of Johanna, in accordance with the terms of a Treaty entered into this day between Her Majesty the Queen of England and ourself, do ordain as follows:—

1. That the importation or bringing of slaves into our dominions is henceforward prohibited, and any person violating this law shall be liable to penal servitude and forfeiture of property.

2. That the sale, purchase, or transfer of slaves within our dominions is from this day wholly forbidden (except only the transfer of the slaves of deceased persons to their legal inheritors). Henceforward any slave sold or transferred, with the above exception, shall thereby become entitled to freedom.

3. Every owner of slaves shall, without delay, come to our Registrar, and shall register every slave he may possess. Any slaves not so registered by their owners within six months from the date of this Decree shall be entitled to freedom. And every slave transferred by virtue of the 2nd clause of this Decree shall be registered within one month of such transfer. In Patsy and any place in quarantine on account of sickness the time for registration may be extended until six months after removal of quarantine.

(L.S.) S. ABDULLAH.

Dated 10th October, 1882.

Annex (B).

(Translation.)

We, Abdullah bin Selim, Sultan of Johanna, in confirmation of a Convention we have entered into with Her Majesty the Queen of England, have ordained and do order as follows:—

1. That, after a period of seven years from this time, namely, on the (English date) 4th day of August, 1889—the corresponding Mahommedan date will be hereafter promulgated—slavery shall cease to exist within our dominions, and all persons, old and young, of every degree, age, and nationality, shall become and be absolutely free therein.

This Decree to become law, and to be published throughout our country, so soon as we receive the note of ratification.

(L.S.) S. ABDULLAH.

Dated

True translation.

(L.S.) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
 Her Majesty's Consul.

Inclosure 3 in No. 187.

Treaty with the Sultan of Mohilla.—Signed at Doani, Mohilla, October 24, 1882.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Sultan Abder Rhaman bin Saeed, Sultan of Mohilla, being desirous to co-operate

for the extinction of all Traffic in Slaves and the eventual abolition of slavery, have resolved to conclude a Convention for the purpose of attaining these objects, and with this view have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Frederic Holmwood, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul for the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and Acting Consul for the Comoro Islands ;

And the Sultan of Mohilla, Abood bin Sivandin al Moali ;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective powers and full authority to negotiate, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The Sultan of Mohilla engages to forbid the bringing or importing of slaves into Mohilla, and undertakes to uphold this prohibition by law with the strictest vigilance. All persons coming or being brought into his dominions from henceforward are and shall be absolutely free.

ARTICLE II.

The Sultan of Mohilla authorizes British cruisers to seize all vessels belonging to his subjects, wherever found, with any slave or with slave-fittings on board, or in event of there being reason to suspect that any vessel has recently carried slaves ; all such seizures, including vessel, slaves, cargo, and any persons implicated in the violation of this Treaty, may be dealt with by the nearest or most convenient British authority having Admiralty jurisdiction, in accordance with the rules and instructions of his Government.

ARTICLE III.

The Sultan of Mohilla engages to prohibit from henceforward the sale, purchase, or transfer of slaves in his dominions (the transfer of slaves of deceased persons to their *bonâ fide* inheritors alone excepted).

ARTICLE IV.

The Sultan of Mohilla undertakes to appoint a Registrar, who shall keep a register of all slaves in his dominions, together with the names of their masters, and of such transfers as may take place in accordance with Article III of this Convention. All slaves not so registered within six months from the date of this Convention shall be entitled to freedom.

ARTICLE V.

The Sultan of Mohilla engages to appoint special times for hearing any complaints which slaves may desire to bring before him, and to allow any slave who may suffer injustice or ill-treatment from, or with the connivance of, his master, to appeal personally to him, and in event of any complaint of ill-treatment or gross injustice being proved, such slave shall be freed forthwith.

ARTICLE VI.

The Sultan of Mohilla accords to the British Consul, or to any Consular officer who may be authorized by him to visit his dominions, the right to visit all places in the country, and to inspect all plantations therein ; also to have free access to the register of slaves, with liberty to hear all complaints of slaves, and to call before him the complainants or any other slaves he may desire to examine, together with their masters and such witnesses as he may require, the Sultan deputing a disinterested and competent person, with authority, to assist him in such inquiries, and, in event of the Consul or such Consular officer finding sufficient proof that any slave is by the terms of this Convention entitled to manumission he may free him forthwith.

ARTICLE VII.

And, furthermore, the Sultan of Mohilla engages, after a fixed period, namely, from the 4th day of August, 1889, totally to abolish slavery throughout his dominions, and, he undertakes to promulgate a law, the text of which shall be annexed to this Treaty ordaining that the institution of slavery shall cease to exist within his dominions on the

said 4th day of August, 1889, from which date all persons in the country shall be absolutely free.

ARTICLE VIII.

And Abder Rhaman bin Saeed, Sultan of Mohilla, hereby engages and declares that this Convention is and shall be binding upon himself and upon his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and shall come into operation when notification is made to the Sultan of Mohilla of its ratification by Her Majesty the Queen.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Doani, Mohilla Island, this 24th day of October, 1882.

(L.S.)

FRED^c. HOLMWOOD.

(L.S.)

[Signature of Abcod bin Sivandin
al Moali in Arabic.]

This Treaty is ratified.

(L.S.)

[Signature of the Sultan of Mohilla
in Arabic.]

Annex (A).

(Translation.)

I, Abder Rhaman bin Saeed, Sultan of Mohilla, in accordance with the terms of a Treaty entered into this day between Her Majesty the Queen of England and myself, do ordain as follows:—

1. That the importation or bringing of slaves into my country is henceforward prohibited, and any person violating this law shall be liable to penal servitude and forfeiture of property.

2. That the sale, purchase, or transfer of slaves within my dominions is from this day wholly forbidden (except only the transfer of the slaves of deceased persons to their legal inheritors). Henceforward any slave sold or transferred, with the above exception, shall thereby become entitled to freedom.

3. Every owner of slaves shall, without delay, come to my Registrar, and shall register every slave he may possess. Any slaves not so registered by their owners within six months from the date of this Decree shall be entitled to freedom. And every slave transferred by virtue of the 2nd clause of this Decree shall be registered within one month of such transfer.

(L.S.)

ABDER RHAMAN BIN SAEED.

Dated 24th October, 1882.

Annex (B).

(Translation.)

I, Abder Rhaman bin Saeed, Sultan of Mohilla, in conformity with a Convention I have entered into with Her Majesty the Queen of England, have ordained and do ordain as follows:—

1. That, after a period of seven years from this time, namely, on the 4th day of August, 1889—the corresponding Mahommedan date will be hereafter promulgated—slavery shall cease to exist within my dominions, and all persons, old and young, of every degree, age, and nationality therein, shall become and be absolutely free.

(L.S.)

ABDER RHAMAN BIN SAEED.

Dated

True translation.

(L.S.)

FRED^c. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul.

Inclosure 4 in No. 187.

Report by Consul Holmwood.

Johanna.

JOHANNA is an island of singular beauty and fertility; it is about one-third the size of Zanzibar, and contains from 15,000 to 16,000 inhabitants. Of these about 1,000 belong to the governing class, commonly called Johannamen, a mixture sprung from the Shiraji and Shehiri families, who settled in the island several centuries ago. They are generally most bigoted Mahommedans, but have too much respect for Europeans to show their fanaticism in any inconvenient form. They possess a remarkable gift for acquiring languages; nearly every one speaks English, many fluently, without the slightest foreign accent, yet few comparatively have ever left the island; they also commonly speak Arabic, Makua, and Malagasy. The basis of their own language is Swahili, but it is much mixed with Madagascar dialects, and the African accent is almost lost. The Swahili of Zanzibar is, however, often employed in conversation.

The free aborigines or bushmen, as they are called, number, as far as I could estimate, between 8,000 and 10,000; they are a fairly intelligent, sober, and industrious race, and, were they properly governed, would form a docile and useful community. But while the Johannaman is free from taxation, these bushmen are subjected to the most irregular imposts, levied generally according to the necessities or caprice of the King. Their property, moreover, is not safe, and they are liable to personal service whenever called upon by the State, which means practically whenever the King wants work performed that his slaves are unequal to. They have a separate suburb adjoining every town and occupy numerous villages in the hills. Though nominally free, they have, during the last few generations, enjoyed but a small share of the blessings of freedom.

There are also about 5,000 slaves in the island, some 1,500 of which are domestics and the remainder plantation labourers. They principally belong to Makua tribes and are mostly owned by Johannamen, but as in 1844 the late King bound himself by Treaty not to permit any more slaves to be imported, it is clear that there can be very few under the age of 40 who may legally be held in slavery. The treatment they receive is notoriously very bad, and they are seldom properly fed. About 1,500 are continuously employed by European and American planters; these are well off, for, although hard worked, they have regular hours, are properly fed and clothed, and would have every reason to be happy and contented were it not that they are liable at any moment to be sold irrespective of family ties. In consequence, as invariably happens, their women do not bear children. Besides food, clothing, and excellent house accommodation, the wages of adults are 24 dollars per annum, 18 dollars of which are paid to their masters. They are, however, far better off than those immediately under their owners, who are alternately overworked and left in idleness, while they are invariably underfed and badly housed.

With the exception of a few small estates, all the land belongs to the King, and he has hitherto refused to sell or even grant long leases to white men, many of whom have tried to purchase freeholds in the island. He is thus able to prevent the squatting of idlers in his dominions, which, as he truly says, is the curse of every country where it is permitted; but he might manage to retain this power and still derive the great advantages which the attraction of European capital must ensure to him.

Bushmen may occupy sufficient land to afford them sustenance, but they become subject thereby to imposts far heavier than fair rent and taxes, while their rights as individuals are wholly ignored. Under present circumstances, therefore, the aborigines are in many respects worse off than the slaves, but being naturally an independent race, they have never submitted to be actually enslaved.

There are several flourishing sugar plantations in the island; the King has perhaps the best site, and he has powerful steam machinery, including "vacuum-pans" and other recent improvements for manufacturing sugar. He has, I believe, made as much as 500 tons of fine sugar in the year, and this season he hopes to turn out 450 tons. He possesses over 1,000 plantation slaves, and has therefore a superabundance of labour; but his slaves are badly treated and at times almost starved, and as a consequence are uncertain in their work. There are six British subjects employed in the factory.

The large estate at Pomeny belonging to Mr. William Sunley, once Her Majesty's Consul, has been often described; it has become, through his energy and talent for organization, a most prosperous concern, and has yielded as much as 1,000 tons of sugar in one year. Dr. Wilson, an American, has, during the last six years, formed a fine

estate at an elevation of 1,000 feet above the sea. He also has powerful steam-plant of the best construction, and notwithstanding the ravages of an epidemic, which has this year carried off many of his best labourers, he hopes to turn out 420 tons of sugar before the rains.

The King's younger brother has also steam machinery, but unless he employs a European manager his sugar making is not likely to prove a great success.

There are many bullock-mills owned by Johannamen, but owing to the idleness of these people, the amount of sugar manufactured by them is small and the quality inferior. All these estates are well watered by perennial streams.

Both Europeans and Americans have rented ground for the purpose of growing coffee, vanilla, and cocoa, but they have not hitherto been successful, owing to want of capital, inexperience, and other causes unconnected with the climate or soil.

There are many eligible sites for sugar planting entirely unoccupied, where water is abundant, and the climate far from unhealthy, but the question of free labour supply has hitherto proved a serious difficulty to English planters. That it should be so no longer has been one of the objects I have had before me, and it is trusted that the Treaty now concluded has established a basis on which, while the emancipation of the slaves is secured, the interests of other classes need not be lost sight of. If this be the case, Johanna will shortly become a country where British capital may be safely and profitably employed.

Extracts from Journal, &c.

October 3, 1882.—It was my intention to have proceeded direct to Johanna, but head winds and a heavy sea increased to a gale when passing in sight of Grand Comoro Peak. The steamer, being unable to face the weather, ran into Mroni, where sufficient shelter for safety was obtained after dragging our first anchor.

Found Mroni invested by Sultan's Moosa Fum and Abdullah-bin-Hamza; the road to Bajini, the only line of retreat by land, commanded by an earthwork with two guns, but Sultan Abdullah informed me he had no ammunition left. This work, which is on the hill 400 yards above Mroni, is occupied by 130 Wanyamwezi, sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar, armed with short enfield rifles.

Ali-bin-Omer sent off Bakher Hamadi, a notorious slave-dealer, who informed me they had recently received large reinforcements from Johanna and Mayotte, that the dhow of Awathi (another well known slave-trader) and two other vessels in the harbour had only two days since landed more than 100 Johannamen armed with guns, besides three months' provisions and a quantity of ammunition, all sent by the King of Johanna. They were only waiting for some friends from Madagascar to assume the offensive. He was very anxious to ascertain whether it was my intention to interfere, but I merely informed him the vessel was proceeding at present to Johanna on business.

October 4.—Arrived at Mtsamundu, the capital of Johanna, at 10 P.M.; King residing at Bambao, his sugar plantation on the east side of the island.

October 5.—Requested Prince Othman, his brother, to send word of my arrival, and wrote to King stating that I was charged to deliver letters from Vizier of the Queen of England and from His Highness Sayyid Barghash, I had other business with him which could be transacted at the capital. The King wrote asking if I would send the steamer for him.

In the meantime inspected the British Consulate, which is well situated on the shore; found it utterly neglected and partially in ruins. I estimate that it would cost 200*l.* to properly repair the building. The King used the house, which is a large one, for a general store, until the roof fell in, when he left the place to decay.

Note.—His Highness has since promised that if Her Majesty's Government do not require the building he will repair and make use of it as formerly.

I walked out alone for several miles in the interior. Towards sunset I stopped a number of slaves returning to their homes in the hills, and found fully a third were raw Makuas, many having been landed within the past six months.

October 6.—Dr. Wilson, an American sugar planter, wrote to say his people were suffering severely from an epidemic which was quite new to him; he wished much to see me, but the King had placed his district in quarantine, and he therefore thought it best not to come on board. Informed him I would visit him as soon as my business with the King was finished. Mr. D'Este wrote from Pomony saying Mr. Sunley had gone to Europe, but he was ready to transfer to me such Consular archives as still existed.

I found that many extravagant reports existed as to the object of my visit. It was generally believed I had come to take the island for the Sultan of Zanzibar, and what was of more moment, letters had been sent to the principal Johanna people by certain

disaffected persons at Zanzibar, warning them not to listen to me, as we were at war with the Sultan of Turkey. Absurd as these letters proved to be, they were calculated to hamper me considerably in a country without any regular communications with the outside world.

October 7.—I left for the King's sugar estate, taking with me General Abder-Rhaman, a person well known to, and bearing numerous certificates from, naval officers who have visited Johanna, and one who has been of great service to Europeans generally.

October 8.—Arrived off Bambao. King sent off begging I would, if possible, bring my business before him there as all his counsellors and the principal Elders were now with him. The anchorage being very exposed, and heavy rollers constantly coming in, I would not risk keeping the steamer, so sent her back to the capital, with orders to return on the 10th instant.

On landing I was received by the King and his suite, and conducted to the house of his eldest son, Prince Salim, which had been prepared for me. I lost no time in handing Earl Granville's letter to His Highness, together with one from the Sultan of Zanzibar, but I told him I would defer the communication I was charged with until it was convenient for him to receive me more privately.

On the King's retiring I found a suite of luxuriantly furnished rooms prepared for me and was informed that, instead of receiving me at the Palace, His Highness proposed to visit me here when necessary. I learnt that this arrangement was in consequence of the large number of newly imported slaves located in his harem, including many of the Comoro girls recently sent him by Ali-bin-Omer. For the present I merely took steps to ascertain the nature of the treatment these slaves were receiving.

In the afternoon the King visited me. He was accompanied by his Vizier, Secretary, Aide-de-camp, and the Chief Kathi. A number of gorgeously-dressed gentlemen followed him, and remained in the verandah. These I afterwards found were the principal slave-owners of Johanna, men who for years had been living by hiring out their slaves to European and American planters, and on the profits of the foreign Slave Trade they were all more or less engaged in. I was warned that these men were resolved to thwart any measure that would interfere with slave-dealing. His Highness proceeded at once to business, asking what all this that the English Vizier and Sayyid Barghash had written about meant? It was all new to him, and he could only imagine that some enemy had been at work against him. I explained the object of my visit, and briefly recapitulated all the acts which had come to the knowledge of the British Government, adding that I would first give proofs of these and then proceed to bring to his notice other breaches of Treaty which had more recently occurred. I laid particular stress on his intervention in Comoro affairs, in total disregard, first, of Sir John Kirk's written warnings, and afterwards of the advice of the British officers who had been sent to him.

I could see by the faces of those present that they had an inkling as to the accuracy of my information. They went to the King, and after whispering to him for a minute he rose and left with his Kathi, saying it was time for his afternoon prayers, but he would see me again shortly.

I then told those who remained that as they were truly attached to the King I should speak freely to them, giving them a few out of many proofs in my possession that everything I had stated to the King was absolutely correct.

If they wished for further evidence I was prepared to go on.

They said, when the naval officers visited them they had made inquiries only, and the King, although taking every precaution, had not been prepared for my having detailed information and for my following up my proofs on shore. If I intended to enter their houses and plantations it was useless to deny anything. What should they say to the King?

I asked if they knew the terms of the present Treaty with us. They replied that they had never seen it, but they knew English men-of-war had power to seize dhows engaged in the Slave Trade. I asked if they were aware of the undertaking voluntarily given by the King to Sir Bartle Frere in 1873. The Vizier said he knew there was a letter signed by the King, but as to its purport he was ignorant; even the King had forgotten it.

I read to them their existing engagements with us, and explained how continually they had been broken, and what would be the consequence if our Government insisted on reparation being made or the retrospective fulfilment of their agreements. I showed them that, in such a case, every slave in the country under 40 years of age would necessarily become free, and might even have a claim for compensation against the persons who had illegally detained them in slavery; that thus fully nine-tenths of the slaves now in the country would gain their liberty. I asked them to reflect on what

might happen if the British Government saw no other way to bring about the abolition of Slave Trade than such a just but punitive measure; as they would see from the English Minister's letter to the King, it might become my duty to proceed into the interior and to inspect their plantations, and the King was required to assist me if such a step became necessary.

They asked what would satisfy the Government. I told them that we must receive some undoubted guarantee that Slave Trade would never again be tolerated, and for that purpose a new Treaty would be best, but this was too serious a question to discuss off-hand. If such a Treaty were made, it would have to be very clear and explicit in its terms.

I left them to think the matter over, and after an interval saw them go off with grave faces to the King.

After evening prayers Prince Salim came in, and said his father had desired him to take his place as my host. Would this be agreeable to me as our dinner hour? Immediately after some twelve or fifteen richly-dressed women entered the salon, holding metal dishes over their heads. At the same time the Vizier's son and General Abder-Rhaman arrived, and this, I found, was to be our party, both at breakfast and dinner, during my stay. Conversation was in English, and no reference was made to the special object of my visit.

October 9.—The Vizier and his colleagues came in early; they said the King was waiting in the verandah. I went out to him, and, after a few remarks, he said: "I will make a new Treaty, including everything your Government wish. What do you want me to sign?"

I explained that it would not be convenient to go into details with him. The letter he had received showed that I was properly accredited to him, and if he would appoint his Vizier, or some one in his confidence, who could read English, to represent him, we could discuss the matter, at any rate in a preliminary way.

His Highness tried hard to induce me to go into the Articles with him, but I saw there would be great danger of the negotiation falling through if approached in an irregular manner. Eventually I showed him the clause in my instructions empowering me to conclude new Treaties providing for the total abolition of slavery, and the Vizier was nominated by the King.

Soon after he came in, accompanied by several others. He insisted that the King would never confirm anything that he alone might agree to, and in the end I found it necessary to permit the presence of two other officers whilst reading over and explaining the draft I had prepared. After going through each clause carefully, I sent them, with an English and Arabic copy, to the King. Later on they returned, saying the Treaty I proposed would be accepted, but a few amendments were desired. I declined at first to discuss these except with the Grand Vizier; then the King sent, begging I would go through the Articles with his Aide-de-camp, who could not properly understand the English, and I had to spend two valuable hours over this work. I also promised to prepare a copy in Swahili for the Kathi, whose Arabic was a little rusty.

Sat up all night writing Swahili draft and duplicate Treaties, paper damp from the climate and difficult to write on.

October 10.—At 7 o'clock the Vizier and Aide-de-camp came in, and I had to go through the whole Treaty, clause by clause, with them again.

Sent word to King that I could not keep vessel under steam, and under any circumstances I should go on board in the evening. At noon the Vizier came and intimated that he was authorized to agree to the best terms he could get, but he added the King was sending a list of objections which must be answered. Soon after the Aide-de-camp arrived with a number of written amendments; he, however, said the principal points were the fear of ruin to the country if freed slaves were allowed to squat in idleness or to leave the country altogether rather than work; also the difficulty of registering the slaves whilst the present epidemic lasted. I promised an answer, and after thinking over the matter, addressed a reply to the Vizier. Many other letters passed during the day, but they in no practical way affected the negotiations.

At 3 o'clock the steamer arrived in sight, and soon after the Vizier came to say he was ready to sign. The Treaty was laid out in duplicate on a large table, but on pointing to a pen, he said the King had one favour to ask; that as his people had come to him saying that on religious grounds they should not feel bound by the Treaty, I would go through the religious objections to it with the Chief Kathi. The Vizier told me that this was the only chance of getting the Treaty concluded as, although the King himself and most of his counsellors wished now to go through with it, popular feeling would be too much for them unless the Kathi could be satisfied. Although nearly fagged out, I pulled myself together and listened patiently to what the priest had to say. He did not

wish to interfere with the negotiations, but many of the people had represented to the King that the religious side of the question had been lost sight of; no true Mahommedan, they said, could obey the Treaty as it stood. I knew how much importance they attached to the laws and customs regarding concubines, and how nearly this question was connected with slavery.

I replied that it was impossible to discuss these matters, except from one standpoint. England had determined to stop the Slave Trade absolutely, and the abolition of slavery itself was therefore clearly a question of time only. It was not pretended that the status of women in Mahommedan countries was not a great difficulty, but we had abolished slavery in India, where the Mahommedan population was greater than the whole population of Great Britain, and no real inconvenience had arisen from it. In the proposed Treaty means had been especially provided for avoiding, as far as possible, interference with their domestic relations, and if the officer, deputed by the King to assist the Consul, were wisely selected, there would be little fear of any inconvenience arising here either. Of course the new arrangements would work more smoothly if we could carry the people with us, but at present we should be satisfied if the King endeavoured loyally to fulfil his engagements. I added that no doubt much would depend on his good sense and the sort of influence he exerted as chief Kathi, and he might be sure that if he acted straightforwardly, and showed himself fitted for the high post he occupied, the Consul would be only too glad to work with him and support him.

I then went into a variety of supposed cases he stated as likely to occur in event of the proposed laws being made in connection with the new Treaty. All the most difficult points were skilfully put, but, on the whole, I was able to satisfy him.

He now, to my dismay, produced, what he called, a Swahili translation of the Treaty, which, he said, he had advised the King to substitute for the English text. I told him I could conclude no engagement in a foreign language; he might, however, read his translation to me. I found he had composed eighteen Articles, twelve of which referred to matters altogether outside the scope of any possible Treaty. I was compelled to listen to and discuss each of these in detail, but I was able to enlist the Vizier on my side, he being extremely indignant at the Kathi's usurping his functions.

I finally altered a few words in the Arabic text which in no way affected its force or meaning, and inserted a clause in the Annex providing for the postponement of registration pending the present state of quarantine. The Kathi then left to consult the King. The Vizier followed him as far as the mosque, where we saw the King entering for the sunset prayer; he shortly returned saying it was finished; we then signed and attached our seals.

The same party as usual assembled at dinner, during which the King arrived and said he wished to sign the Treaty. When the table had been cleared I found it necessary to repeat the whole weary business already gone through so often. The only new point he raised was in reference to his right to seize French dhows loading slaves (purchased engagés). This was one of the matters dealt with in the Kathi's draft, and I gave him the same advice, namely, to leave dhows alone and look after his subjects.

After returning to the verandah and discussing the subject with his counsellors for over an hour, during which there were several outbursts of excitement among them, the King came in and ratified the Treaty, signing and sealing the Annex or text of the laws he had agreed by the Treaty to promulgate. He also at my suggestion signed and sealed two copies of each law; the first he handed to the Kathi for instant publication, and the emancipation law he gave to the Vizier, it being understood that this should not be published officially until the Treaty had been ratified in England.

I handed the King a register book that I had properly ruled and headed, and it was given over to the Kathi, who was then appointed registrar, the King ordering him to attend at the Palace that night and register his domestic slaves.

His Highness then asked to have some private conversation. He asked whether the conclusion of a new Treaty cancelled his obligations under the old. I replied that if the Treaty were ratified in England it would practically have that effect while he fulfilled his engagements. He said, "That is good."

The King then touched on a new subject. He said: "I am getting old, and although still active, my increasing blindness will soon confine me altogether. I have for some time been thinking of publicly declaring that I have nominated Prince Salim, my eldest son, to succeed me. My father recognized me in this way, and now that I have signed the Treaty in opposition to the wishes of a majority of my people, I am doubly anxious about it. I feel that I have given great offence to my subjects, and unless I am supported by the English my position will be a dangerous one."

I said I thought I should be able to recognize his nomination of Prince Salim in the

same way that we acknowledged him in 1852, and during my absence I would think over the subject; in the meantime he should come himself to the capital where the new laws should be first promulgated, and if there was any trouble, as he seemed to anticipate, I would come and talk to his Johannamen on my return.

Now, however, that the country was to be free, he must give up the idea that his subjects consisted solely of these townspeople, who were really the smallest section of his people.

The King complained of severe neuralgia in his eyes, and having with me a new description of galvanic coil with special apparatus for the eyes which I had obtained before leaving London, I tried it upon him, and it seemed to afford almost immediate relief. I therefore asked him to accept it. His Highness then retired, and getting on board the "Sultany" with the Johanna officers, we weighed anchor just before midnight.

October 11 to 15.—The details of this second visit to Grand Comoro will necessarily appear in my Report on that island; it is here only necessary to mention that the Johanna people serving as mercenaries under Ali-bin-Omer refused to return with the King's officers, and I returned to Johanna without them.

October 15.—Returned to Mtsamundu 7 P.M.; King sent off civil messages; he had arrived the day before.

October 16.—Went on shore and called on the King. He gave me a large house belonging to his brother-in-law. It was richly furnished, principally with presents the King has received from various Governments. I recognized the presents Her Majesty had sent out by Sir Bartle Frere among them.

October 17.—Visited Dr. Wilson's sugar plantation at Patsy.

October 18.—Wrote to King about sickness at Patsy; he had complained that Dr. Wilson had threatened to bring a claim for damages arising from his having been placed in quarantine.

The King sent a letter inclosing a Proclamation regarding the succession of his eldest son.

Wrote reply promising to attend his public reception and to salute his flag. At 1 P.M., having previously arranged a signal for the ship, I went to the Palace. As I entered the gate the King rose and came out to meet me, His Highness' steamer "Sultany" saluting his flag with twenty-one guns. I saw that the malcontents had gathered in force.

I told the King I had come to congratulate him and his son, and also the people of Johanna, on the occasion of to-day's Proclamation. He whispered to me that he was being seriously threatened for having signed the Treaty.

When the salute was finished, he thanked me for coming, and asked if I would say a few words to his people, several hundreds of whom were present in the reception-room and two adjoining halls. After obtaining silence I spoke to them seriously for about half-an-hour, explaining why the new Treaty had become necessary and what its provisions were, and I showed them how impossible it would be in future for them to engage in any kind of slave-dealing, adding that we should take good care that the present engagements, which had been made binding equally on the King's successors, were properly fulfilled. I knew there were some present who could not bear the thought of having to give up Slave Trade, and I had learned from the remarks they had chosen to make in public that many of them were untrue to their King and inclined to rebel; they were quite welcome to their opinions, however much we might regret them, but I warned them that if they attempted any acts of rebellion in connection with the new Treaty they would find exemplary punishment follow. I did not think it probable that the clique I was specially warning were numerous enough to imperil the tranquillity of the country, but should it prove so, we were never very distant, and, if necessary, could readily support the King. The present Treaty had been carefully examined and deliberated upon; those who were considered entitled to a voice in the matter had been duly consulted, and its details had been continuously discussed for three days; there had been no compulsion used, all the stipulations having been agreed to by the Vizier after being considered by the King in Council.

An aged priest, Alawi-bin-Omer, immediately addressed the King; he said the Treaty was directly aimed at their religion, and it was well known we desired to interfere with the Mahommedan creed throughout the world. We had been tricking the people of Johanna with tales of our being friendly with their Kalif, the Sultan of Turkey, whereas he had good information that we were at war with him and also with Egypt; we had lost more than 100,000 men at Alexandria, and he believed we had not come so well out of it as was pretended. He spoke not only the feeling of the townspeople of

Mtsamundu, but of all good Mahommedans, and as Chief Kathi in the place, he protested against the new Treaty as insulting to their religion. They would, however, not be justified in obeying it, and if the King forced them they would appeal to the Sultan of Turkey.

I told the King I could not discuss these matters publicly with the priest, though I was glad he had spoken, as every sensible person present must see the utter ignorance of himself and his friends. They were deplorably wanting even in a knowledge of the laws of their own creed, and this ignorance was the great difficulty we had to deal with. The King said the priest ought to be ashamed of himself. Did he not know that the English were the one Christian nation who had constantly supported weak Mahommedan countries. Johanna had been virtually under British protection for more than a century, and he wished it always to remain so.

Another old gentleman began to grumble. He said the people would not stand having their religion tampered with by the Christians. I found this person had recently shipped two young female slaves for his harem, and that they were captured by Captain Dacres, of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," who also destroyed the dhow. The owner had been much put out in consequence, and was very bitter against Englishmen.

I told the people that if they considered it part of their religion that, even in their old age, they might purchase young girls as mere toys, and, without consulting their wishes, shut them up in their darkest rooms until they became old women, treating them well or badly according to their caprice, they might have reason to think we desired to interfere with it.

There was no doubt some difficulty with regard to the harems, but millions of British subjects, who were Mahommedans, had found it possible to comply with every law of their creed, without breaking any we had made. Those who wished to retain such luxuries in future must by generous and kind treatment attach their female slaves to them before the time for emancipation came; of course, in the case of persons on the verge of the grave, and such seemed to be the most anxious, it must be anticipated that some trouble would arise when so unnatural an arrangement had to be consented to by both parties, but of this they might be assured, no exception would be made; all slaves would become free on the day agreed upon; the new laws signed by the King were very explicit on that point.

At night I called to take leave of the King. The public rooms were full, and he took me to his library, which was well supplied with English books on all subjects; these, he informed me, he was about to transfer to his son. His Highness detained me fully two hours, conversing freely on a variety of subjects; he threw off all reserve as to his own and his people's disregard of Treaty, and asked advice on various points that would occur in carrying out the Treaty, desiring me to tell him candidly what faults I saw in the government of the country, and what remedies I could suggest.

I told the King that his energy and capacity had quite taken me by surprise, but these qualities were of no benefit to the country so long as he committed such grave errors in ruling. In Johanna there were different laws, if laws they could be called, for every class, and the rights of individuals were totally disregarded. The great body of his subjects were treated with such injustice that they were in a worse condition than the slaves. This state of things would be fatal to his rule and to the prosperity of the country; certainly we could never consent to such unjust regulations being applied to freed slaves. The aboriginal population were a fine race, but were evidently fast deteriorating under present treatment. The Johanna men had no title to any special consideration or privilege, yet they alone were exempt from taxation and liability to serve their country.

In the meantime he had a fine country, and the want of energy among his Johannamen would be no bar to its development. I calculated that there was eligible ground and sufficient labour in the island for the production of at least 12,000 tons of sugar annually, besides rice, coffee, vanilla, and cocoa-nuts. To attract English capital into the country, which was all that was requisite for its development, just and fixed laws must be enacted and equitably administered, and I had reason to believe that when the British Consul was able to report such a state of things, his sugar lands would quickly be taken up. I thought he might reckon on receiving at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all produce grown, but the details of concessions to sugar planters should be made fixed and uniform, which was not the case at present.

His Highness thanked me for my plain speaking; he said he saw the necessity for a radical change, and he trusted the English Government would support him in carrying it out.

October 19.—Detained off Patsy obtaining fuel, the King sent off letters for Earl Granville and the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Visited Pomony, the sugar estate of Mr. William Sunley. M. Beresford d'Este, the manager, is a French subject; he is assisted by a nephew of Mr. Sunley. All the arrangements of this plantation are admirable, freemen and slaves being alike happy and contented. There is no distinction between the two classes of labourers visible, and the only real difference is in their payment.

Mohilla.

Mohilla is an island two-thirds the size of Johanna. Its soil is both deeper and richer than that of the other islands, but the climate is far less healthy; even among the natives it is notorious for the severity of its malarious fevers. The King, Sultan Abderrhaman-bin-Saeed, is the son of the late Queen by a Zanzibar Arab.

The present Sultan is a most drunken and vicious young man, and, owing to his confirmed habits of intemperance, I fear he must be considered as hopelessly degraded. He has not, so far as I could judge, a single honest adviser, or even one of ordinary ability. The old Vizier and principal Elders who, with Mr. William Sunley, kept his mother from many imprudent acts, he has deliberately caused to be murdered or banished, and his present rule is an abominable mixture of violence and injustice. He keeps up a regiment dressed in scarlet uniform, and also a band. His employment of these troops is of the vilest description; they parade the country for no other purpose than to levy contributions amounting to fully 50 per cent. on all the crops, to lay hands on all the finest cattle, and to seize and bring to their master any young women who are reported to him as desirable, and these he frequently turns over to his guard if tired or dissatisfied with them.

There is but one sugar plantation in the island having steam-power; it was founded several years ago by a French planter, but his successor, the late M. de Langle, transferred the place to Mr. Wm. Sunley, in partnership with M. de Langle, son of Admiral de Langle, Governor of Mayotte. The land is freehold, but there was considerable trouble in effecting the arrangement for its tenure with the late Queen, and the French twice bombarded her capital pending its settlement. It was eventually decided that the Ruler should receive 5 per cent. on the sugar made—a somewhat heavy impost. This plantation is now managed by Mr. Maxwell Sunley, a nephew of the proprietor, and it is worked under the same conditions as the estate in Johanna.

Before the King took to intemperate habits Mr. Sunley offered to advance him the means for establishing a steam-mill, but such generosity is now out of the question.

There are about 2,000 slaves in the island.

October 21.—Mr. Sunley kindly put me up during my stay, for which I was most thankful, as so infamous is the conduct of the King, that I did not desire to visit him privately, or to hold any but the most formal communication with him.

October 22.—I insisted on his appointing his Vizier to represent him in arranging for a new Treaty, though I found that nothing but the fact that the other Rulers had concluded similar engagements, and the very strong terms in which His Highness Sayyed Barghash had written to him to follow my advice in every particular, induced him to even consider the matter.

October 23 and 24.—In the end, after the Vizier and I had signed, the Sultan refused to confirm the Treaty, and, after several threats of leaving, I actually left the house, after sending my luggage to the boat. At the last moment the advice of Mr. Maxwell Sunley prevailed, and the King sent to beg I would return, and he would instantly ratify. He however kept me up till 4 in the morning, during which time the Treaty was translated to him by me in Swahili, by Mr. Sunley in Creole French, and by my interpreter in Arabic and the Mwali language. After he had ratified, I told him he had now greatly increased his responsibilities, and it behoved him to turn over a new leaf and endeavour to govern more justly. I was greatly assisted throughout this negotiation by Mr. M. Sunley.

I fear this Ruler will be incapable of carrying out his new engagements unless under the immediate supervision of a Consular officer. In such a country it is not well for any one unacclimatized to remain for any length of time; yet the King and his advisers will require constant watching by some authorized person.

Ngazidja (Grand Comoro Island).

This island has not yet been fully surveyed; it appears to be at least two-thirds the size of Zanzibar. It is of more recent volcanic formation than either of the other islands

of this group; indeed, I saw the mountain in eruption myself in 1876. It is doubtful, even now, whether volcanic action is extinct. The island is full of craters, many of them broken down and grass-grown inside; but with the exception of the peak Wahaa, which is more than 8,000 feet above the sea, none of them have been active for the last fifty years. The soil is still, however, comparatively shallow, and, owing to the porous nature of the rocks beneath, the drainage is extremely rapid—so much so that, although the rain-fall is good and well distributed, there is neither lake nor perennial stream in the country. Owing to the nature of the substrata, wells cannot be dug by the natives, who are dependent for their water-supply on clumsily-constructed tanks. When, as is often the case, these give out, they are compelled to drink the brackish water from shallow pits made below the high-water level, or to exist on the moisture derived from the roots of banana plants and cocoa-nuts, which are grown everywhere for the purpose.

Notwithstanding this drawback, the island is peculiarly healthy—sickness seems scarcely known; and I saw more old people, of both sexes, than would be found in English towns of the size of those I visited.

The breeds of cattle, sheep, and goats are notorious throughout this coast for their beauty, size, and other good qualities. Cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane, bananas, ginger, and pepper, seem to thrive throughout the year.

It appeared to me that immense stores of fresh water could be provided by the application of a very little engineering skill, in which case the country would be well adapted for sugar growing, but on this subject I must defer giving an opinion until able to make a more careful inspection of the island.

Grand Comoro Island is divided into two districts: that to the north is called Itsandaa, and is under the rule of Sultan Moosa Fum; the southern country is called Bambao, and its Chief is Sultan Abdullah-bin-Hamza. Each town, however, is under a separate Chief, who claims more or less independence.

During the past two years a younger half-brother of Sultan Abdullah, named Ali-bin-Omer, has been in rebellion. At one time he seized the whole island with the help of the King of Johanna, but he was quickly compelled to shut himself up in the walled town of Mroni with his followers, where he has been invested for nearly a year by the forces of both Sultans.

By the sale of a number of slaves and free Comoro children, whom he had captured, to the King of Johanna, and to numerous friends who own slave-dhows, he has however kept himself well supplied with food and ammunition, while the numerous fraternity of slave-dealers, who have lately been growing desperate from want of employment, have been joining him from every point.

Such was the situation when I first arrived at Mroni on the 3rd October, as already reported; I must refer to my journal for what has since occurred.

October 11.—Arrived at Mroni; situation unchanged. Her Majesty's ship "Undine," a sailing-yacht at anchor. Captain Ponsford informs me he intends to seize three dhows belonging to Ali-bin-Omer's people, against which he has evidence, as by our Treaty, proof of slave-trading is sufficient to condemn without slaves being actually on board at the time.

A large vessel, flying Turkish colours, has just arrived. She is landing the contingent Ali-bin-Omer informed me he expected from Madagascar; my interpreter recognizes several slave-dealers among them who have been imprisoned at Zanzibar by our Admiralty Court. It is unfortunate that every capture we make should add to this mercenary force.

Visited Itsandaa, Moosa Fum's capital, with Ponsford. It is a town of about 3,000 inhabitants surrounded by high walls and towers. It is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mroni, and at about the same distance up the hill is another walled town belonging to Moosa Fum called Shujini. The two Sultans came down to the shore to meet us. Moosa Fum is a fine man, but terribly ignorant; he has never left the island and knows no other language but Ngazidja. Sultan Abdullah informs me that grain is becoming scarce. Ponsford has made him send for a number of witnesses against the slavers whom he has traced to Shujini and other towns. This will be very bad for him under present circumstances, but I fear it will be impossible for me to do anything to assist him, and the "Undine" has special orders not to interfere in any case.

October 12.—My interpreter went on shore at Mroni to assist Captain Ponsford in examining dhows.

Ali-bin-Omer sent to say if I would come and visit him peace would at once be arranged. On leaving the house I found him waiting for me attended by a body of about 100 persons richly dressed and well-armed. He escorted me to his quarters,

and the majority of his retinue entered with us. I at once recognized many of these as persons who had been before Sir John Kirk and myself in connection with Slave Trade cases, and my interpreter knew both the name and history of fully half of those present. He pointed out the young Chief of Lurio River and other notorious slave-runners.

Ali-bin-Omer conversed in French; he is quite a youth, and I could see is entirely under the guidance of the band of slave-traders which surrounded him.

He was quite open and straightforward in referring to his position.

He hoped I would bring about a compromise; he felt sure I could arrange matters.

I told him I had really no official knowledge of him, except, I regretted to say, as a most persistent runner of slaves. I did not propose at present to have anything to do with the internal affairs of the country; my business was of another nature, and it was with the two Sultans of the country who acknowledged the Treaties we had made with their predecessors.

At the same time, if when at Itsandaa I saw a chance of restoring order and tranquillity to the country, I should not refuse to mediate.

Walking down to the beach Ali-bin-Omer said he was himself most anxious to end this fighting. He knew how it would be when I was gone unless I could settle matters. The English ship had that morning seized dhows belonging to some of his most influential people. They thought Moosa Fum had informed the Commander about these vessels, and they would destroy many villages, perhaps even towns, in retaliation, and he even feared they might kill all the cattle, and burn the crops, when thousands of women and children must inevitably starve.

I told him that this ought to show him the responsibility he had undertaken in bringing together such a horde of scoundrels. He replied that he was obliged to do the best for himself, but he dared not, even if he wished, now retire from the contest.

October 13.—“Sultany” went round to Itsandaa. Went on shore to arrange about new Treaties.

Sultan Abdullah said he was ready to carry out the promise he had made a year ago, to agree to the total abolition of slavery at once.

Moosa Fum had no real objection to urge, but his ignorance and suspicion gave almost as much trouble as the more subtle trickery of the Mohilla Chief.

Eventually both Treaties were signed and ratified. Sultan Abdullah's Vizier, an old man of wonderful vigour, although certainly over 80 years of age, endeavoured to introduce Mroni into his Treaty. I informed him that as Ali-bin-Omer was at the present moment the *de facto* ruler of that town, I could not allow it to be mentioned by name, but when it again became practically within the territory of Bambao, it would also come under the Treaty.

October 14.—Sent my interpreter on shore with note to Ali-bin-Omer, informing him that new Treaties had been concluded, and I desired that he would do nothing to interfere with their fulfilment. I also said I had reason to believe that if he would consent to a truce it might be possible to arrange matters so as to satisfy both parties, but I should have to go to Zanzibar in order to communicate with Government.

I had been informed by General Abder-Rhman that the Johanna people positively refused to leave, and feeling that before I could obtain fresh instructions from home thousands might be dying of starvation, I thought that even a permanent division of the country would be better than the possible alternative.

Ali-bin-Omer returned no answer, but his people informed my interpreter that they should commence offensive operations as soon as I left, and he was also told that the Johanna men had announced their intention of ravaging the whole country.

Note.—My proceedings from October 15 to October 24 are reported under the readings of “Johanna” and Mohilla.”

October 24.—Returned to Mroni. There has been a skirmish during my absence. After several hours' fighting the Mroni people were driven back, leaving their killed on the field. Badly as the short Enfields are handled, they evidently are feared by the rebel horde.

October 25.—Sent Sultan Abdullah with a guard to look after the woodcutters, one of whom had been killed by some of Ali-bin-Omer's mercenaries. These now make regular nightly raids. They are afraid to try fighting in the open again, but they can, I fear, effectually ruin the country, and the misery now being endured by the villagers in the interior, who are without protection, must be very great.

Ali-bin-Omer sent off Saeed-bin-Sultan at Susi. I instantly recognized this man, whom I had myself placed in the fort at Zanzibar for running slaves. I knew he had

also been captured by the "Daphne" with 300 slaves he was running to Madagascar. He said he was to ask why the three dhows were being burnt; was it by order of Moosa Fum or by my order? I told him that I felt sure he had not been sent by his Chief, but by his brother slave-traders. It was, I thought, a piece of impertinence their sending him, but now he was here I would examine him on oath regarding the dhows, as, from his antecedents, he should know something about them. I afterwards told him to inform his friends that the Captain of the man-of-war had burnt their dhows, having obtained full proof of their having landed slaves here.

October 29.—Sent my interpreter to Ali-bin-Omer to see if a truce could be arranged. He was told that they did not wish for a truce or any other arrangement. Information had reached them that all our ships had been destroyed at Alexandria, and now they knew why there was not a steamer on the station. As soon as I was gone they would punish the Comoro people for giving information to the cruizer. They were in a great state of excitement, and would not give their Chief an opportunity of speaking. He was able afterwards to see my messenger alone for a moment, and he requested him to tell me that he was not responsible for what these people did; he would gladly make a truce, but the soldiers would instantly kill him were he to attempt it.

We lay off the forest taking in fuel till 10 P.M., no anchorage, and it has got too rough for the canoes to put off. Sultan Abdullah remained on board till we left.

November 1.—Arrived at Zanzibar. I have to thank the Captain and officers of His Highness' ship "Sultany" for their unvaried courtesy and attention. I would also mention the services of my interpreter Salim-bin-Azan (second interpreter to Her Majesty's Agency).

Her Majesty's Government will, I trust, thank His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar for the courteous manner in which he placed his vessel at their disposal.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure 5 in No. 187.

Proclamation.

(Translation.)

I, SULTAN ABDULLAH-BIN-SULTAN SALIM, Sultan of Johanna, do ordain this day as follows:—

That after my death my eldest son, Prince Salim, shall succeed me as Sultan of this country, and I direct that from this day he shall take rank and precedence as Heir Apparent to this kingdom.

My Vizier is charged with the promulgation of this Decree.

Dated at Mtsamundu, this 18th day of October, 1882.

(L.S.) (Signed) S. ABDULLAH-BIN-SALIM.

Inclosure 6 in No. 187.

The King of Johanna to Earl Granville.

My dear Friend,

The Palace, Johanna, October 18, 1882.

YOUR honoured letter, dated the 21st July, was delivered to me on the 8th instant by Mr. Holmwood, and what you mention therein has been understood.

Your Lordship informs me you have sent Mr. Holmwood as Consul to the Comoro Islands, and requests me to listen to his advice and assist him in carrying out the special instructions he is charged with.

I trust that what I have done to meet the wishes of the English Government will meet with their best approval.

The new Treaty which I have signed arranges for the total abolition of slavery, and the period assigned for carrying out this arrangement was fixed by the Consul, after consideration of the condition of the country. For the next seven years I have given guarantees that the real advantages of freedom shall be enjoyed by the slaves of my subjects; and what I earnestly desire is that your Lordship will arrange for the Consul to visit my country regularly, to carry out those parts of the Treaty he is intrusted with, and to support me in dealing with those of my subjects who may continue to look upon the new orders as hateful and injurious to them.

I well know that, to fulfil what I have undertaken, the best support of the English is indispensable, for there are many people in these regions, European as well as Arabian, who view with the utmost dislike any interference with the Slave Trade in these islands; and my having made a Covenant with England to stop the Trade will bring obloquy and secret dangers upon me, until it is made clear that the British Government will allow no injury to be done me in consequence of my having followed the wishes of the English nation.

I would beg your Lordship to present my best salaams and respectful compliments to Her Majesty the Queen, whom all good Johannamen revere and esteem, both for her virtues and wisdom.

In the hope that your Lordship may enjoy long life and health, I remain, &c.

(Signed) S. ABDULLAH, *King*.

No. 185.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received December 28.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, November 30, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to state that three dhows were seized by Her Majesty's ship "Undine," under the circumstances related, at the Island of Grand Comoro, during Mr. Holmwood's recent visit to the Comoro Group.

Inclosure in No. 188.

Consul Holmwood to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, November 21, 1882.

THE evidence fully proved that each of these vessels had recently been engaged in running slaves from the Mozambique coast, and that, on their last voyages, they had conveyed raw Makua slaves to the port where they were seized, under the charge of notorious slave-traders, two at least of whom were also the owners of the dhows, and had had French protection withdrawn from them for reasons which they either did not know or did not care to explain.

Ali-bin-Omer, who at the time was in occupation of Mroni, declined to acknowledge our Agreement with the late Sultan of Bambao district, signed at this very town in 1861; but Cases 18 and 19 came clearly within the provisions of this Treaty.

Case 20 was that of a dhow declared by Ali-bin-Omer to belong to his father, a Johanna man, living under French protection at Mayotte. He stated that she was under the Johanna flag and had Johanna papers, but that they had been lost. Bakhar Mansab, the person who had charge of the vessel and slaves during the last trip, declined to appear, though a monition was duly served on him and upon Ali-bin-Omer, whom he acknowledged as his chief. This man is a notorious slave-dealer. He formerly ran a slave dhow from Mfusi River, but it was captured by the Portuguese, after a sharp fight, in which they lost some men, but the owner escaped. His next dhow was captured and destroyed by Her Majesty's ship "Thetis." I learned that, being unable to obtain another vessel, or even to get intrusted with one of any value, he had come to some arrangement with the owner of this, which was an old and leaky craft.

No. 189.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 17, 1883.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 15, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to attach copy of Decree of Condemnation, Case No. 21 of 1882, in the case of a dhow and thirty slaves captured by Sub-Lieutenant Eustace, Her Majesty's ship "London," off the south end of Zanzibar Island on the night of the 23rd November, 1882. The slaves had been shipped at Simba Waranja, near Kilwa,

and were mostly, as usual, of the Miao and Nyassa tribes. Besides the captain and crew there were seven Swahili passengers on board the dhow, who were proved to be the owners. These men have been handed over to the Sultan for punishment.

For some time past there has been an increased and steady influx of slaves into Zanzibar Island, and all the Arab shambas have been now pretty well stocked. I have received information lately of very large caravans of slaves having been brought down to Kilwa and Lindi. At Pemba, on the other hand, owing to commercial depression resulting from the fall in the clove market, the importation appears to have nearly ceased for the present. No captures have been made there by the "London's" boats for some time past, and the Arab planters are reported to be in a depressed and despondent state.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES

Inclosure in No. 189.

Case No. 21 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named "Boro Kupata," whereof Khamis-bin-Mdogo is owner and master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against nine male and twenty-one female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Sub-Lieutenant John B. Eustace, Her Majesty's ship "London."

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, appeared personally John B. Eustace, Esq., Sub-Lieutenant of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said vessel "Boro Kupata" was captured by him off the south end of Zanzibar Island on the 23rd November, 1882. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence adduced on both sides, and having found sufficient proofs that the said vessel "Boro Kupata" was at the time of her seizure engaged in the Slave Trade in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do declare the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with nine male and twenty-one female slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And I do further order the said vessel to be broken up and sold in separate parts.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 24th day of November, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting 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," the dhow or native vessel called "Boro Kupata," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 23rd day of November, 1882, 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.	33
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	9
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	18
4. Depth of hold	7.4

						Tonnage.	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	10·22
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	10·22

Signed this 24th day of November, 1882.

(Signed)

JNO. B. EUSTACE, *Sub-Lieutenant.*
G. TAYLOR, *2nd Captain, Forecastle.*

Approved by me this 24th day of November, 1882.

(Signed)

PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain P. P. Luxmoore, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," nine male and twenty-one female slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in the above case.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

ACCOUNT Sales showing Net Proceeds of a condemned Dhow in the above case, sold at Public Auction on the 4th December, 1882, as instructions received.

1 dhow, in 2 pieces—							Dol. c.
1st piece ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 50
2nd piece..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 00
1 rope ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 30
2 masts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 25
Yards, rudder, and pieces wood ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 12
							<hr/> 25 17
Commission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 25
							<hr/> 23 92
Dismantling and cutting ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 00
							<hr/> 22 92
Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 92

(Signed)

PESTONJI DHUNJIBHOG TULATE.

Zanzibar, December 7, 1882.

No. 190.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 17, 1883.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 16, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a Decree of Condemnation in the case of an Arab dhow, Case No. 22 of 1882, captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

The dhow was sighted on the evening of the 20th November off Ras Kizimkagi, the south point of Zanzibar Island, where slaves have lately been landed in considerable numbers, and was immediately chased by the "London's" boat. She managed, however, to escape through the reefs by a channel unknown to the pursuers, and was thus able, unfortunately, to land her living cargo unmolested during the night. At daybreak on the 21st the pinnacle was able to find the channel, and the vessel was discovered on the beach quite deserted, and bearing the usual unmistakable signs of having carried slaves. No papers or colours were found on board by which she could be identified. The dhow had been damaged by being run on shore, and would not float. She has therefore been destroyed by fire by order of the Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 190.

Case No. 22 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen *versus* a native vessel, whereof the name, nationality, and master are unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture seized as liable to forfeiture, by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., Captain Royal Navy and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 21st November, 1882.

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 27th November, 1882, appeared personally Bromfield Alway, Captain of Hold in Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said vessel was seized off Kizimkagi, on the Island of Zanzibar, on the 21st November, 1882. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and having found sufficient proof that the said vessel was at the time immediately preceding her capture engaged in the Slave Trade in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and the Sultan of 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 27th day of November, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General, Judge.

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the undersigned Jno. B. Eustace, holding the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that on the 1st day of December, 1882, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Bromfield Alway, Captain of Hold, on the 20th day of November, 1882, 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 completely destroyed by fire.

Given under my hand this 1st day of December, 1882.

(Signed) JNO. B. EUSTACE, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 1st day of December, 1882.

(Signed) PERCY LUXMOORE, *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 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 20th day of November, 1882, 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.	55
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	7.9

<i>Tonnage.</i>					No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	..	..	..	..	37·40
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.—					
Poop:—Length, 15 ft.; breadth, 10 ft.; height, 2 ft.					3
Total No. of tons					40·40

Signed this 27th day of November, 1882.

(Signed)

JNO. B. EUSTACE, *Sub-Lieutenant.*
B. ALWAY, *Captain of Hold.*

Approved by me this 27th day of November, 1882.

(Signed)

PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

No. 191.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 17, 1883.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 17, 1882.

IN reply to Mr. Lister's despatch of the 29th September, I have the honour to state that this Office is not in possession of any information regarding the voluntary emigration of natives of Zanzibar which bears upon the proposed emigration from Ibo, but the subject shall be kept before me, and any information in any way affecting this question at once communicated to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 192.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received January 17, 1883.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 15, 1882.

SINCE the dispatch of my letter of the 17th November last, forwarding Mr. Holmwood's Report on the Comoro Islands, important news has been received through various channels both from Johanna and Grand Comoro.

Her Majesty's ship "Harrier" arrived yesterday, having left Johanna on the 6th instant for the purpose of bringing before the Admiralty Court here the case of a British schooner belonging to Seychelles that Captain Willcox had seized for slave-trading between Johanna and the French Island of Glorioso, which, I understand, has been let for a term of years to a creole of Seychelles.

When the "Harrier" reached Johanna, two of the King's brothers were in open rebellion against him, and had seized Mtsamundu, the capital, the people of which place were inclined to give trouble on account of the new Treaty at the time of Mr. Holmwood's departure. The King wrote to Captain Willcox, stating that his life was in danger and requesting assistance, which had been promised in event of his rule being menaced through his having given us the somewhat extensive concessions provided for in the new Convention.

Captain Willcox's instructions from the Senior Naval Officer here prevented his acceding to the King's request, and he was only able to offer him an asylum on board his vessel.

Eventually a number of local subjects rallied round the King, and one of the brothers was induced to return to his allegiance. The King then reoccupied the capital, his brother, Prince Mahomed, retiring to a remote town, in which he now remains.

It is probable that, had His Highness not sent away his soldiers from the country, he would have incurred little or no danger from this rebellion, and his interference in Grand Comoro affairs has thus brought its own punishment. I have no doubt that the presence of one of our ships at Johanna will prevent any actual violence being offered to the King, whose alarm is much aggravated by his blindness and consequent helplessness, and the pecuniary loss arising from the stoppage of his sugar factory, though very serious, may serve as a useful lesson for the future.

His Highness' steamer "Akola" returned to-day from Johanna and Grand Comoro;

she left the former place last Thursday. Letters received from the King, the Vizier, and European and American residents, show that for the present there is not much danger of a recurrence of the rebellion.

In regard to Grand Comoro Island several dhows have arrived during the past week, and His Highness' steamer "Akola" has brought still later news. She left Mroni on the 10th instant. The King of Johanna had commenced to withdraw his soldiers, paying back the advance which they had received from Ali-bin-Omer. There were still, however, about 250 Johanna men left at Mroni. These, with Ali-bin-Omer's followers, were well supplied with food, which was obtained from French dhows, but the townspeople, who are mostly adherents of Sultan Abdullah, were said to be suffering from famine, and many had died during the past few days. Native reports are exaggerated, but no doubt the miserable people are suffering from the protraction of the war.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 193.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, January 27, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th November, containing Mr. Holmwood's report on his visit to the Comoro Islands, as well as four Treaties which he succeeded in negotiating with the rulers of the different islands.

I am to instruct you to express to Mr. Holmwood his Lordship's great satisfaction with the terms of these Treaties, and his entire approval of the steps taken to obtain them.

Those with the Sultans of Johanna and Mohilla will be submitted to the Queen for Her Majesty's ratification, which will be duly notified to you. As regards those with the Chiefs of Great Comoro, it seems doubtful whether the persons signing them would be successful in the civil war in which they were engaged at the time of signature, and Lord Granville thinks it desirable to delay the ratification of the Treaties until he hears again from you as to the issue of the struggle.

With reference to the general politics of the islands, his Lordship is of opinion that no steps should be taken which would in any way compromise Her Majesty's Government, or commit them to the support of one political party more than another, although the Chiefs and Rulers who have now signed Treaties may be sure of the good-will of Her Majesty's Government, so long as they faithfully execute their engagements.

But the political and commercial interest of this country in the Comoro Group are not sufficient to call for any active interference except in regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade. Nor does his Lordship consider that the past conduct of the Sultan of Johanna has been such as to entitle him to any special consideration from Her Majesty's Government; he will delay replying to the Sultan's letter until notice of the ratification of the Treaty is given to his Highness.

In conclusion, I am to instruct you to convey to the Sultan of Zanzibar the cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the manner in which he enabled Mr. Holmwood to carry out his duties by the loan of the "Sultany," and their hearty appreciation of his Highness' good-will and co-operation in the service upon which Mr. Holmwood was engaged.

No. 194.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received February 1.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 1, 1883.

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. 194.

RETURN of Slaves Captured and Forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending December 31, 1882.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of—		
		In Town.	French Mission.	Universities Mission.
October 3	No. 12	2	1	2
October 3	No. 13	4	4	5
October 12	No. 14 .. ..	..	..	1
October 25	No. 15	1	..	..
October 11	No. 16	7	12	15
November 2	No. 17 .. ..	..	..	1
November 24	No. 21	14	..	16
	Total	28	17	40

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, January 1, 1883.

No. 195.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received February 1.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 5, 1883.

IN my despatch of the 15th ultimo, I had the honour to report to your Lordship the capture of a schooner under British colours by Her Majesty's ship "Harrier" at Johanna, on the ground of her having carried slaves from that island to Glorioso.

I beg now to inclose copy of Decree of Condemnation passed in this case in the Consular Court.

From the evidence of the master and crew of the schooner "Gazelle," who were examined in Court, it appears that she was purchased about thirteen months ago by M. Caltaux, a native of Bourbon, who registered her at Seychelles in the name of his wife, a British subject. M. Caltaux resides at his plantation on the Island of Glorioso, or Glorieuse, which he has leased from the French Government, and made use of the schooner for general trading purposes, and to bring supplies of food to the island. In September last M. Caltaux proceeded in the schooner to the Island of Johanna, where, with the aid of a renegade Seychelles man, named Canally, or Salim, he succeeded in obtaining five slaves to work on his plantation. Whether these slaves were kidnapped or enticed on board is not quite clear, but it was proved that one night two were brought on board and concealed below, and that on the following night three more were brought and concealed in the same way. It was stated that they were placed in a store, or bread-room, below, screened in front with planks and 'cocoa-nuts, and fed through the captain's cabin, and that they were kept there until the vessel was at sea. One at least of the owners of the slaves endeavoured to recover his men before she sailed, but he was not allowed by the captain to come on board. On his way back to Glorieuse M. Caltaux steered for—or, as some of the witnesses stated, was driven by stress of weather to—Nossi Bé, where the slaves went on shore, and sought the protection of the French authorities. M. Caltaux endeavoured to recover them, but, as they were unwilling to return to the vessel, the authorities retained them, until their owners at Johanna, hearing of their being at Nossi Bé, sent to demand them of the French Government, by whom they were delivered up, and they have now gone back to Johanna. After landing M. Caltaux at Glorieuse the "Gazelle" returned to Johanna, where she was seized by the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," who had received information in the meantime of her proceedings. The explanation of the master, Mr. Morel, a native of Seychelles and a British subject, is that he was drunk on the nights when the slaves were brought on board, and that the owner, M. Caltaux, fooled him by declaring the men were only passengers. As Mr. Morel has made a full and open admission of all the circumstances, I have given him the benefit of the doubt, and he has not been punished for his share in the transaction; but it is my intention to communicate the circumstances of this case,

and the names of the parties concerned, to the Chief Commissioner of the Seychelles by the first opportunity.

One of the crew of the "Gazelle," who was left behind at Nossi Bé, has since been sent to Zanzibar by the Government of that island, and two others, who deserted her at Johanna, have been forwarded to me by Dr. Wilson, an American planter there, who appears to have given much assistance, and to whom I have written my thanks.

The crew of the "Gazelle" are now here as distressed seamen, and awaiting an opportunity to be sent to Seychelles. In view particularly of the recent Treaties arranged by Mr. Holmwood with the Comoro Islands, it is most desirable that there should be no suspicion of any employment of the British flag in the transport of slaves, and the destruction of the schooner by fire on the spot by Her Majesty's ship "Harrier" will, I doubt not, have a good effect among those people. It was stated in evidence that the "Gazelle" had returned to Johanna to purchase rice and food, as the people at Glorieuse had run short, and were in urgent need of supplies. I have therefore desired the Senior Naval Officer to be good enough to arrange for the "Harrier" to touch at Glorieuse to ascertain their conditions and render any necessary aid, as it is doubtful whether they have now any means of communication left.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 195.

Case No. 23 of 1882.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen *versus* the British schooner "Gazelle," whereof H. Caltaux is owner, and F. Morel master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture by S. J. B. Willcox, Esq., Lieutenant, Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," at Johanna, on the 28th November, 1882.

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 19th December, 1882, appeared personally the said S. J. B. Willcox, Esq., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the above vessel, named the "Gazelle," under British colours, and of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him at the Island of Johanna. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced, and examined the witnesses on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the said vessel named the "Gazelle" had been engaged shortly preceding her capture in the illegal transport of slaves, do adjudge the same to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 22nd day of December, 1882.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General, Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's schooner "Harrier," 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 British schooner "Gazelle," detained by Lieutenant and Commander S. J. B. Willcox, of Her Majesty's schooner "Harrier," on the 28th day of November, 1882, on the ground that she was engaged in or fitted out for the Slave Trade, and we certify her dimensions are as follows:—

	Ft.	In.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post.. .. .	52	8
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	11	1
3. Girth of ship under keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the ship to the upper deck on the other	22	5

	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>No. of Tons.</i>
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck		25·12
2. Closed-in spaces above tonnage deck:—		
Deck-house.—Length, 10 ft. 10 in.; breadth, 5 ft. 8 in.; height, 3 ft. 9 in..		2·30
Total		27·42

Signed this 5th day of December, 1882.

(Signed)

W. E. ELLIOT, *Sub-Lieutenant.*
J. R. BROADHURST, *Boatswain.*

Approved by me this 5th day of December, 1882.

(Signed)

S. J. B. WILLCOX,
Lieutenant and Commander.

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the undersigned Scott James Bailey Willcox, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and Lieutenant and Commander of Her Majesty's schooner "Harrier," do hereby certify that on the 5th day of December, 1882, I directed a survey to be held on board the British vessel "Gazelle," detained by me on the 28th day of November, 1882, 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 not sufficiently seaworthy to be sent to Zanzibar for adjudication, being partially waterlogged, as from the report of survey hereto annexed will more fully appear, the said vessel has been destroyed by my orders.

Signed this 13th day of December, 1882.

(Signed)

S. J. B. WILLCOX, *Lieutenant and Commander,*
Her Majesty's Ship "Harrier."

ACCOUNTS Sales showing net Proceeds of the condemned schooner "Gazelle's" furniture, sails, &c., in the above Case, sold at public auction on the 26th December, 1882, as per instructions received.

	<i>Dol. c.</i>
1 sail	3 62½
1 "	2 75
1 "	1 75
1 "	0 87½
2 casks	1 37½
Rope	0 94
18 blocks	2 25
1 clock	0 47
Compass	5 00
Wire iron	3 37½
Chain iron	1 50
6 mast booms, &c.	10 00
1 " "	2 00
Anchor	1 62½
Anchor with iron chain	22 00
	59 53½
Commission	2 97½
	56 56
Coolie hire	1 00
	55 56

(Signed)

PESTONJI DHUNJIBHOY TULATI.

Zanzibar, December 27, 1882.

No. 196.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received February 15.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 18, 1883.

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 31st December, 1882.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

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Inclosure in No. 196.

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, 1882.

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.
7	1 slave	London	Captain Luxmoore	1	1882 Aug. 3	1882 Aug. 4	Condemned	£ 5 5 6	..	£ ..	..
8	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	9	" 6	" 14	Ditto	12 17 6	..	..	..
9	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	" 21	Sept. 25	Release of vessel; slave condemned	7 5 6	..	..	..
10	Mabruk	Ditto	Ditto	2	Sept. 15	" 21	Condemned	16 3 0	R. s. p.	To be remitted	
11	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	3	" 18	" 25	Ditto	15 10 0	418 0 0	Ditto.	
12	Mandumbwa	Ditto	Ditto	5	" 30	Oct. 3	Ditto	11 0 6	Dol. c.	Ditto.	
13	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	13	Oct. 2	" 3	Ditto	9 6 6	163 62	Ditto.	
14	Fath-el-Kheir	Ditto	Ditto	1	" 8	" 10	Ditto	9 14 6	R. s. p.	Ditto.	
15	Jowhari	Ditto	Ditto	1	" 23	" 25	Release of vessel; slave condemned	8 18 6	293 1 3	..	..
16	Mambokongo	Ditto	Ditto	34	" 24	" 25	Condemned	13 1 6	63 9 3	To be remitted.	
17	Tangulia	Ditto	Ditto	1	" 30	Nov. 2	Ditto	7 1 0	Dol. c.	Ditto.	
18	Machassy	Undine	Captain Ponsford	..	" 12	Oct. 28	Ditto	14 11 6	..	..	..
19	Malavia	Ditto	Ditto	..	" 12	" 28	Ditto	13 3 6	..	..	..
20	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	..	" 12	" 28	Ditto	12 2 6	..	..	..
21	Boro Kupata	London	Captain Luxmoore	30	" 23	Nov. 24	Ditto	13 16 0	22 92	To be remitted.	
22	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	..	Nov. 21	" 27	Ditto	5 15 0	..	..	..
23	Gazelle	Harrier	Captain Willcox	..	" 28	Dec. 22	Ditto	10 8 0	55 56	To be remitted.	

(Signed) S. B. MILES, Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, January 10, 1883.

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

No. 197.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 2, 1883.

WITH reference to the despatch from this Office of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you that Her Majesty's ratifications of the Treaties concluded, on the 10th and 24th October last, with the Sultan of Johanna and the Sultan of Mohilla, respectively, are now being prepared.

In consequence of a slight ambiguity in the dates, it has been found necessary to omit in Annex B to both Treaties the words "after a period of seven years from this time, namely"; and Her Majesty's ratifications have been prepared with this omission.

The original signed Treaties will be returned to you with the ratifications, in order that these words may be erased and initialled.

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

No. 198.

Earl Granville to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, March 3, 1883.

RATIFICATIONS Johanna Treaty left yesterday.

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

No. 199.

Commander Hulton to Rear-Admiral Gore Jones.

Sir,

"Dragon," at Aden, November 30, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for your information, correspondence respecting five fugitive slaves, three of whom sought protection of Her Majesty's ship under my command, and the other two of Her Majesty's ship "Arab." The adjudication of their cases is attached herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. GREY HULTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 199.

Commander Hulton to Major-General Loch.

Sir,

"Dragon," at Aden, November 23, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to forward you the following particulars concerning three fugitive slaves to whom I gave protection at Makalla, and have brought them here to be adjudicated on, observing that I had such a pressure of work at Makalla that I was unable to go into their cases.

2. I also forward Reports on two fugitive slaves belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Arab," and request instructions as to their disposal; also the final decision regarding them, in order that I may be able to forward it on to the Admiral. Name of slave, Marbrook; swam off to the ship on the 9th November, 1881, in the daytime; states he belonged to Ambarack Mahomed, a native of Makalla. No claims put in for him up to leaving by his master. Name, Woladi; states he belonged to Abdi Shehr; was brought as a slave from Kilwa (near Zanzibar), and sold in Makalla five years ago. No claim put in. Name, Hamis; states he was freed by Her Majesty's ship "London" about three

years ago, and had a freedom paper given him, but he was deprived of it by a Nacoda of a dhow, in which he had engaged as one of the crew, and he was resold in Makalla to Abdu Haman, a native of a district in the Persian Gulf called Ranger. Claim of the owner settled by captain.

3. The last two-mentioned slaves demanded protection from Lieutenant Savory, rushing to the boats as he was leaving the shore with an armed party.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. GREY HULTON

Inclosure 2 in No. 199.

Major-General Loch to Commander Hulton.

Sir, *Aden Residency, November 26, 1881.*
REFERRING to your communication of the 23rd instant regarding five fugitive slaves, I have the honour to inform you that the men have, in accordance with the usual practice, been released and directed to work for their livelihood.

2. I venture to bring to your notice in connection with the subject of fugitive slaves, that those brought to this settlement are likely to find it difficult to earn a maintenance in Aden itself, and generally return to the part of the country from which they escaped; whether such persons are reclaimed by their masters is not known, but is not improbable. Except the slaves of Sûri, fishermen employed in pearl and oyster diving, hardly any instances of domestic slaves being ill-treated have come to my notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS LOCH.

Inclosure 3 in No. 199.

Commander Stopford to Rear-Admiral Gore Jones.

Sir, *"Arab," at Makulla, November 9, 1881.*
I HAVE the honour to report the facts relating to a fugitive slave.

2. On the 31st October, 1881, while carrying out the blockade of this port, a Soumali dhow, trying to get into the port, was intercepted by an officer in the steam-cutter. The Nacoda refusing to go to sea again, and violence being offered by two of the crew drawing swords, she was towed close to the ship and anchored, the Nacoda and one of the men who drew swords being brought on board the ship and made prisoners. The other escaped in the dark by swimming.

3. The next morning a youth in the dhow stated himself to be a slave, and desired liberation.

He was brought on board this ship at once, and found to have his legs in a frightful state of ulceration, but otherwise apparently well fed. He stated he had been employed in the navigation of the dhow, was the property of the Nacoda, and desired to be liberated. The Nacoda admitted these facts, and added that he had been his property for fourteen years.

4. Taking in consideration the circumstances, and that he had been *bond fide* employed in the navigation of the dhow, I admitted him as a fugitive slave, and the dhow, showing no signs of being engaged in the Slave Trade, was released.

5. The slave was transferred to Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" for passage to Aden.

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

Inclosure 4 in No. 199.

Commander Stopford to Rear-Admiral Gore Jones.

Sir, *"Arab," at Makulla, November 10, 1881.*

I HAVE the honour to report the circumstances relating to a fugitive slave.

2. Yesterday, at 11 p.m., he presented himself at the picket from this ship stationed at the entrance to the Valley of Baghreïn, stating he was a fugitive slave and desired liberation.

The officer in charge, Mr. Philip J. Gunn, gunner, detained him for reference to me.

On visiting the picket about an hour afterwards the slave stated that he belonged to the Nakub, that he had shipped at Aden as one of the crew of a trading dhow, that on her departure from Makulla he had been left behind, and the Nakub had forced him into slavery and made him a soldier, which he did not like.

3. He was recognized by the interpreter, Ahamed Warsama, as having been liberated as a fugitive slave at Jeddah by Her Majesty's ship "Ready" at about Christmas 1878, when he was taken to Aden and liberated.

4. The Nakub at that time being nearly embarked in his dhows for Aden with all his family, preparing to be towed by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," it was impossible, owing to the great pressure of work, to verify the statements before their departure, and considering that it could be done at Aden, I admitted him as a fugitive slave.

5. He was transferred to Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" for passage to Aden.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. STOPFORD.

No. 200.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "Ruby," at Trincomalee, January 17, 1882.

THE details connected with the death of Captain Charles James Brownrigg, of Her Majesty's ship "London," Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar, having now come to hand, I beg officially to report the circumstances under which this excellent officer lost his life—the case in one or two respects being unprecedented in the annals of Slave capturing.

2. Captain Brownrigg, whom I thus described in my last annual Slave Trade Report, "I would call particular attention to the great zeal displayed by Captain Brownrigg, of the 'London,' since he has been Senior Officer at Zanzibar. He has been personally unremitting in his exertions, and caused great improvements to be made at Bawie Island, and in planting and arranging the English burying-ground which the Sultan gave us, and which was consecrated last year. He has also much improved the working of his numerous boats, and established depôts of provisions and coals at various convenient places, and his captures have been numerous," was, with his usual activity, going round the cruising ground of the "London's" boats, visiting the officers in charge and the depôts.

3. He was not actually supposed to be engaged in cruising for slavers himself, but naturally boarded any dhow that happened to come in his way.

4. He was in the "London's" steam pinnace with what might be called a scratch crew, viz., one leading seaman, Alfred Yates, acting as coxswain; one able seaman, Samuel Massey; two ordinary seamen, Thomas Bishop, William Colliston; one leading stoker, William Venning; two stokers, Richard Monckley; one writer, John G. T. Aers; one Goanese steward, A. B. Tellis; one native interpreter—ten; or, with himself, eleven in all.

5. There was a standing canopy over the stern-sheets, and a rain awning raised over that, which virtually cut off the stern from the fore part of the boat. There was also a sun awning over the fore part.

6. On Saturday, the 3rd December last, at 9 A.M., in the Kokata Gap, a small dhow with French colours was seen slowly approaching under sail, and a man was seen to hold up a roll of papers and point to the flag.

Captain Brownrigg steered alongside, and sent the coxswain forward with a hook-rope to hold on with, as he did not wish to stop the dhow at all, but only to verify papers.

The captain was steering, and only his Goanese steward and native interpreter were with him abaft.

The stokers were about the engines, and the other men under the awning forward.

No one was expecting action, and all were personally unarmed, although loaded arms were in the boat.

All suspicion was not unnaturally disarmed by the smallness of the dhow (only 12 tons), her French colours, and quiet approach.

7. On the coxswain standing up with his hook-rope he saw at once that mischief was intended, as the Arab crew were crouched down with arms at the "ready," and he

sang out to the captain, but the Arabs instantly fired, and then rushed on board the pinnace.

The coxswain closed with an Arab and they went overboard together. Richard Monckley, stoker, was killed; the writer, Aers, was mortally wounded by shot and sword cuts.

Thomas Bishop, ordinary, was badly wounded, went overboard (was drowned, being knocked on the head by the Arabs as he held on to the dingy astern).

Samuel Massey, able seaman, was severely wounded and went overboard.

William Vinning, leading stoker, was slightly wounded on the head and went overboard.

The native interpreter seems to have jumped overboard; and the Goanese steward lay down in the bottom of the boat feigning dead (he was afterwards found to be burnt by powder).

William Colliston, ordinary, seems to have gone overboard but was not injured. Thus Captain Brownrigg was left alone in the stern-sheets of the boat; he seized a rifle and with the first shot he killed two Arabs. The Arabs then rushed aft and attacked him from above; he clubbed his rifle and fought like a lion, knocking two over, but owing to his position could not get fairly at them, and he fell, after a desperate struggle which lasted several minutes, covered with twenty-one wounds all more or less severe and three of them mortal, one right through his heart. He never for a moment thought of deserting his post by jumping overboard, and thus perished one of the most active, energetic, and gallant officers that Her Majesty's service possessed.

8. The dhow then sailed away. The leading stoker got on board the pinnace, and, getting steam up, picked up the survivors and reported himself at the next depôt, to Lieutenant Henry Wm. Target.

The dhow was afterwards captured, having landed her crew and cargo of slaves, and it appeared that, notwithstanding her small size, she had had eighty slaves on board.

9. The Arab crew was surprised by the Sultan's troops sent up to Pemba under General Matthews. The captain of the dhow, Hindi-bin-Khartoum, and his men made a gallant resistance, and he was severely wounded in arm and leg before captured, and one of his men was killed also.

Hindi-bin-Khartoum had both leg and arm amputated by our surgeons, but he died from exhaustion, glorying in having killed so noted an officer as Captain Brownrigg, who, he said, had killed two of his men the first shot he fired.

The remainder of the crew were tried at Zanzibar, and await punishment. The French declared that the dhow was not under their protection, and had no right to hoist French colours.

10. The fact of one of our boats being boarded in such a determined manner is, I believe, unprecedented on either West or East Coast; and the moral to be drawn from the affair is for the crews of our cruising boats always to be fully armed and ready before they go alongside a dhow, no matter how insignificant she may be in appearance, and the position of boats carefully considered, so as to be able to render mutual support.

A summary of killed, wounded, and prisoners is inclosed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. GORE JONES.

Inclosure in No. 200.

Summary of Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.

ENGLISH.

Killed.—Charles James Brownrigg, captain; John G. T. Aers, writer; Richard Monckley, stoker; Thomas Bishop, ordinary.

Wounded.—Richard Massey, able seaman (severely); William Vinning, leading stoker; A. B. Tellis; Goanese steward (captain's), (slightly).

Remainder unhurt.—Alfred Yates, leading seaman; William Colliston, ordinary seaman; a stoker, and a native interpreter.

ARAB.

Killed.—Three (shot).

Wounded.—Hindi-bin-Khartoum, captain (died of wounds).

Prisoners.—Two.

Escaped.—One.

Number not precisely known.

No. 201.

Commander Berners to Captain St. J. Garforth.

Sir,

"Philomel," at Zanzibar, January 2, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report that the eight fugitive slaves named below were received by me on board this ship on the 12th and 13th December, 1881, while lying at the Port of Weti, Pemba.

2. They all complained of bad treatment by their masters, and two of them had evidently been most severely beaten.

3. Mr. Frederic Holmwood, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, was on board at the time, and he concurred with me that it would be most inadvisable to land them at Pemba during the unsettled state of affairs arising from the murder of the late Captain Brownrigg.

4. I therefore brought them to this port, and have handed them over to Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, reporting the circumstances of the case to him, and beg to inclose copy of his reply.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 201.

LIST of Fugitive Slaves.

Date received.	Place.	Name.	Date and Place Landed.	How disposed of.
1881				
December 12 ..	Weti ..	Oladie (1) ..	} December 22, 1881, Zanzibar	Handed over to Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, for dis- posal.
" 12 ..	" ..	Friaji ..		
" 13 ..	" ..	Hassan ..		
" 13 ..	" ..	Maksudi ..		
" 13 ..	" ..	Oladie (2) ..		
" 13 ..	" ..	Combo ..		
" 13 ..	" ..	Matak ..		
" 13 ..	" ..	Mintey ..		

Inclosure 2 in No. 201.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Captain Berners.

Sir,

Zanzibar, December 23, 1881.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd December, forwarding eight fugitive slaves received on board the vessel under your command while anchored at Pemba Island. I have also received the eight slaves, and will dispose of them in communication with the Sultan. I quite concur in the propriety of the course you adopted in bringing these slaves to Zanzibar, and not landing them at Pemba.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 202.

Commander Byles to Captain Brownrigg.

Sir,

"Seagull," at Mayotta, December 28, 1881.

IN obedience to your orders, directing me to report on the political condition of the Comoro Islands, I have the honour to inform you that, with reference to Comoro Islands, matters appear not to have changed since my Report, dated 17th September last, unless it be that Seyed Ali being in want of means has been extorting money from the adherents of the late Sultan (Abdullah) in addition to the ordinary taxation.

2. With reference to Johanna I was informed, by a friend of the King, that one of

the King's men was working on the King's estate, when two bushmen or hillmen asked him for some tobacco; he said he had none, on which the hillmen set on him and nearly killed him.

On learning this the King sent to the village (one of the largest on the hills), and ordered the men to be sent to him; this was refused, so he went down to Johanna town, and asked for volunteers; nearly all the Johanna men, with guns, went up, and when the villagers saw them coming they cleared out of the village, and when chased the women and children were so frightened that they rushed helter-skelter over the rocks and down the ravines regardless of consequences, and between fifty and sixty were killed, some injured, and some of the men shot. As this was entirely a one-sided affair, none of the King's people suffered.

By another person I was told that the women and children had taken shelter under a large rock, which, owing to the late rains, had become loosened, and it fell and crushed them.

3. With regard to Mohilla, the King has for a long time been suffering from a skin disease (I believe a sort of virulent itch), and hearing of a man reported to be a wizard, said that this man had been making medicine to make him ill, and had him brought before him. The King then said that as he had caused his illness he must now cure him, or he would kill him. The supposed wizard, failing to cure the King, was taken to one of the small islands near Muna Choa, there bound hand and foot, and left, without food, &c., to perish. By some means he managed to get clear, and was found in a small village on the Island of Mohilla. He was again seized and taken to Doamy, where he was speared to death by order of the King, the duty being performed by two soldiers, who, after death, perforated the body with their bayonets. This story was told me by Mr. Maxwell Sunley, who manages the sugar estate close to the town, and who, on returning from his duties, heard the drums being beaten at his death, and also saw his grave.

People are not at all happy under the King's rule, and his great desire at present is to possess guns and soldiers.

4. At Mayotta matters are, of course, in a settled state, being under the French rule.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MATHER BYLES.

No. 203.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Lister.—(Received March 18.)

Sir, *Admiralty, March 17, 1882.*

WITH reference to the subject of a slave entered on the books of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," on the 17th November last, by Commander M. Byles, under the impression that he was a free man, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that the interpreter, Seyed by name, was discharged from Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," as an indifferent character, on the 19th November last.

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

No. 204.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Mr. Lister.—(Received April 17.)

Sir, *Admiralty, April 14, 1882.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to forward to you, for Earl Granville's perusal, the following extracts from a Report received from Commander Byles, of Her Majesty's ship "Seagull," dated Zanzibar, the 9th February last, relative to the state of affairs at Mombasa and Lamu:—

"I visited the missions at Freretown and Iomvu, where everything was quiet. Mr. Price, of Freretown, had been very ill, but was recovering. He seemed much disappointed that Her Majesty's Consul, or other Consular authority, had not come down, as there were criminal cases standing over that it was impossible for him to deal with.

"The British subjects at Mombasa complain that the Governor has never kept his

promise, given to Mr. Holmwood (Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar) on the occasion of his visit there in July last, viz., that he would place 'Askari' to look after the shops, &c., of the British subjects, on account of the constant thefts from their quarters, and they also complain that since the Governor left for Zanzibar these robberies have been greatly on the increase. The Sultan seems to have no power over the country a few miles from the coast, as, within the last fortnight, the Maasai came down and captured all the cattle outside the town of Tanga, murdering about twenty-five people of the Wassagagu tribe; they then passed on to near Mombasa, capturing all the cattle of the Waneka tribe, and caused a great panic, as they passed close to the mission-station at Rabai.

"On the morning of the 1st February I left Mombasa, and proceeded to Melinda. I went close in to the anchorage at 4.20 P.M. (1st February), but, as it was blowing very fresh from north-east by east, with a heavy sea, I deemed it unsafe to anchor there, and I did not see that landing was possible, so I proceeded for Manda Bay, where I arrived at noon on the 2nd instant.

"The same afternoon I went in the steam-cutter to Lamu, to call on the Governor. He had left a few days before for Zanzibar. The Arab doing his duty stated that now everything was quiet, the four Headmen of the tribe who had been fighting having been captured and sent to Zanzibar. From other very good sources I heard this was incorrect. The war is with the Chief of Ozy, called Foom Bachari; he now lives at Weito. He has a very large force at his disposal, but they are chiefly armed with swords, knives, and bows and arrows, guns being very scarce. The troops from Zanzibar never engaged them, but, on seeing them in force, retired on Lamu, the soldiers that were killed being exclusively those from Lamu.

"The men sent to Zanzibar are relatives of Bachari, but are not Chiefs or Headmen, and hostilities are sure to break out again before long. In the meantime, the Lamu people cannot go any distance on the mainland in the direction of Ozy, as, since the Governor left for Zanzibar, Foom Bachari came down to the "shamba" of Mohammed-bin-Ali, and took fifteen slaves, and no one could be induced to go after them. The "shamba" is about one hour's walk after crossing the creek. I also heard that on the 4th February a Somali came to Lamu to buy provisions for a caravan of slaves from Kisamayo, which was resting at Shaka, about five hours' walk from Lamu. The slaves were Gallas, and are on their way to Melinda."

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

No. 205.

Rear-Admiral Gore Jones to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

Trincomalee, March 30, 1882.

THE "Eclipse" left Zanzibar on the 13th ultimo to visit the Comoro Islands and then cruize in the northern part of the Mozambique Channel. Captain Garforth has since reported that affairs are quiet in the Comoros, although at Mohilla the young Sultan's conduct is so bad that he considers that the natives will get rid of him on the first favourable opportunity, and that the Sultan of Johanna denies having broken his Treaty engagements, and says the reports that he has done so are false, and the work of his enemies.

No. 206.

Commander Edwards to Rear-Admiral Gore Jones.

Sir,

"Ready," at Bombay, May 5, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the night of the 22nd April, while at anchor off Al Ashkharah, three fugitive male slaves came on board.

2. As they could not be induced to return to their masters, and showed signs of severe but not recent ill-usage, I brought them to Bombay, and have communicated with the Government, who will receive them.

3. Commander Stopford, of the "Arab," has been directed to obtain receipts for them, which he will forward to you.

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

No. 207.

Vice-Admiral Gore Jones to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

“*Euryalus*,” at Bombay, June 3, 1882.

IN making the usual Report on the Slave Trade, on giving up command of the East Indies Station, I beg to say that I have little or nothing to add to the Reports I have already made, the last of which was dated October 1881.

2. In my first Report, dated the 24th September, 1880, I entered into the details of the Slave Trade in every part of my station.

3. In my second Report, of October 1881, I pointed out that the Trade was slightly on the increase, that our cruising boats had displayed extraordinary energy under the direction of the late Captain Brownrigg, and the captures were numerous; and in the month before he was killed seven dhows were taken.

His death and its attendant circumstances seem to have had the effect of momentarily paralyzing the trade, as few captures have been made since.

The energy displayed by the Sultan's troops under General Matthews in capturing the Arab captain, his death, and that of several of his crew, and the punishment of the remainder, was no doubt spread far and wide, and all combined to produce a cautious lull.

4. The Portuguese no longer allow us a right we once had of searching their littoral. They do nothing themselves to prevent export of slaves, which takes place from every river or lagoon along the coast.

Under these circumstances, England is fighting for the abolition of slavery entirely by herself. Every man's hand is against her.

5. Even respectable merchants say plainly they do not want the interior of Africa opened out, all their arrangements being made for the present state of things.

6. In the Red Sea the supply of slaves is greater than the demand, and slaves have fallen one-half in value.

7. A small steamer of the “Algerine” class, with four steam pinnaces entirely devoted to the work, would doubtless make many captures, and interrupt the present unlimited traffic, but I question anything we can do stopping it altogether, as the local facilities are very greatly in favour of the slave-runners.

The boats could be withdrawn during the very hot season, as the slaves are brought down from inland in the cooler weather, and the Traffic is at its height about the time of the Hadj in the neighbourhood of Mecca, Jeddah, and Hodeidah.

8. In the Persian Gulf the Slave Trade is only carried on in a very quiet way, two or three slaves in a dhow otherwise legitimately trading; and of three captures made off Ras-al-Had last year only one was condemned.

Inclosure in No. 207.

LIST of Vessels Captured on East Indian Station not referred to in the last Annual Report by the Commander-in-chief respecting the Slave Trade to 12th September, 1881.

Name (1) and Description (2) of Captured Vessel.	Flag under which Captured Vessel was sailing.	Names of Master (1) and Owner (2) of Captured Vessel.	No. of Crew.	Date of Seizure.	Where Captured.		Name and Rank of Capturing Officer.	Number of Slaves—			Tonnage of Vessel.	Decretal Part of Sentence.	How Captured Vessel was Disposed of.	Before what Court Adjudicated, on what Charge.	Remarks.
					Latitude.	Longitude.		Captured.	Died before Adjudication.	Emancipated.					
(No vessel) ...	...	...	...	Sept. 4, 1881	Mazaka Bay		James Bishop, Quartermaster, Her Majesty's ship "London"	6	...	6	...	Slaves emancipated ...	Vice-Admiralty Court, Zanzibar; Slave Trade	
Unknown (1), M'Tepe (2).	None	Unknown ...	...	4,	Pemba		Ditto ...	...	...	114.37	...	Dhow captured and sunk in squall	Ditto.	
Unknown (1), betela (2)	None	Unknown ...	...	Sept. 30, 1881	Kivuli		John McGeath, Leading Seaman, Her Majesty's ship "London"	7	...	27.48	...	Dhow condemned; Dhow sank in consequence of damage received	Ditto.	
Unknown (1), masho-wa (2)	Arab	Ditto ...	7	23,	Fumbi, south of Zanzibar		Ditto ...	...	...	16.7	...	Dhow destroyed by fire	Ditto.	
Amman (1), betela (2)	Ditto	Daraban (1 and 2)	7	25,	Kivuli		R. Alway, Captain Hold, Her Majesty's ship "London"	1	...	26.48	...	Dhow and slave restored to owners	Ditto	Detention considered justifiable; no claim for demurrage allowed by Court.	
Momba Sassa (1), betela (2)	Ditto	Unknown (1), Ameni bin Abdallah	10	27,	Pemba		Lieutenant H. W. Target, Her Majesty's ship "London"	8	...	83.25	...	Dhow destroyed by fire; slaves emancipated	Ditto.		
Unknown (1), betela (2)	None	Unknown (1 and 2)	Unknown	28,	Ditto		William Price, Captain Fore-top, Her Majesty's ship "London"	10	...	98.98	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.		
Futtel el Silama, dhow	Arab	Monianda (1), unknown (2)	8 remaining	11,	Fumboi Bay, Momba		Commander M. Byles, Her Majesty's ship "Seagull"	9	...	42.74	...	Dhow destroyed at Pomony as not fit to make voyage to Zanzibar; slaves emancipated	Ditto.		
(No vessel)	...	...	...	Oct. 10,	Mwenz		Not reported ...	2	...	174.03	...	Slaves emancipated ...	Ditto.	
Momba Sassa Dan	Arab	Salim of Bongand (1), Malomed bin Garbir of Pemba (2)	8	16,	Mesal Island, Pemba		Sub-Lieutenant R. Travers, Her Majesty's ship "London"	187	...	...	...	Dhow destroyed; slaves emancipated	Ditto.	
Unknown	None	Unknown ...	Unknown	Nov. 13,	Pemba Island		W. Moore, Coxswain of Barge, Her Majesty's ship "London"	...	...	111.81	...	Sunk ...	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	26,	Ditto		George Kive, Quartermaster, Her Majesty's ship "London"	...	...	74	...	Sold ...	Ditto.	
Ditto	French	Ditto ...	7	Dec. 4,	Ditto		Lieutenant H. W. Target, Her Majesty's ship "London"	...	...	13.26	...	Destroyed ...	Ditto.	
Momba Sana (1)	Arab	Manidi bin Salim (1), Nana bin Shaikh	Unknown	5,	Maifa Island		Lieutenant H. McCa. Cutfield, Her Majesty's ship "London"	1	...	69.87	...	Vessel burnt; slave emancipated	Ditto.		
Unknown	Ditto	Unknown ...	Ditto	8,	Pemba Island		R. Redding, Captain Coxswain, Her Majesty's ship "London"	1	...	71.95	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.		
Fatelbaar	Johanna	Mohammed ben Abdul-lah (1), Ali Moham-med (2)	10	Jan. 6, 1882	Funguni, Zanzibar		Captain Garforth, Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse"	1	...	70.25	...	...	Ditto.	

NOTE.—The above, viz., vessels condemned, 1; tonnage condemned, 114.37; slaves emancipated, 6, is added to statement to 13th September, 1881, for purpose of comparison.

Name and Description of Captured Vessel.	Flag under which Captured Vessel was Sailing.	Names of Master and Owner of Captured Vessel.	No. of Crew.	Date of Seizure.	Where Captured.		Name and Rank of Capturing Officer.	Number of Slaves—			Tonnage of Vessel.	Decretal Part of Sentence.	How Captured Vessel was Disposed of.	Before what Court Adjudicated, on what Charge.	Remarks.
					Latitude.	Longitude.		Captured.	Died before Adjudication.	Emancipated.					
Not known, dhow	None	Unknown	Unknown	Feb. 6, 1882	Brisk Island, Pemba		John McGrath, Leading Seaman, Her Majesty's ship "London"	1	..	1	41 '03	Forfeited	Vessel burnt; slave emancipated	Vice-Admiralty Court, Zanzibar; Slave Trade	
Unknown, dhow	None	Ditto	9	25,	Pemba Island		William McKilben, A.B., Her Majesty's ship "London"	..	..	..	60	Ditto	Burnt	Ditto	
Wombelani (1), dhow (2)	Arab	Adnsani (1), Faki bin Combo (2)	8	Mar. 20,	South-west of Pemba Island		Sub-Lieutenant Ed. F. Inglefield, Her Majesty's ship "London"	9	..	9	17	Ditto	Dhow destroyed; slaves emancipated	Ditto	
Fateller (1), dhow (2)	Ditto	Mohammed bin Thailit, Aly Mohammed	4	Apr. 17,	Johanna Comoro Islands		Captain Garforth, Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse"	1	..	1	40 '04	Ditto	Sank at sea; slave emancipated	Ditto	

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COMPARATIVE Statement of Condemnations, &c.

During the Year ending—	Vessels Condemned.		Number of Slaves Emancipated.
	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	
September 12, 1873	14	1,508	55
" 12, 1879	17	2,215	157
" 12, 1880	10	387	108
" 12, 1881	24*	1,524	839
Period to June 8, 1882	16	989.33	168

* This is exclusive of two vessels captured by the "Philomel" in the Red Sea, and handed over to the Egyptian authorities on the 16th February, 1882.

(Signed) WM. GORE JONES, Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-chief.

No. 208.

Commander Hext to Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

Sir, "Dryad," at Karachi, July 1, 1882.
 I HAVE the honour to inclose correspondence with reference to a fugitive slave, and one Seedie boy, shipped as part complement.
 2. With regard to the first, viz., a man who swam on board on the 19th May, the Consular authorities have set him free, and I, having a vacancy, shipped him as a Seedie.
 3. The second case is more complicated, as the man was entered as a Seedie on the "Dryad's" books, when he stated he was free; this turns out not to be true.
 I have, &c.
 (Signed) JOHN HEXT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 208.

Commander Hext to Surgeon-Major Jayakar.

Sir, "Dryad," at Muscat, June 8, 1882.
 I HAVE the honour to send with this letter a fugitive slave who swam off to the "Dryad" while lying off the entrance of Khor Harajah, Rasel Had, on the 19th May.
 On my investigating the case, he said that he was brought last year (about the time of the new dates being ripe) from Melindi, in a badene to Gomeleh, then landed and taken on a camel to Sur, where he was sold; he complained of his master beating and otherwise ill-using him.
 My interpreter informs me that his knowledge of Arabic is very small.
 This I venture to point out is a clear case of slavery, and cannot come under the domestic slave clause.
 I have, &c.
 (Signed) JOHN HEXT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 208.

Surgeon-Major Jayakar to Commander Hext.

Sir, Muscat, June 10, 1882.
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, forwarding the case of a fugitive slave who swam off to the vessel under your command while she was lying off the entrance to Khor Harajah, on the 19th ultimo.
 2. In reply, I have the honour to inform you that I have investigated the case, with the result that the slave has this day been liberated under the provisions of the Treaty of 1873.
 3. I am sending the liberated slave on board the "Dryad," as you desire to engage him there.
 I have, &c.
 (Signed) A. S. JAYAKAR.

Inclosure 3 in No. 208.

Surgeon-Major Jayakar to Commander Hext.

Sir, Muscat, May 23, 1882.
 IT has been represented to me by His Highness the Sultan that a slave belonging to one of his subjects ran away some time ago from Muscat, and that he is now ascertained to be on board the vessel under your command.
 2. I shall feel greatly obliged by your informing me if you feel authorized by your instructions to surrender him to his master who accompanies this letter for the purpose of identifying the slave, or, if you have any objection, to hand him over to this Consulate for disposal.
 I have, &c.
 (Signed) A. S. JAYAKAR.

Inclosure 4 in No. 208.

Commander Hext to Surgeon-Major Jayakar.

Sir,

"Dryad," at Muscat, June 10, 1882.

IN compliance with your request of the 23rd May, I have the honour to hand over herewith the man Mabrook, referred to in your letter, for your decision as to whether he is a runaway domestic slave or not. He was entered in the usual way as Seedie boy on the books of this ship on the 9th May, no suspicion being entertained that he was a slave.

I shall feel obliged if you will forward me your judgment on this question for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Commander-in-chief.

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

Inclosure 5 in No. 208.

Surgeon-Major Jayakar to Commander Hext.

Sir,

Muscat,

1882.

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th instant respecting a fugitive slave named Mabrook, I have the honour to inform you that, after a thorough inquiry into the matter, I have come to the decision that he is still a domestic slave, and that he has not been liberated by his master, as alleged by him. I have therefore handed him over to the Local Government for the purpose of his being sent back to his master.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. S. JAYAKAR.

No. 209.

Commander Stopford to Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

Sir,

"Arab," at Muscat, July 29, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report the case of a fugitive slave.

He swam off to the ship at 7 P.M. on the 8th July, 1882, in the ordinary clothes of the country, having a light spear in his hand. His statement was that he ran away from his master, Ali-bin-Mahommed, at Swa, on account of bad treatment, which consisted of flogging, want of food and raiment, having been employed in fishing.

He bore marks on his body of slight corporal punishment, was strong, and apparently well fed, with as much clothes and of the same quality as are generally worn by fishermen here.

2. He was received on board pending inquiries, and on the 10th July (9th being Sunday) was removed to the Consulate.

3. Major Charles Grant, the Consul, having given due notice to the local authorities, and no claim having yet been made for him, has liberated him, and he has since been entered on board this ship as a Seedie boy.

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

ADJUDICATIONS AND BOUNTIES.

No. 210.

Mr. Cole to Lord Tenterden.—(Received May 3.)

My Lord,

Treasury Chambers, May 2, 1882.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Granville, the accompanying copies of the following Returns, relating to Slave Trade matters, which were transmitted to this Department by Mr. Rothery on the 22nd ultimo, viz. :—

No. 1.—List of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice, reported to this Board between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1882.

No. 2.—Account of tonnage bounties paid by command of this Board during the same period.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. COLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 210.

(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, 1882.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London	Mambo Sasa .. (No. 30 of 1881)	Sept. 27, 1881	Oct. 1, 1881	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 3 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 31 of 1881)	Sept. 20, ..	Oct. 1, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 10 slaves condemned.
Ditto	1 male slave ; 1 female slave (No. 32 of 1881)	Oct. 8, ..	Oct. 11, ..	Ditto ..	2 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Mambo Sasa .. (No. 33 of 1881)	Oct. 15, ..	Oct. 18, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 137 slaves con- demned.
Ditto	Futteh-el-Salaama .. (No. 34 of 1881)	Sept. 11, ..	Nov. 1, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 210.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's ships of war, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1882.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount paid.
Jan. 14, 1882	Naval Prize Account	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 18 of 1881)	66	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 363 0 0
Feb. 3, ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 17 of 1881)	84	5 10 0	462 0 0
.. 3, ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 19 of 1881)	101	5 10 0	555 10 0
Mar. 15, ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 20 of 1881)	111	5 10 0	610 10 0
.. 27, ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 21 of 1881)	107	5 10 0	588 10 0
.. 27, ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 22 of 1881)	72	5 10 0	396 0 0
.. 27, ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 24 of 1881)	30	5 10 0	165 0 0
						3,140 10 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 211.

Mr. Cole to Lord Tenterden.—(Received July 27.)

My Lord,

Treasury Chambers, July 26, 1882.

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, which were received by my Lords from their Adviser on Slave Trade matters on the 24th instant, viz. :—

No. 1.—List of Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to this Board between the 1st April and the 30th June, 1882.

No. 2.—Account of slave bounty paid by command of my Lords 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. 211.

(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, 1882.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London	Name unknown .. (No. 35 of 1881)	Nov. 13, 1881	Dec. 16, 1881	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel condemned.
Ditto	Bala Sheaky .. (No. 36 of 1881)	„ 26, „	„ 6, „	Ditto ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 38 of 1881)	Dec. 8, „	„ 23, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 2 of 1882)	„ 4, „	Jan. 16, 1882	Ditto ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto	Mambo Sasa .. (No. 37 of 1881)	„ 5, „	Dec. 21, 1881	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Eclipse	Fathelkheir .. (No. 1 of 1882)	Jan. 6, 1882	Jan. 28, 1882	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
London	Name unknown .. (No. 3 of 1882)	Feb. 5, „	Feb. 13, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Ditto	Mambo Quamongo .. (No. 4 of 1882)	„ 25, „	Mar. 1, „	Ditto ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 5 of 1882)	Mar. 20, „	„ 23, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Eclipse	Futeh-el-Kheir .. (No. 6 of 1882)	Apr. 17, „	Apr. 24, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 211.

(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, 1882.

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.
1882 May 11	Naval Prize Account ..	London	1 male slave; 1 female slave (No. 32 of 1881)	2	..	..	£ 10
„ 31	Ditto	Ditto	Mambo Sasa .. (No. 33 of 1881)	137	..	..	685
							695

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 211.

(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, 1882.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount paid.
May 6, 1882	Naval Prize Account	London ..	Tangulieui .. (No. 9 of 1881)	26	£ s. d. 1 10 0	£ s. d. 39 0 0
" 6, "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 13 of 1881)	14	1 10 0	21 0 0
" 6, "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Heri .. (No. 14 of 1881)	35	1 10 0	52 10 0
" 6, "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 27 of 1881)	26	5 10 0	143 0 0
" 11, "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Mambo Sasa .. (No. 30 of 1881)	80	5 10 0	440 0 0
" 11, "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 31 of 1881)	84	5 10 0	462 0 0
" 11, "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 28 of 1881)	15	5 10 0	82 10 0
" 11, "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 25 of 1881)	104	5 10 0	572 0 0
" 17, "	Ditto ..	Dryad..	Sambah ..	66	5 10 0	363 0 0
" 31, "	Ditto ..	London ..	Mambo Sasa .. (No. 33 of 1881)	165	1 10 0	247 10 0
" 31, "	Ditto ..	Seagull ..	Futteh-el-Salama .. (No. 34 of 1881)	40	4 0 0	160 0 0
						2,582 10 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 212.

Mr. Cole to Mr. Lister.—(Received October 31.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, October 30, 1882.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Granville, the inclosed copy of a Report from the Wreck Commissioner, dated the 24th instant, and of an accompanying account of tonnage bounty paid by command of my Lords between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1882.

I have. &c.
(Signed) J. H. COLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 212.

Mr. Rothery to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships,

Somerset House, October 4, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to send herewith, for your Lordships' information, an account of tonnage bounty paid by command of your Lordships between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1882.

There have not been any Adjudications or slave bounties reported to your Lordships during the past quarter.

All which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships' wisdom.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 212.

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, 1882.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per ton.	Amount paid.
July 19, 1882	Naval Prize Account	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 35 of 1881)	106	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 583 0 0
„ 31, „	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 38 of 1881)	68	5 10 0	374 0 0
Aug. 19, „	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 2 of 1882)	12	5 10 0	66 0 0
Sept. 11, „	Ditto ..	Eclipse ..	Fathelkheir .. (No. 1 of 1882)	67	5 10 0	368 10 0
						1,391 10 0

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 213.

Mr. Cole to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received January 29.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, January 27, 1883.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, the inclosed copy of a Report of the 20th instant from Mr. Rothery, together with copies of its two accompanying Returns, viz. :—

1. A list of Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice, as reported to this Board between the 1st October and the 31st December last.
2. A Report of tonnage bounties, paid under sanction of this Board, within the same period.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. COLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 213.

Mr. Rothery to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordships,

Royal Courts of Justice, January 20, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to send herewith, for your Lordship's information, 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 your Lordships between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1882.

No. 2. Account of tonnage bounties paid by command of your Lordships during the same period.

There have not been any slave bounties paid during the past quarter.

All which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships' wisdom.

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

ADJUDICATIONS AND BOUNTIES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 213.

(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, 1882.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court Adjudged.	Decretal Part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London	Slave woman Muchiro .. (No. 7 of 1882)	Aug. 3, 1882	Aug. 4, 1882	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Slave condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 8 of 1882)	Aug. 6, 1882	Aug. 14, 1882	Ditto	Vessel and 9 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 9 of 1882)	Aug. 21, 1882	Sept. 25, 1882	Ditto	Vessel restored. 1 slave condemned.
Ditto	Mabruk (No. 10 of 1882)	Sept. 15, 1882	Sept. 21, 1882	Ditto	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 11 of 1882)	Sept. 18, 1882	Sept. 25, 1882	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Mandumbwa (No. 12 of 1882)	Sept. 30, 1882	Oct. 3, 1882	Ditto	Vessel and 5 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 13 of 1882)	Oct. 2, 1882	Oct. 3, 1882	Ditto	Vessel and 13 slaves condemned.

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 213.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's Ships of War, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1882.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty Paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount Paid.
1882						
Oct. 21	Naval Prize Account ..	London	Name unknown .. (No. 3 of 1882)	39	£ s. 5 10	£ s. 214 10
Nov. 4	Ditto	Ditto	Mambo Kwa Mungu .. (No. 4 of 1882)	58	5 10	319 0
Nov. 4	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 5 of 1882)	15	5 10	82 10
Dec. 1	Ditto	Eclipse	Futeh El Kheir .. (No. 6 of 1882)	37	5 10	203 10
Dec. 23	Ditto	London	Bada Theeky.. .. (No. 36 of 1881)	71	5 10	390 10
						1,210 0

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

RETURN OF FREED SLAVES FROM SIERRA LEONE.

No. 214.

Mr. Bramston to Mr. Lister.—(Received March 14.)

Sir, *Downing Street, March 14, 1883.*
I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before Earl Granville, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Sierra Leone, inclosing Returns of persons escaped from slavery in the adjacent countries during the years 1881-82, together with a Return of persons rescued from slavery during the year 1882.

2. Lord Derby would suggest, for Lord Granville's consideration, that it might be desirable to publish these documents with the Slave Trade Papers issued from the Foreign Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 214.

Governor Havelock to the Earl of Derby.

My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, February 20, 1883.*
I HAVE the honour to transmit Returns of persons who have escaped from slavery in the countries adjacent to this Settlement during the years 1881 and 1882, and who, having come to Freetown, claimed their freedom.

2. Also a Return of persons rescued from slavery during the year 1882.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. E. HAVELOCK.

Inclosure 2 in No. 214.

RETURN of escaped Slaves from the adjacent Countries to the Settlement of Sierra Leone, from January 1 to December 31, 1881.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
1	1881 Jan. 2	Lamina Bannah Sehrey	Male	Years, 16	Timmanee	Port Lokkoh	Pa Csalah, of Port Lokkoh	Cline's Town, Freetown, 13th January, 1881. This lad has since left the care of Police-constable Cummings to reside with one Beach-rah Sehrey, a watchman in the employ of Mrs. Peters, at Cline's Town	This lad stated that Bannah Sehry, a Chief in Quiah, is his father; brought here by one Carra, a relative of his master, on account of ill-treatment; desires to remain here with the police stationed at Cline's Town, until he has the opportunity to return to his father. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. January 4, 1881.
2	Jan. 17	Cearay	Female	10	Ditto	Bonglon, in Port Lokkoh district	Abdul Lehie	Freetown, with Lucy Bucknor	This girl, taking advantage of the confused state of the country during the late Quiah war, made her escape to Front Peppel in August last; subsequently to Freetown in November last, for freedom; desires to reside with Lucy Bucknor, with whom she had been acquainted while in the country. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate.
3	Jan. 19	Fende Fartoomata	Female	22	Soosoo	Bullom, Medina	Alimamy Fenda Sanasse Modoo	Foulah Town; with one Yarakoo, Third Street, Freetown	This young woman is a home-born slave; made her escape to the Settlement for freedom from no other cause than a dislike to her husband, Kan-koo Today. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate.
4	Feb. 10	Simince Bolaray	Male	21	Ditto	Moribiah	Alimamy Mussah	Freetown, Foulah Town; with one Elizabeth Thomas, Hope Street	Made his escape to the Settlement for freedom, on account of ill-treatment. (Signed) ROBT. SMITH, J. P.
5	Mar. 7	Tanangh*	Female	25	Mendi or Kossoh	Gbangbamah	Saikoo, a Futah Mandingo	Freetown, until opportunity offers to return to her country	This woman was brought here by her master as his wife, she knowing herself to be a slave to him, and not willing to go with him to Futah; therefore claims her freedom; desires to remain here until opportunity offers to return to her country; they came here about four weeks ago. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate.

* The above woman reports this day of seeing her countrywoman, relative of hers, with whom she desires to return to her country; came with Mary Ann Taylor and a police-constable.—March 15, 1881.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
6	1881 Mar. 16	Sinneh ..	Male ..	Years. 30	Timmanee ..	Laminayah, near Comerabye, Bey Mauro's territory	Binty Sorie, a Limba man	Desires to reside at Hastings, Second Eastern District, with a relative of his named Foday	Made their escape to Freetown, on account of ill-treatment.
7	Mar. 16	Monday Tennesh ..	Female ..	20	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sattan Sorie ..	Ditto ..	
8	Mar. 19	Yainy alias Daimoh ..	Female ..	35	Ditto ..	Ma Kongkomah, in Quiah.			
9	May 7 (about)	Mormoh Fett ..	Male ..	14	Ditto ..	Port Lokkoh ..	Sarwooro, a Timmanee man	This lad came to me today (7th June, 1881), and expressed a desire to remain with Mr. Lookansey, of Wellington. (Signed) T. G. LAWSON. June 7, 1881.	Came with others to sell bamboo thatch; knowing himself to be a slave refused to return, and thus claims freedom; arrived here about ten days ago. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS. Police Magistrate.
10	June 4	Daimoh Bocary ..	Male ..	45	Ditto ..	Tonkohya, near Maryahyah, Bullom shore	Koonsoo, a Soosoo ..	Murray Town, mountain district	Made their escape for not being justly dealt with.
11	June 4	Boye Yohreh ..	Female ..	20	Soosoo, home-born slave.	Medina, Bullom shore ..	Cearay Modoo. ..	..
12	Arrived at Kissy yesterday, June 10	Bamp Yeagbeh ..	Male ..	10	Timmanee ..	Ro Toomba ..	Momodoo, carpenter ..	At present with police-sergeant at Kissy, till proper provision is made.	
13	Ditto ..	Fory Bangurah ..	Male ..	6	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .. Bamp Yeagbeh (No. 12) resides with Daniel Crowther, a policeman stationed at Kissy. Fory Bangurah (No. 13) resides with Joseph M. Edwin, a police-sergeant stationed at Kissy. June 13, 1881.	..	Made their escape from being threatened to be resold into slavery. Left Ro Toomba in a small paddling canoe, providentially saved by one Nathaniel Castle, a fisherman of Kissy, off Cline's Town. They being so young I recommend that they should be registered, and placed in the care of proper guardians. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate.
14	June 26	Gbandamah ..	Male ..	18	Kossob or Mendi ..	Cumrabye, North Bullom; Bey Mauro's territory	Bey Mauro, King of North Bullom	Freetown ..	Came here with some of his master's relatives; desires to be free; consequently claims his freedom, and refused to return to his master.
15	July 5	Muss Kongie..	Male ..	17	Korankoh ..	Fanjie, Northern River	Marsh Modoo ..	Desires to remain at Foulah town, Free-town, under the care of M. Santusi	They came with their master, with thirteen oxen for sale; knowing themselves to be slaves, and from ill-treatment, claim their freedom, and refused to go with their master. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate.
16	July 5	Wotosfarkie alias Sarrah.	Male ..	15	Solima ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about). Years.	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
17	July 22 1881	Fatmata Bangoorah	Female	24	Timmanee	Mellicourie, Northern River	Cabbah, of Magbellie	Freetown	Threatened to be sold by her husband, who was her master, at Mellicourie, where she managed to make her escape to the Settlement for freedom. Arrived here on the 20th July instant. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate.
18	August 1	Mormor <i>alias</i> Bondoo	Male	14	Ditto	Bankah Loll	A Foulah man, name unknown to the lad	Ditto	
19	August 6	Daimoh Boye	Female	24	Ditto	Ma Wotoe, near Sennahoo	Yoko	Resides in Freetown, Fourah Bay Road, with one Thomas C. Smart	Escape to the Settlement for freedom from ill-treatment. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate.
20	Sept. 12	Isattah Conteh	Female	15	Sangarah	Borsh	Bocary Cealah, Saracoolay man	Kanda Conteh, her brother, in Freetown	Came with her master to trade here, and from his ill-treatment to her, finding her brother here, desires to remain in Freetown. (Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate.
21	Sept. 19	Jarrabah Tarrawally	Male	26	Mandingo	Sanmayah, in Tambacca	Laminee Jang, a Mandingoman	Freetown	Came here with his master, and from ill-treatment desires to remain here in Freetown. (Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate. September 23, 1881.
22	About July last	Fatmatta Marrah	Female	18	Kissi Mandingo	Port Lokkoh	Sulimani Boondookah	Freetown	Brought to the Settlement by her master in July last, and from ill-treatment received from him both in the country and in Freetown, and having heard in her country that all slaves brought to Sierra Leone are free, this caused her to take the opportunity of claiming her freedom, so as to get rid of the cruelty of her master. (Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate. October 5, 1881.
23	Oct. 27	Damby Yaimah	Female	40	Timmanee	Karangbannie	Yeekie		Made their escape here for freedom, on account of ill-treatment. (Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate. October 26, 1881.
24	Oct. 27	Barakah	Male	35	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Located in Freetown for the present	
25	Oct. 27	Borbor	Male	35	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
26	Oct. 27	Mandoe <i>alias</i> Bocary	Male	40	Ditto	Ditto	Kah Seckey, a woman		

No.	Date of Arrival	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
27	1881 Oct. 27	Ghaisay ..	Male ..	Years. 25	Timmanee ..	Kartankoh, at the entrance of the Fourricariff River	A French gentleman, the French collector at Kartankoh, who bought him from a Foulah man last year	Located in Freetown for the present	Made their escape here for freedom, on account of ill-treatment. (Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate. October 28, 1881.
28	Oct. 27	Bocary Bangoorah alias Sorie	Male ..	25	Ditto ..	Ma Behmah in the Fourricariff River	Kehmockoh, a Bolome man	..	
29	Nov. 1	Sorie alias John Thomas	Male ..	10	Ditto ..	Magbellie ..	Pa Bassee ..	William John, of Circular Road, Freetown	Came to the Settlement with his master, on account of the war in their country; being a slave he refused to return. This lad has the "yaws," about his person; he desires to remain here so that he may be free. He should be registered, as required in the Ordinance. (Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate.
30	Dec. 19	Korrenteh ..	Male ..	34	Ditto ..	Yainkiss, in the Moriah country	Foday Karry ..	..
31	Dec. 19	Lokkoh ..	Male ..	27	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..
32	Dec. 19	Terrah ..	Female ..	40	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..
33	Dec. 19	Ma Hanny ..	Female ..	37	Bullom ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..
34	Dec. 19	Manteneh ..	Female ..	29	Korankoh ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Freetown ..	Made their escape to the Settlement for freedom from ill-treatment.
35	Dec. 19	Saisai Conteh ..	Male ..	28	Timmanee ..	Tahneneh ..	Foday Sorie ..	(Signed) M. W. H.	
36	Dec. 19	Pa Yamba Moye ..	Male ..	48	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..
37	Dec. 19	Wongloh ..	Male ..	30	Limba ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..
38	Dec. 19	Daymoh Foday (Husband of the name No. 33)	Male ..	26	Timmanee ..	Yainkissa ..	Barliah ..	..
39	Dec. 19	Momodoo Conteh ..	Male ..	18	Ditto ..	Tahneneh ..	Yansanneh Calphalla ..	..
40	Dec. 19	Yamba ..	Male ..	38	Ditto ..	Ma Bonny, Bullom shore	Yan Daimoh, former mistress	..	
41	Dec. 19	Bannah Bome ..	Male ..	30	Ditto ..	Magbellie, in Bullom ..	Pa Yeck ..	Freetown ..	Came to the Settlement because of ill-treatment from their masters.
42	Dec. 19	Yonn ..	Male ..	18	Ditto ..	Mafarri, Port Lokkoh River	Bocary Bannah ..	..	The foregoing thirteen persons appeared before me this 20th day of December, 1881. (Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about), Years.	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
	1881								<p>Made their escape to the Settlement for freedom, from a desire to be free; these children being under age should be registered. Brought from Tasso Island by Sergeant Jones and Lance-Corporal Watson, 23rd December, 1881. (Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, <i>Acting Police Magistrate.</i> December 23, 1881.</p> <p>Brought here by his master, and refused to return. Circumstance reported to the Governor (<i>vide</i> Governor's remarks on letter attached, directing the boy to be registered to the care of his said brother Bocary <i>alias</i> John Moses). Governor's authority left with the Police Magistrate, December 30, 1881. (Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, <i>Acting Police Magistrate.</i> December 30, 1881.</p> <p>This lad was rescued by a police-constable at Kroo Bay from the grasp of his master and another Timmanee man, in the act of taking him away by force against his will. Desires to remain here for freedom. (Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, <i>Acting Police Magistrate.</i> January 4, 1882.</p>
43	Dec. 23	Bampp	Male	12	Timmanee	Medina, North Bullom	Old Musah	..	
44	Dec. 23	Bukharay Kannoo	Male	12	Ditto	Ditto	Musa Cabbah	..	
45	Dec. 27	Allimany	Male	8 or 9	Ditto	Port Lokkoh	Maligny Karchee	Bocary <i>alias</i> John Moses, at — Street, Freetown	
46	Dec. 29	Momodoo	Male	12 or 13	Ditto	Ditto	Lamina Lamah	Freetown; to be registered, by direction of his Excellency, to the care of M. Sandisi, the Government Arabic Writer, Foulah-town	

Males, 32; females, 14. In all, 46 persons.

This Return does not include escaped slaves that found their way to the different villages or suburbs of the Settlement, nor those at Sherbro and Isles de Los.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. LAWSON, *Government Interpreter.*

RETURN of escaped Slaves from the adjacent Countries to the Settlement of Sierra Leone, from January 1 to December 31, 1882.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about). Years.	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
1	1882 Jan. 9	Lamina ..	Male	14	Timmanee ..	Ribbee Tabben ..	Mormoh <i>alias</i> Kong ..	N. J. Spaine, Regent Road, Freetown	These two boys made their escape to the Colony for freedom on account of hard treatment in slavery. Came overland from Ribbee to the Settlement.
2	Jan. 9	Sorie Banjoe ..	Male	10	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Charles Ledlum, Upper Kissy Road	
3	Jan. 27	Sohmani <i>alias</i> Sillimane, now called Solumon	Male	12	Mendi or Kossoh ..	Wongkaifong, Soombuyah country	Naminah Sinnah, of Wongkaifong, Soombuyah country	Freetown ..	This lad was brought by his master to Freetown, by which he took the opportunity of claiming his freedom. Unwilling to return with his master into slavery. Directed to be registered to the care of William John, a pensioned soldier residing at Circular Road, by his Excellency's approval.
4	Jan. 28	Kehmookoh Tambassa ..	Male	26	Bantoong or Sangavah ..	Lengah Worroh, in the Futa country	Mahommadoo Karlokok, a Foulah	Ditto	(Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate. January 22, 1882.
5	Feb. 4	Musa Nohmookoh ..	Male	45	Soosoo ..	Casseh, Timmanee country	Bamba Lamina Keh ..	Ditto	Came with his master, who brought Colah nuts for sale. Refused to go back, and claimed to be free. This he heard whilst in his country—that slaves coming here are free.
6	Feb. 23	Lamina Kadebiah ..	Male	50	Timmanee ..	Rio Pongas ..	Sherkah, of Gbasaiyah, on the Rio Pongas	Ditto		(Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate. February 2, 1882.
7	Feb. 23	Saisai Bome ..	Male	25	Ditto ..	Mah Kant ..	Yeekeh Modoo, of Rio Pongas	Ditto	Came here to sell produce, and being desirous to be free, refused to return.
8	Feb. 23	Karifaah ..	Male	35	Limbah ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..			(Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate. February 7, 1882.
9	Feb. 23	Bureh Limba ..	Male	30	Timmanee ..	Gbasaiyah ..	Sherkah ..	Ditto	Made their escape from Rio Pongas in a canoe, and were drifted out in the sea, and would have been lost. Providentially they came across a fishing-boat under the command of James Jones, who took them to Isles de Los, from whence they were sent by the sub-collector with letters Nos. 16 and 17, dated 20th February, 1882, respectively.
10	Feb. 23	Anumana Lokkoh ..	Male	25	Lokkoh ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..			(Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate. February 24, 1882.
11	Feb. 23	Sorie Saisai ..	Male	30	Timmanee ..	Ditto ..	Bocary Kooyea ..	Ditto	
12	Feb. 23	Saisai Saymah ..	Male	25	Ditto ..	Mah Kant ..	Allie ..		
13	Feb. 23	Yainkain Oomah ..	Female	25	Ditto ..	Gbasaiyah ..	Sherkah ..	Ditto	
14	Feb. 23	Faingairay Sento ..	Female	20	Ditto ..	Mah Kant ..	Mormoh ..		
15	Feb. 23	Binty Yehgbe ..	Female	20	Ditto ..	Gbasaiyah ..	Sherkah ..	Ditto	

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
16	1882 Feb. 23	Fomahroe ..	Male ..	Years. 25	Mendi ..	Port Lokkoh ..	Cadru, a Mandingo or Foulah man	Henry Williams, Malta Street, Freetown	Came with his master, with produce, to trade, and refused to return on account of the hardship of slavery. (Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate. February 27, 1882.
17	March 8	Korie Kargbo ..	Male ..	16	Timmanee ..	Port Lokkoh ..	Daimo Kortu..	Freetown ..	Came with his mistress' husband, with ground-nuts to trade, and refused to return on account of ill-treatment. (Signed) M. W. HUGGINS, Acting Police Magistrate. March 10, 1882.
18	March 30	Ansumana Gbarrag ..	Male ..	14	Ditto ..	Ro Bureh, Small Searcies	Santiggy Mormoh, of Yankissah	Freetown, with Thomas R. Whitfield, of Lumley Street	Was pawned by his eldest brother to his master. Brought to Freetown by a brother of his master to sell ground-nuts. Refused to return, and claimed freedom. Desires to return to his father at Port Lokkoh by the first safe opportunity. While here he desires to remain with Thomas R. Whitfield. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. April 1, 1882.
19	April 14	Cearah ..	Female ..	19	Kornoh ..	Karaineh, via Port Lokkoh	Kankah Lamina, a Mandingo	Momodoo Wakke, Assistant Arabic Writer, First Street, Foulah-town	This young woman came with her master, with three sheep for sale, she being a bought slave by him. Declined returning with him to their country, and desires to remain here, so as to be free. When a child she and her mother were bought by her master. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. April 24, 1882.
20	Jan. —	Backie alias Elizabeth ..	Female ..	10	Mendi or Timmanee ..	Mellicourie ..	Mrs. Hamelborg	By the Governor's order to be registered under the care of Nancy John, wife of William John, Circular Road, Freetown	This child appeared to have been brought here by her mistress, Mrs. Hamelborg, on or about the 12th or 13th January last, and registered under a licence for three months on or about the 15th January at the police. She having known herself to be a slave, refused to be taken from the Colony by her mistress. This was on the 17th April. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate April 25, 1882.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
21	1882 April 28	Tamba Koromah	Male	Years. 30	Korankoh	Kambia, Great Searcies River	Alkarlie Younfoo, of Mellicourie	Freetown, with Sally Benjamin Lane	Was sent with others by his master to attack some towns in the Digsaing country. They being defeated by the Digsaing people, he and some others were caught as prisoners of war. He was sent with messengers from the Kings Alimany Lamsenny, of Digsaing, and Alimany Sattan Lahai, of Ro Woolah, to report the event to his Excellency the Governor-in-chief. Knowing what would be his fate if he returns, refuses to do so, and desires to remain here. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. May 1, 1882.
22	May 13	Cauray alics Thomas	Male	17	Sherbro	Shaingay	Kasigho	Edward H. Jones, Savage Square, Fourah Bay Road	N.B.—This man, Tauba Koromah, came to the police-court this day and signified his wish and intention to return to his master at Mellicourie. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. June 15, 1882.
23	May 17	Yhwah	Male	17	Kossah	Ma Gbong, Kollifia country	Pa Yamba	Freetown, residing with Christianiana Harding, Sackville Street	Escaped to the Settlement for freedom from ill-treatment. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. May 16, 1882.
24	May 20	Kalifar	Male	16	Timnase	Seckeryah, North Bullom	Far Bayce Bannah	Freetown, with Rookoh, Fourah Bay Road	Came overland with produce with his master, and being a slave, refused to return. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate.
25	May 24	Korleh	Male	17	Ditto	Ro Toomba	Cabbie Tarn	Freetown, with Salamatia Williams, Orange Street, Fourah Bay	Made his escape for freedom to the Settlement, through ill-treatment. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. May 22, 1882.
26	June 12	Cearay Modoo	Male	27	Soosoo	Malambey, via Kaikonkie	Lahai Young	Freetown, with Rev. D. W. Thorpe, Murray Town	Made his escape, for want of freedom, and also for starvation. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. May 31, 1882.
27	June 12	Yellie Bah	Male	30	Korankoh	Ditto	Ditto	Freetown, with Mrs. Fanny Lewis, of Murray Town (Liverpool Street)	Made their escape to the Settlement for freedom on account of ill-treatment by their master, Lahai Young. On their way coming they landed at Kaikonkie, and obtained passage from there to this place. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. June 17, 1882.
28	June 12	Tenneh Dee	Female	22	Native of North Bullom	Malambey via Kaikonkie	Lahai Young	With Rev. D. W. Thorpe, Murray Town	

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
29	June 29 1882.	Cearah Cammarah	Female	17	Timmanee	Tasoh, Sierra Leone River	Dorahmany, of Ma Fol-lot, North Bullom	Freetown, to be placed in the care of a trust-worthy person, as she may be required	This girl was sold as a slave to her former master by some Bendi people, who, it is said, brought her to Tasoh, to one Jawah, a Timmanee man, requesting him to exchange her for silver money. Fearing to do so, as Tasoh is British territory, kept her there over a month; subsequently brought her to Freetown a month ago, but did not bring her to the Government Interpreter before some time last week (Thursday, 29th instant). No doubt fearing the case would be brought to light caused him to bring the girl forward. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 3, 1882.
30	July 3	Mormor	Male	25	Mendi or Cussoh	Ma Bombo in Quiah, Sierra Leone River	Nooah, a Soosoo man	..	Made their escape to the Settlement for freedom from ill-treatment. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 3, 1882.
31	July 3	Jabberty	Male	26	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	Made their escape to the Settlement for freedom from ill-treatment. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 3, 1882.
32	July 3	Gbaiyea	Male	25	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Cline's Town, on their own responsibility	
33	July 3	Sah..	Male	16	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	
34	July 4	Bashee Mailah.	Male	40	Timmanee	Ro Bompe, in the Rokelle River	Santiggy Laminah, of Kasseh	..	Made their escape to the Settlement for freedom being tired of slave life, and by the ill-treatment of their master and his wife. This child (Sherkah Toogbainkay) is to be registered, by the direction of his Excellency. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 5, 1882.
35	July 4	Sherkah Toogbainkay	Male	11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	These two young women came with their mistress, Miss Rebecca Rogers, about January or February last, and when she was about to return to her country in April or May last, they refused to go with her. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 8, 1882.
36	Feb. —	Tainabah alias Lucia	Female	18 or 19	Sherbro, Kittim	Kittim, Sherbro	Miss Rebecca Rogers alias Mrs. Rebecca Caulker	Freetown, Wilberforce Street	
37	Feb. —	Gborgbor alias Catherine	Female	28 or 30	Sherbro, Boom River	Ditto	Ditto	Freetown, Howe Street.	The young woman Tainabah alias Lucia (No. 36) has changed her mind, and now desires to return to her mistress at Sherbro. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 8, 1882.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
38	1882 July 7	Mansoe Bamp	Male	Years. 12 or 13	Timmanee	Port Lokkoh town	Bocary Cabby, of Port Lokkoh town	Freetown. Desires to remain with Mr. Charles Adolphus Wise, of Rock Street	Made his escape to the Settlement for freedom on account of ill-treatment. July 10, 1882. This child being under 14 years, is required to be registered as soon as the Governor's authority is obtained. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 10, 1882.
39	July 11	Lamina Timmanee	Male	20	Ditto	Seckooyah Looco Massamah	Pa Loppie	Freetown	Both made their escape to the Settlement for freedom on account of ill-treatment. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 13, 1882.
40	July 11	Mormoh	Male	17	Ditto	Ditto	Rookoh Mimah	Ditto	This woman made her escape from Bullom shore to the Settlement for freedom on account of ill-treatment. Desires to reside here. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate.
41	July 31	Fatmata Bintoo	Female	30	Berigoo, and interior country near Sego	Brought by her master to Medina, Bullom shore	Mahomadoo Mangyameh, a Saracolay	Ditto	
42	July 31	Bannah Contoe	Male	14	Timmanee	Seckooyah, North Bullom	Bocary Sandah, a Timmanee	Freetown, with his brother Similah Sogbeh alias Mance, Rock Street	This lad made his escape to the Settlement for freedom on account of ill-treatment. He was pledged by a relative of his to his master, the brother of whom he came with to Freetown, and refused to return. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate.
43	Aug. 14	Damby Ceassy	Female	45	Ditto	Kitcham, Great Scarcies River	Cabbah	With Jacob Number One, Kroo town, Freetown	Made their escape to the Settlement for the purpose of being free, Jacob Number One being the husband by native marriage to Damby Ceassy the two latter (Nos. 44 and 45) being the children of Damby Ceassy. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. August 21, 1882.
44	Aug. 14	Hawah alias Yahwah	Female	17	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
45	Aug. 14	Gbofoh	Female	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
46	Aug. 24	Choe	Male	15 or 16	Lokkoh	Fourricariah, in the Morriah country	Morrie Ansumannah	George Street, Freetown; with Nathaniel Sawyer, police-sergeant	Made his escape from the Soosoo country to the Settlement for freedom, being stolen from there by a man named Pah Foray, who knew his parents, and a countryman of his; and took him to Waterloo, whence he walked to Freetown.
47	Aug. 31	Daymoh alias Boye Yain-kain	Female	40	Timmanee	Tombo, in Bullom	Pa Mormoh, a Soosoo man	Freetown	This woman was caught in the late Bannah Schrey's war by his war-men, from ceded Quiah, in 1878; sold into slavery to a Soosoo man, named Pa Mormoh; made her escape to the Settlement for freedom. Desires to remain here for a while, and then return to her friends in Quiah. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. September 1, 1882.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
48	1882 Sept. 4	Bitreh ..	Male ..	Years. 30	Timmanee ..	Ma Conteh, in Maasimarah land	Yorroh Fullah ..	Freetown ..	Made his escape to the Settlement, for freedom.
49	Sept. 3	Ansumannah Woolardah ..	Male ..	16 or 17	Sangarrah ..	Horreh Marmoo, in Futah	Bocary Jartarrah, a Fullah man. This lad was brought to my notice and accompanied by Mr. Israel Alfred Wyndham, of Mountain Cut, Freetown. (Signed) T. G. L.	Ditto ..	Sent by his master with one Sorie to trade with oxen, but on account of trouble and ill-treatment he desires to remain here, in order to be free. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. September 5, 1882.
50	Sept. 12	Ebrithema Sorie ..	Male ..	15 or 16	Yandee in Labeh, Futah	Medina, Bullom shore ..	Garrah Modoo, of Begga shore	Ditto ..	This lad is a native of Futah; came down with his schoolmaster to trade in the Moriah country, and made captive by Alimany Bokharie's war-men two months ago; sold into slavery; brought by his master to Bullom shore, and made his escape yesterday to the Settlement, for freedom. He desires to remain with Momodoo Wakka, the Government Assistant Arabic Writer, who is a countryman of his. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. September 13, 1882.
51	Sept. 13	Beah Bannah..	Male ..	55	Sherbro ..	Bullom ..	Fullah Modoo, a Soosoo .	Freetown ..	Made his escape from his master when in the act of placing him and fifteen others in a canoe to be taken to the Soosoo country, and managed to steal a small paddle-canoe, and came over here for freedom. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. September 14, 1882.
52	Sept. 22	Foday ..	Male ..	40	Timmanee ..	Pammalepp, in Samo ..	Sorie Konday..	..	Made their escape on account of hard labour and ill-treatment. Desires to remain here till opportunity offers to return to their native home. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. September 23, 1882.
53	Sept. 22	Garhoe ..	Male ..	40	Locco ..	Balansairah ..	Foday Mandoe ..	..
54	Sept. 22	Lamina Kinboe ..	Male ..	35	Timmanee ..	Ditto ..	Sehrach ..	..
55	Sept. 22	Morie ..	Male ..	20	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Momodoo Sammah ..	..
56	Sept. 22	Bocary Wool..	Male ..	25	Locco ..	Ditto ..	Barlu Kehrumah ..	Freetown ..	
57	Sept. 22	Bey Fonti ..	Male ..	22	Mendi Timneh ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..
58	Sept. 22	Morie Conteh ..	Male ..	30	Native of Bankoh, Foulah country	Binty, Mellicourie River.	Yellam Foday	..	Made their escape to the Settlement for freedom on account of the present state of their country through the Moriah war. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. September 29, 1882.
59	Sept. 22	Immah Bangoorah ..	Female ..	25	Korankoh ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Freetown ..	
60	Sept. 22	Calae Camarah, daughter of No. 59	Female ..	8	Soosoo, being born at Mellicourie, Phamoriah town	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
61	1882 Sept. 4	Ansumannah ..	Male ..	Years. 13 or 14	Timmanee ..	7-Miles Military Road, British Quiah	Pa Lompey, of Markol- loh, ceded Quiah	Freetown, with Mr. Thomas A. Peters, of Liverpool Street	This child is said to be pawned by his grandfather, Pa Siba, Chief of Magbelle, to his master, one Pa Lompey, now residing at Markolloh, ceded Quiah. Came to Freetown, and desires to re- main with Mr. Peters, in order to be free. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate, October 19, 1882.
62	Oct. 26	Phartahah ..	Female ..	40	Mendi or Kossoh ..	Kantineh ..	Barbar ..	Freetown, with a woman whom she claimed as her sister, living at Kisay Street, named Nancy Pratt <i>alias</i> Jargee	This woman states that she was brought here by the man Barbar, who brought her to Freetown, and concealed in a house near the magazine belonging to a Mandingo man named Gbailigbailay, who slaughters oxen for sale. She made her escape from the house when about to be taken to the canoe; pursued after and overtaken, when, fortunately for her, her relative mentioned above, with other assistance, came to her rescue. This was on Friday evening, the 20th instant. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate.
63	Nov. 2	Boydee ..	Female ..	30	Timmanee ..	Canmasoondo, Bullom shore	Sogo, a woman at that place	Freetown, with Mary Ann Williams, of Circular Road, Free- town	Made her escape with her two children (Nos. 64 and 65) on account of ill-treatment, to the Settlement, for freedom. The two children she bore for her former master, Bangarlee, who after- wards sold her to Sogo, another wife of his, from whom she made her escape. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate, November 4, 1882.
64	Nov. 2	Kutahdee ..	Female ..	4	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..		
65	Nov. 2	Cearaydee ..	Female ..	15 months	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..		
66	Nov. 23	Cabbagway ..	Male ..	35	Mendi or Kossoh ..	Tagarene, Bullom shore.	Yellie Sorle ..		
67	Nov. 23	Gbaisay ..	Male ..	26	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..		
68	Nov. 23	Pharbah ..	Male ..	21	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Lamina, a Soosoo man ..	At present, Freetown ..	
69	Nov. 23	Ghogbo ..	Male ..	40	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Yellie Sorle ..		
70	Nov. 23	Saisai Bannah ..	Male ..	14 or 15	Timmanee of Yonnie ..	Fatafo, North Bullom ..	Gbenkah ..		
71	Nov. 1	Bofee Kargbo ..	Female ..	21	Timmanee ..	Yainkisa Bompoh ..	Moussa Cabba ..	Freetown ..	This young woman was brought here by her master as his wife, but it appears she had been his slave; being alarmed at being resold into slavery, as she was privately informed by some one, she refused going back with him out of the Settlement, and desires to remain here for freedom. (Signed) M. V. D. STEWART, J.P. W. M. HUGGINS, J.P. November 28, 1882.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
72	1882 Nov. 29	Komeh <i>alias</i> Faingray	Female	Years. 30	Konnoh	Bompeh, Sherbro	Seppenneh, a Timneh man	Freetown, resides with Adama, the daughter of Garyen	Brought here by her master, with the view of passing on to the Great Scarcies; knowing herself to be a slave she refused to go, and claimed her freedom. She desires to remain here.
73	Nov. 29	Sappoh	Female	18 months	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	This child is a daughter of No. 72. (Signed) JOHN MAREUX, J.P. December 4, 1882.
74	Dec. 4	Yambah Ceassy	Male	30	Timmanee	Ma Dimsy, Quiah	Bocary Sailey..		Made their escape to the Settlement, being threatened by their master to be resold into slavery. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. December 5, 1882.
75	Dec. 4	Musah Kromah	Male	35	Tonkoh Limba	Ditto	Ditto	Freetown, residing with Fudiah Maliggy, Fourah Bay Road	
76	Dec. 4	Boye Coomba..	Female	35	Sherbro, Bompeh	Ditto	Ditto		
77	Dec. 4	Barika (child of No. 76).	Male	20 months	Sherbro	Ditto	Ditto		
78	Dec. 5	Bannah Bome	Male	40	Timmanee	Kartomah, Small Scarcies	Will, a Bullom man		
79	Dec. 5	Canray Cargo	Male	22	Timmanee, Quiah	Ditto	Momodoo Feerah		
80	Dec. 5	Foray Chemoh	Male	10	Timmanee	Ditto	Murray Sersi, a Timmanee		
81	Dec. 6	Fengbesh Musoo	Female	35	Ditto	Patafo, North Bullom..	Bay Sammah, formerly Lamina Sam		The two former made their escape from being threatened to be resold into slavery, and the two latter, on account of ill-treatment, made their escape here for freedom. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate.
82	Dec. 6	Boye Wotay	Female	20	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
83	Dec. 6	Mormoh Doomah Gban-tee	Male	25	Mendi or Kossoh	Ditto	Ditto		
84	Dec. 6	Bangariey Morjeh	Male	24	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
85	Dec. 8	Buroofah <i>alias</i> Kari-fallah, native of Ticonkoh	Male	30	Mendi or Kossoh	Tagarene Point	Sorie Banjoe	Freetown	This man was brought here by King Thomas Peter, head Krooman, of Krootown, and police-sergeant. Found him at Kroo Bay, and he reported himself to him as escaped slave, and desires to be free. He appears to be induced by Sorie Banjoe, who delivered him to a man named Sharkah, who took him over to Tagarene Point, for the purpose of selling him into slavery. There he made his escape to this place. He came down from his country originally a free man, and appears to be one of those Mendis lending themselves generally as warriors.
86	Dec. 10	Lamina Bangoorah	Male	25	Korantoh	Mar Sharkah, Port Lokkoh River	Kickalah	Freetown, Fourah Bay Road	Made their escape to the Settlement, being threatened to be resold by their masters. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. December 11, 1882.
87	Dec. 10	Sharlo Marrah	Female	30	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sorie Kabbah..	

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
88	1882 Dec. 16	Gbannah Tombo	Male	40	Timneh	Binty, French Settlement	Barlay Bocaray	..	
89	Dec. 16	Bearch Mailah	Male	40	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
90	Dec. 16	Lamina Rocky	Male	40	Ditto	..	Foday Gbailey	..	
91	Dec. 16	Yeerah <i>alias</i> Momodoo	Male	45	Ditto	..	Kooray Cearay	..	
92	Dec. 16	John Timneh	Male	25	Ditto	..	Barlay Bocaray	Freetown ..	{ Made their escape to the Settlement from ill-treatment, and being threatened to be resold into slavery. (Signed) W. M. HUGGINS, J.P. December 18, 1882.
93	Dec. 16	Renkah Langfeah	Male	26	Ditto	..	Mailee	..	
94	Dec. 16	Lokkoh Bangoorah	Male	26	Ditto	..	Kooray Cearay	..	
95	Dec. 16	Gbannah Bome	Male	26	Ditto	..	Sugbah	..	
96	Dec. 16	Sabay Seckie	Female	35	Ditto	..	Amarah Canty	..	
97	Dec. 16	Sabay Canty	Female	35	Ditto	..	Sippere Valantine, who gave her to his lawful wife	..	
98	Dec. 16	Daymoh Rubah	Female	35	Ditto	..	Foday Gbailey	Freetown ..	{ Made their escape to the Settlement from ill-treatment, and being threatened to be resold into slavery. (Signed) A. REVINGTON, J.P. December 18, 1882.
99	Dec. 16	Femgbeh Mendi or Kosoh	Female	35	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	

Males, 68; females, 31. In all, 99 persons.

This Return does not include escaped slaves that found their way to the different villages or suburbs of the Settlement, nor those at Sherbro and Isles de Los.

(Signed) THOS. GEO. LAWSON, Government Interpreter.

Inclosure 4 in No. 214.

AFRICANS rescued from Slavery by his Excellency the Governor-in-chief.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Names.	Sex.	Age (about). Years.	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where Located.	Remarks.
	1882								
1	July 27	Lydia Williams	Female	16 or 17	Ingarah, Eboe.	Onitsha, Niger.	Keziah Williams, now in gaol for manslaughter, twenty years	Mrs. Martha Ann Gitting, of Rawdon Street, placed to her care by the authority of his Excellency the Governor-in-chief	<p>The two former were brought as witnesses by Captain Richmond to give evidence in the case of murder preferred against John and others on the 27th July last. The latter was found here and taken charge of by the Government; they being found to be persons bought as slaves, although termed to be redeemed or ransomed by their respective masters and mistress, and thus rescued by his Excellency the Governor-in-chief from slavery. The former is placed in the care of Mrs. Martha Ann Gitting, of Rawdon Street, Freetown; and the two latter are sent to be educated at the Church Missionary Society's School at Charlotte.—<i>Vide</i> Secretary's letter dated the 7th October (No. 812). Left this day, 9th October, 1882.</p>
2	July 27	Letitia Lucretia	Female	10 or 11	Lokojah, Niger	Ditto	Ditto	Charlotte School Church Missionary Society	
3	July 27	Keziah Romaine <i>alias</i> Income	Female	9 or 10	Ingarah, Eboe	Ditto	Late Rev. Mr. Romaine.	Ditto	
4	Nov. 13	William	Male	7 or 8	Timmanee	..	..	..	<p>These children were born in the Second Eastern District by Isatta, for one John Smith, who is now in gaol for slave-dealing, sentenced ten years for selling his wife Isatta, who was then pregnant with the child now in her arms; after which he sold these three other children; the eldest for one binkey of rice, the second for one ox, and the girl for two fathoms of white calico. By the direction of his Excellency the Governor-in-chief, they were searched for, rescued, and brought to Freetown; and by his Excellency the Governor-in-chief clothing was furnished them, and restored to their mother. The mother and her four children were sent back to Waterloo, as she desires, and reported herself and children to the Manager, where they are now safe, and enjoying freedom under the Queen's peace.</p>
5	Nov. 18	David <i>alias</i> Bocary	Male	5	Ditto	..	..	..
6	Nov. 13	Mary	Female	3	Ditto	..	..	..

Males, 2; females, 4. In all, 6 persons.

(Signed)

THOS. GEO. LAWSON, Government Interpreter.