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SLAVE TRADE. No. 1 (1884).

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS
ABROAD,

AND

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS

AND THE

TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO THE

SLAVE TRADE:

1883-84.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1884.

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 April 13.)

My Lord,

Petropolis, March 17, 1883.

A LAW has lately been passed by the "Camera Municipal," directing that all slave-owners in the city of Rio hiring out slaves shall pay an annual tax of 24 milreis (2*l.* 8*s.*) to the Government, the commission-houses engaged in this business being required to deposit the sum of 2 contos (200*l.*) prior to a licence being granted to them.

This is a step in the right direction, but slavery will only cease when the hiring and transfer of slaves is forbidden, and the offenders made punishable by law.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

No. 2.

Mr. Corbett to Earl Granville.—(Received June 6.)

My Lord,

Petropolis, May 9, 1883.

APPLICATION is occasionally made to the Legation to ascertain whether it is lawful by British law for British subjects residing in Brazil to let out for hire slaves of whom they may be legally possessed, and whether British subjects may hire slaves from their masters for domestic use. As I do not find in the Act of Parliament of 1843 mention made of hiring slaves, I have the honour to request your Lordship to inform me whether hiring of slaves by British subjects is lawful according to English law.

Some of the Liberation Societies, which are very active in the northern parts of the Empire, are about, I am informed, to take up the question, and an attempt is likely to be made to interfere with our countrymen, who, whether or not it be lawful, have been in the habit of hiring slaves without molestation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

Earl Granville to Mr. Corbett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 4, 1883.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 9th May last, and in reply to your inquiry as to the right of British subjects to hire slaves from their masters for domestic employment, I have to state to you that, so long as such employment does not involve a dealing or trading in, or the purchase, sale, barter, or transfer, carrying away, removing, &c., of the slave, it does not constitute an offence against the Slave Trade Acts. But difficult questions may arise as to whether a contract for the services of a slave amounts to a "transfer" within the meaning of the Statute. This depends on the particular circumstances of each case, and there are many contracts which might be entered into for the employment of slaves which, upon their face, might not appear to violate British law, the carrying out of which, however, might involve the British subject in an infringement of the Statutes. I am unable, therefore, to lay down any general rule for your guidance.

As regards your inquiry whether it is lawful for British subjects to let out for hire slaves of whom they may be legally possessed, there is unfortunately some uncertainty as to the question how far it may be lawful, since the passing of the Act 6 & 7 Vict., cap. 98, for British subjects to hold slaves in Brazil where slavery is permitted; but, by sec. 5 of that Act, it is provided that "in all cases in which the holding or taking of slaves shall not be prohibited by this or any other Act of Parliament, it shall be lawful to sell or transfer such slaves, anything in this or any Act contained notwithstanding."

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 4.

Mr. Corbett to Earl Granville.—(Received October 30.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1883.

THE 28th ultimo was the twelfth anniversary of the promulgation of the Law on Slavery, by which all children of slaves thereafter born were declared to be free.

From data procured from the Ministry of Agriculture, it appears that the State has since the year 1871 freed 14,500 slaves by the expenditure of 11,000 contos (about 1,100,000*l.*) of the Emancipation Fund, and that the private emancipations, with or without conditions of service for a term (in the majority of cases without such condition), numbered 90,000, which, assuming an average value of only 600 milreis (about 60*l.*) each, would represent a private expenditure of 54,000 contos (about 5,400,000*l.*).

The official data are, however, very defective, most of the provincial Returns being a year or more old; there are also many Municipalities that have made no Returns, and it is certain that many private emancipations are made which are not reported to the Registrar.

The statistical section of the Ministry of Empire (Home Office) has drawn up from its records a statement of the recorded emancipations and deaths among the slave population during five years, 1877-81. This, however, is also defective, as it does not include the emancipations and deaths in about 100 Municipalities.

The statement is as follows:—

					Emancipations.	Deaths.
1877	..	..	..	..	8,539	15,668
1878	..	..	..	..	7,296	16,249
1879	..	..	..	..	8,088	15,823
1880	..	..	..	..	10,233	15,265
1881	..	..	..	..	10,277	13,712
Total	..	..	..	..	44,433	76,217

Thus the emancipations numbered 44,433, and taking into account the more active and increasing emancipation of 1882 and 1883, during which the Province of Ceará alone

freed 8,000 of its slaves, it may be assumed that the emancipations during the last twelve years amount to 100,000.

Basing the estimate of the deaths during the last twelve years upon the same assumption, and making allowance for the 100 Municipalities from which no Returns have been received, they may be taken at, say, 190,000. Therefore the number of slaves registered, which was 1,540,796 when the registers were closed on the 30th September, 1873, non-registered slaves being *ipso facto* presumed to be free, has diminished—

By death .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,000
By Emancipation Fund..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,500
By private liberation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100,000
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304,500

or about one-fifth of the registered slaves, leaving about 1,236,000 within the limits of the Empire.

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

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Bahia.

No. 5.

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

My Lord,

Bahia, June 30, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that there has not been any alteration in the prices of slaves in this province since my last despatch to your Lordship on the subject of December 31, 1882.*

I am happy to say that emancipation by public societies and private benevolence is daily on the increase.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. ALEX. STEVENS.

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1883)."

EGYPT.

No. 6.

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

My Lord,

Cairo, February 19, 1883.

ON the 12th May, 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. 6.

Sir E. Malet to Chérif Pasha.

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. 7.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received March 14.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 4, 1883.

DURING his passage through Suakin, on his way to Khartoum, Colonel Stewart procured the arrest of a slave-dealer on the charge of kidnapping a boy. The Governor of Suakin appears to have shown great disinclination to act in the matter, and to have so far relaxed the ordinary precautions for the safe custody of his prisoner as to permit him to visit his family under charge of a soldier, who remained outside the house during the interviews. The Governor-General of the Soudan ordered an investigation into the case; but the Governor, instead of immediately executing these instructions, removed the irons from the prisoner, and, allowing him to continue his visits to his friends, afforded him an opportunity of escaping, of which he did not fail to avail himself.

As soon as I received information of these proceedings I communicated them to the Minister of the Interior, with a request that his Excellency would punish the Governor

for his culpable negligence. His Excellency has replied that he has telegraphed to the Governor of the Soudan to make a strict inquiry into the case, and to report the result to his Department; and at the same time, to take steps to recapture the fugitive slave-dealer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 8.

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. 8.

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 Pasha 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 Pasha 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.

Veillez, &c.
Pour le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
(Signé) TIGRANE.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, March 1, 1883.

ON the occasion of the suppression of the Service placed under the direction of Count della Sala Pasha, and charged with the putting down of the Slave Traffic, you were good enough to write me on the 15th February last, expressing the hope that the General, Commander-in-Chief of the Gendarmerie and Police, might receive instructions with a view to insure the carrying out of the stipulations in Article I of the Convention of the 4th August, 1877.

Sharing entirely our view of this subject, I lost no time, M. le Ministre, in bringing the question to the notice of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior, who has just replied that he has communicated to Baker Pasha all the documents concerning the suppression of the Slave Trade, with a request that he should bring all his vigilance to bear to prevent the introduction of slaves into our territory, and to insure the strict observance of the obligations which His Highness' Government have entered into for the suppression of the Traffic.

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

EGYPT.

No. 9.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 22, 1883.

I APPROVE the steps which your Excellency took, as reported in your despatch of the 4th instant,* with a view to procuring the punishment of the Governor of Suakin for his connivance in the escape of a slave-dealer who had been arrested on the charge of kidnapping a boy.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 10.

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

(Extract.)

Cairo, September 7, 1883.

AT the beginning of the present year the work of the suppression of Slave Traffic was transferred to the Department of the Inspector-General of Constabulary. The service had been completely disorganized during the rebellion. A special Bureau has now been created, and the executive duties are to be performed by the police in the towns and the constabulary in the provinces.

It is proposed that the Bureaux of Manumission in the provinces, hitherto under the Governors, shall be transferred to the Provincial Commandant of Constabulary, although the manumission papers will be, as heretofore, signed by the Governors. By this arrangement the inspectors will be enabled to supervise and report on the manner in which this special service is conducted. By the end of this month all will be in working order, and preparation be made for watching the roads used by slave-dealers. I have not, however, heard of the arrival of any slave caravan since the establishment of the service under Count della Sala, and the dismissal of the Governor of Siout for allowing a caravan to come to that town in 1880.

No. 11.

Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received October 31.)

My Lord,

Cairo, October 23, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Memorandum I have received from the Ministry of the Interior, from which it will be seen that a slave-dealer, who was recently arrested by Major Schaeffer, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour. The trial of this man has, I believe, been watched with much interest by the native population. His conviction and punishment will produce a very salutary effect.

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

Inclosure in No. 11.

Memorandum by Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

A COURT-MARTIAL assembled at Cairo on the 8th October, 1883, by order of the Inspector-General of Constabulary and Police, for the trial of Ali Saïdi, of Cairo, who was charged by Adjutant-Major Schaeffer, Inspector of Slavery, with slave-dealing, contrary to Article II of the Slave Convention.

The Court was thus composed, namely:—

President.—Colonel Sartorius Bey.

Members.—Colonel Shakir Bey, Lieutenant-Colonels Johnson, Hay, and Hussein Fehmy, Adjutant-Majors Izzet Effendi and Rahmy Effendi.

The Court was adjourned to the 18th October, 1883, on which date, having heard the witnesses for the prosecution and the prisoner's explanation, it unanimously found him "Guilty" of the charge preferred against him.

* No. 7.

The prisoner was then sentenced to three years' imprisonment, with hard labour. from the date of his arrest, namely, the 24th September, 1883.

(Signed) CLIFFORD LLOYD.

October 22, 1883.

No. 12

Mr. Lister to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 15, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with satisfaction the result of the trial of the slave-dealer, Ali Saïdi, reported in your despatch of the 23rd ultimo.

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

MOROCCO.

No. 13.

Acting Consul-General White to Earl Granville.—(Received August 20.)

My Lord,

Tangier, August 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 10th instant of your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd ultimo,* stating that, although Her Majesty's Government have no grounds for interference founded on Convention in regard to the system of slavery existing in Morocco, nor do they wish to make protests on individual cases, yet they would, in the interests of humanity, make an earnest appeal to the Emperor, and ask him whether the time is not come when he would be ready to take steps to abolish slavery in his dominions.

Your Lordship also directs me to make a strong representation to the Moorish Government in this sense, and to lose no opportunity of renewing my efforts whenever a favourable opportunity may offer.

In accordance with your Lordship's instructions I have addressed a letter to the Vizier, for communication to the Sultan, in the sense of your Lordship's despatch, and I have the honour to inclose a copy of it herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HORACE P. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Acting Consul-General White to Mohammed-bin-el-Arbi-el-Mukhtar.

(Translation.)

(After usual compliments.)

Tangier, August 11, 1883.

IT is not unknown to you that the British nation has ever taken the deepest interest in regard to slavery, and that it has employed its utmost efforts to obtain its abolition in every land.

Not only did it expend vast sums of money in the abolition of slavery in those of its Colonies where it had formerly existed, but it has incessantly exerted itself to obtain the same result in foreign countries.

Owing in great measure to the influence of the British Government, slavery has been abolished in almost every civilized country throughout the world, but, unhappily, it continues to exist in this Empire, to the prejudice of its good name in foreign lands.

In the interests of humanity, and confiding in the well-known benevolence, wisdom, and clemency of the Sultan, Her Majesty's Government has directed me to make a friendly and earnest appeal to His Majesty, and to beg His Majesty to consider whether the time has not come when His Majesty will be able to place himself on a level with other civilized Rulers, by taking steps to abolish slavery within his dominions.

Her Majesty's Government are well aware of the difficulty which the Government of the Sultan may meet in dealing with a custom so long established, but the same difficulty has been met and overcome by other Mussulman Sovereigns.

His Majesty may feel assured that any steps taken by him in this direction would be welcomed, not only by Her Majesty's Government and by the British nation, but in civilized countries throughout the world, and would render His Majesty's name for ever illustrious.

On the other hand, the position of His Majesty's Empire, bordering on the Mediterranean, if no effort is made to combat the evil of slavery, cannot fail to become daily more intolerable in the eyes of all nations, whatever may be their religious creed.

In instructing me to make the present communication, Her Majesty's Government is animated by the sincere desire to increase the welfare of the Sultan and his dominions, and by the firm belief that the object they have at heart is in accordance with the truest interests of Morocco.

I have to request that you communicate this letter to His Majesty the Sultan.

(Signed) HORACE P. WHITE.

* See "Slave Trade No. 4 (1883)"

No. 14.

Mr. Currie to Acting Consul-General White.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 29, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to inform you that his Lordship approves the letter addressed by you to the Vizier, for communication to the Sultan, respecting the abolition of the Slave Trade in His Highness' dominions, of which a copy was inclosed in your despatch of the 13th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 15.

Acting Consul-General White to Earl Granville.—(Received September 18.)

My Lord,

Tangier, September 11, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith translation of the reply I have received from the Vizier to the representation I made to him on the 11th ultimo on the subject of slavery in Morocco.

Your Lordship will observe that the Vizier states that the Sultan has taken into serious consideration the appeal made to him, urging the abolition of slavery in his dominions, but that the peculiar circumstances in which this country is placed render it extremely difficult to abolish an institution which has from ancient times taken a deep root in Morocco, and which is regarded by the inhabitants as connected with their religion.

The Vizier adds that the subject is one of deep interest to His Majesty, who will bear in mind the recommendations of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HORACE P. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Mohammed-ben-el-Arbi-el-Mukhtar to Acting Consul-General White.

('Translation.)

August 28, 1883.

WE have received your letter on the subject of slavery, in which you state that your Government, animated by its goodwill towards us, had directed you to make to us in a friendly manner certain suggestions that you indicate and explain, and that your Government is aware of the difficulty of the matter, as slavery has been established in this country from ancient times.

We communicated your letter to His Shereefian Majesty, who has taken into consideration all that you state. His Majesty replied that he is well aware that your illustrious Government has always been most friendly towards him and his predecessors, now in glory, and that they desire and seek the welfare of his Government and subjects, and that they ward off from them what is evil, and ever advise what is beneficial, and that their counsels always prove to be good. They are thanked for this, and may their glory and greatness increase!

His Majesty further said that, with regard to this matter, the only obstacle to the abolition of slavery is that known to your Government—viz., the difficulty you refer to. It would endanger us with our subjects, for it touches not old customs alone, but also religion. This empire is not as other countries, which are civilized, and whose inhabitants dwell in cities; they (the inhabitants of Morocco) are mostly Bedouins and nomads, and do not always occupy the same place, nor do they remain in the same circumstances, but change with every wind. They cannot be bound by anything; and it is very difficult for them to forsake their customs—much more so to forsake what concerns their religion. They do not even obey what is ordered them—they obey in words, but not in deeds. If their obedience in acts is required, troops and an army must be sent to them until they obey, though with repugnance, and then when the troops are withdrawn they revert to their customs. This is their custom from ancient time.

Our Lord, may God render him victorious, bears this subject in mind, and it is a matter of the deepest interest to His Majesty. We pray God to direct him in the right path, and to assist him in it.

(Signed) MOHAMMED-BEN-EL-ARBI-EL-MUKHTAR.

LAKE NYASSA.

No. 16.

*Mr. Lister to Consul Foot.*Sir, *Foreign Office, October 1, 1883.*

I HAVE to acquaint you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be Her Majesty's Consul in the territories of the African Kings and Chiefs in the districts adjacent to Lake Nyassa, and I inclose Her Majesty's commission to that effect.

The primary object of your appointment is the suppression of the Slave Trade. The experience which you have already gained in this subject whilst commanding Her Majesty's ships on the East Coast of Africa renders it unnecessary for me to do more than indicate to you the views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to your duties.

It is essential that you should be careful in all your dealings with the natives and Arabs with whom you may come in contact to avoid any steps which may be calculated to bring you into armed collision with them, or to endanger your own safety or that of the Europeans who reside on Lake Nyassa. At the same time, you should endeavour by every legitimate means in your power to gain their confidence, and to impress upon them the ruinous effect which the Slave Trade produces upon the countries where it is practised; the advantages of legitimate commerce; and the great risk of seizure which their caravans will now run in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who is loyally supporting Her Majesty's Government in their efforts to put down the East African Slave Trade. Her Majesty's Government entirely rely upon your discretion for the manner in which you will bring your influence to bear in this direction. They will also leave to you the choice of your residence on the shores of the lake, where they do not doubt that you will meet with every assistance from and the hearty co-operation of the missionary settlements which are already established there, and to whom, on your side, you will afford all the support in your power. You will be at liberty to travel throughout your Consular district as you may see fit, but you must not expend more than the sum of 200*l.* a-year, which is allowed to you for that purpose, without previous authorization from this Department, and all expenses which you may incur on this or other public service must be supported by detailed statements and, so far as possible, by vouchers.

In addition to your special duties in connection with the suppression of the Slave Trade, Her Majesty's Government attach much importance to your doing your utmost to develop the general civilization and commerce of the country, and will look for your reports on all matters of commercial or scientific interest.

The salary attached to your appointment is at the rate of 500*l.* a-year, and an allowance of 100*l.* a-year will be made to you for office expenses.

You are restricted from engaging in commercial pursuits, and all fees by law leviable by Her Majesty's Consuls are to be collected on account of Her Majesty's Government, in accordance with the directions given in paragraph 9 of the General Consular Instructions.

Your salary and allowance will be issued to your assigns at the office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General in London, in equal quarterly payments; and they are to cover, so far as this Office is concerned, not only the expenses of your maintenance, but also the ordinary expenses of your Consulate.

A sum of 170*l.* is assigned to you for outfit.

I should be glad to know how soon you will be able to proceed to your post, which it is desirable that you should do by way of Zanzibar, in order to explain to the Sultan the object of your appointment, and obtain from him letters of recommendation to any of the chiefs or Arabs within your district over whom he may have an influence, and also that you should confer with Sir John Kirk on the nature of your duties.

The Lords of the Admiralty will be asked to provide a passage for you from Zanzibar to Quillimane on board one of Her Majesty's ships, should there be no passenger steamer available for the purpose.

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

No. 17.

Mr. Lister to Consul Foot.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, October 19, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to instruct you, with a view to avoiding unnecessary correspondence, to transmit your despatches to this Office from Nyassa under flying seal to Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, who will forward them in the same manner to Her Majesty's Agency at Zanzibar.

No. 18.

Mr. Lister to Consul Foot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 25, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War has informed his Lordship that twelve Martini-Henry rifles and accoutrements will be issued to you for the service of your armed escort when travelling in your Consular district.

The War Office letter also states that no bayonets or scabbards will be issued with the rifles.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 19.

Mr. Lister to Consul Foot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 26, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith, for your information, copy of a despatch which his Lordship has addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon,* informing him of your appointment as Her Majesty's Consul at Nyassa, and instructing him to notify the fact to the Portuguese Government, and to express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that their sentiments and the objects they had in view in making the appointment would be understood and reciprocated by the Government of Portugal.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 20.

Mr. Lister to Consul Foot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 2, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to state to you, for your information, that a letter has been received from the Secretary of the Free Church of Scotland, stating that the Agents of that Church in the Lake Nyassa district will receive instructions to render you every assistance.

I am to add that Lord Granville has thanked the Free Church for their kindness in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 21.

Mr. Lister to Consul Foot.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 27, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have communicated to his Lordship a Minute, dated 20th instant,

* No. 23.

declaring that the Island of Madagascar, Nyassa, Khartoum, shall be deemed to be unhealthy for the purposes of the Superannuation Acts, 1859 and 1875.

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

No. 22.

Consul Foot to Earl Granville.—(Received December 8.)

My Lord,

Aden, November 18, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward the copy of a letter received from the Secretary of the Admiralty, informing me that a whale-boat complete is to be supplied to me at Zanzibar. I shall hope to get this boat taken to Quillimane by the man-of-war that conveys me; and from that port I shall be able to arrange for the transfer to Lake Nyassa.

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

Inclosure in No. 22.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Consul Foot.

Sir,

Admiralty, October 27, 1883.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that orders have been sent by telegraph to the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar to retain a good whale-boat, with gear complete, until your arrival, when he is to take a receipt from you for the boat as a loan in connection with your duties as Her Majesty's Consul in the territories of the African Kings and Chiefs in the districts adjacent to Lake Nyassa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. TRYON.

PORTUGAL.

No. 23.

Earl Granville to Mr. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 23, 1883.

I HAVE to inform you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Foot, Royal Navy, late in command of Her Majesty's Ship "Ruby," on the East Coast of Africa, to be Her Majesty's Consul in the territories of the African Chiefs in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa.

Captain Foot will proceed to his post by the Zanzibar mail at the end of this month, and be conveyed to Quilimane in one of Her Majesty's ships. I have to instruct you to bring this fact to the knowledge of the Portuguese Government, and to request them to give the necessary instructions to their authorities at Quilimane to pass Captain Foot's luggage and goods freely and without delay through the Custom-houses in Portuguese territory.

You will express to the Portuguese Government the conviction of Her Majesty's Government that the proof, given by this appointment, of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to co-operate actively with them, by land as well as by sea, in checking the Traffic in Slaves, and in encouraging the growth of legitimate commerce, and, consequently, of civilization, on the East Coast of Africa, will be cordially recognized. And you will add that Her Majesty's Government will be glad to receive an assurance that the authorities in the Province of Mozambique will be instructed to reciprocate the efforts which the Consul will make to establish and maintain friendly relations with them whenever they may come in contact.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 24.

Mr. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received November 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 31, 1883.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd instant, I have this day addressed a note in the sense of the above instruction, informing the Portuguese Government that the Queen had been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Foot, Royal Navy, to be Her Majesty's Consul in the territories of the African Chiefs in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa.

In an interview I had yesterday with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, I communicated to his Excellency verbally the instructions given to me by your Lordship.

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

No. 25.

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

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 10, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 31st ultimo respecting the appointment of Captain Foot, Royal Navy, as Her Majesty's Consul in the territories of the African Chiefs in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa, the Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the necessary orders will be sent to Quilimane, instructing the authorities to allow Captain Foot's luggage and goods to pass freely; but he adds that as regards arms and gunpowder the amount imported by Captain Foot should be limited to what is required for his personal safety.

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Mozambique.*

No. 26.

Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 2, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to express to you his approval of your proceedings during your recent visit to the northern portion of your district. He has caused the Report, maps, and observations inclosed in your despatch of the 28th October,* narrating your journey, to be forwarded to the Royal Geographical Society, as requested.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 27.

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

My Lord,

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:—

Upon the 10th April next I shall have been four years resident at my post. When this Consulate was offered me, it was expressly stipulated that I should not return to England, but proceed direct from Zanzibar to take up the appointment. This condition compelled me to resign the leave I should have been entitled to under Admiralty Regulations for service in Her Majesty's ship "London" from the 27th October, 1877.

I therefore respectfully request that your Lordship will permit me to count that period of nearly eighteen months' service at Zanzibar for one year's Consular service (for the purpose of leave only), and grant me the accumulated leave of five months, to which I should be entitled after five years' continuous service under clause 2, Annex 28, of the General Consular Instructions.

Instead of visiting England, I propose to utilize this leave in the following manner:

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.

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1883)," No. 89.

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.

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

No. 28.

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

(Extract.)

Mozambique, November 23, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to request sanction for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by me upon my late journey on the coast to the north of Mozambique, and in the interior west of Cape Delgado and Mayapa Bays, in all amounting to 76*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Journeys which entail a distance to be traversed by land will always be more expensive than those performed only by sea, from the necessity of engaging a larger party, of hiring relays of carriers, of giving presents to Chiefs (without which one cannot pass through the country), payment of guides, &c.

Three guides were hired at Menangene for one month's journey, and were paid part in cash, part in goods, through a Hindoo trader of that place, the agent of a Zanzibar house, who consented to receive bills upon Consul-General Miles.

No. 29.

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

My Lord,

Mozambique, December 10, 1882.

WITH reference to previous correspondence upon the Convention concluded between France and Portugal for the supply of native labour from the Ibo district, I have nothing further of importance to report.

All essential preliminary arrangements for the working of the scheme have been now concluded, but I have not heard of any shipments having been made.

The French Agency at Ibo for the supply having been refused by both the large French trading houses of Régis, Aîné, and Fabro et Fils, has been offered to, and accepted by a Portuguese, Senhor Gonzages.

This gentleman is a very old inhabitant of Ibo (often known by the sobriquet of "the King of Ibo"), and was, before the Emancipation Act, one of the largest slave-owners of that district. He has a considerable influence over the native Chiefs in the vicinity, and will, doubtless, be able to procure labourers, if any one will.

Of the project to extend this supply to Réunion, I have heard nothing more, but I have reason to believe that the question has been referred to Lisbon.

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

No. 30.

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. 31.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville—(Received February 23.)

(Extract.)

Mozambique, January 4, 1883.

A COUPLE of months ago I heard of the arrival of a large caravan from the Nyassa district at Malil, a few miles inland from Angoche. From subsequent information, I hear that the caravan consisted of over 1,000 persons, and brought down with it between 500 and 600 tusks of ivory. This caravan was chiefly made up of Mgao traders from the district of Mgao in Zanzibar, north of the province.

Large caravans have also lately arrived at Msimbwa, in Portuguese territory, carrying an aggregate of 1,200 tusks of ivory. These also appear to have been composed of traders from Zanzibar territory. In the report of my last journey west of Cape Delgado Bay, I informed your Lordship of the interruption of communications of the KÉwa Nyassa road, caused by the raid of the Makangwara tribe, and from other sources also in connection with the destruction of the Universities' Mission station at Msasi: your Lordship will doubtless have been informed of this.

The first two events of which I have spoken are direct results of this breaking up of the road from the Nyassa to Zanzibar territory. It is many years since there has been such an influx of ivory to the Mozambique coast.

No. 32.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville—(Received February 28.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, January 18, 1883.

IN consideration of the plans proposed by me in 1880, I intend leaving Mozambique in a few days time for the purpose of visiting that portion of the coast that lies between the Angoche River and Quilimane.

These plans have already received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

Circumstances beyond my control (fully reported by me on the 21st April, 1882) prevented me last year from getting further to the southward than the Moma River.

My leaving Mozambique this year six weeks earlier in the season, I hope to be able to reach the more distant points I then failed to do.

I am also desirous of learning something of the curious arrival at Mluli of a caravan chiefly made up of traders from the Zanzibar territory, and the attempts I hear that are being made to open up a trade route into the interior thence, an attempt that, if successful, will have an important effect upon the trade of Zanzibar with the Nyassa district.

I have not either yet been able to hear anything of the disposal of the slaves that formed a part of that caravan.

Upon these points I hope to be able to obtain reliable information on the journey I am now undertaking.

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

No. 33.

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

(Extract.)

Mozambique, February 12, 1883.

IN my despatch of the 18th ultimo I reported to your Lordship that I was about to proceed to the southward of Mozambique to examine the coast between the Angoche and Quilimane rivers.

When all was in readiness for my leaving, crew engaged, provisions, &c., on board, the weather, at this season always capricious, suddenly changed, and a southerly blow set in that had every appearance of lasting a week or two.

Unwilling to waste the time that would probably elapse before the wind changed in my favour, I determined to avail myself of this southerly breeze to visit one or two of the ports north and in the neighbourhood of Mozambique, which were passed over by me on my return from my last journey, west of Delgado Bay, in consequence of the fever which I was then suffering.

I accordingly left Mozambique on the afternoon of the 23rd, and, running before a strong breeze, arrived at Mazizima the next morning. After visiting the village of Ndiva, I proceeded to Nakala or Fernão Veloso River of the Admiralty charts.

In that I passed six days visiting the villages of Mfalme, Mayaya, Msimbwa, and Namosu.

I am glad to be able to report to your Lordship that at none of these did I hear or see any evidences of the Slave Trade—a marked improvement upon the state of things I observed in my last visit in 1880, reported in my despatch of the 3rd July of that year.

If any Slave Trade is carried on now from the Mosembe district, it is done surreptitiously and only to a small extent, and not in the manner it was carried on before, when in 1881 one shipment was made, and another attempted, from Chicoma in Conducia Bay.

The improvement I speak of is no doubt due to the action of the Portuguese authorities, both independently and in concert with us, in that and the subsequent year.

Some of the results of my journey I have embodied in Inclosure 1, which, with a sketch survey of Nakala Bay, I beg your Lordship will kindly permit to be forwarded to the Royal Geographical Society.

In bringing prominently forward what I may at least call a hidden, if not an unknown and undiscovered, harbour, and pointing out the exceptionally favourable advantages it presents for colonization, I have not been animated solely by the wish to add to our knowledge of this coast.

It is needless for me to say here that one of the greatest difficulties in the way of the suppression of the export Slave Trade from the coast of Mozambique is the weak and ineffective occupation the Portuguese have of it.

Anything that will, in the smallest degree, tend to encourage a more effective occupation of the coast, is of direct value in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I do not think I say too much in asserting that this may be done by increasing the knowledge of the coast and bringing forward those points, the occupation of which will best develop legitimate trade and commerce.

In pretending to bring to light a magnificent port, one extremity of which lies within a day's walk of the capital of the province, I am fully aware, my Lord, that I lay myself open to the charge of presumption.

It will naturally be said that it is impossible that a Government, that has existed for four centuries upon this coast, should not be in possession of the amplest and most accurate information upon such a point.

I willingly take the chance of the accusation being proved against me.

There may possibly be, in the archives of the Government Office of Mozambique, a survey of this bay, and record of its advantages for colonization, but it is certain that they have never yet been published. I cannot, therefore, be wrong in at least directing attention to this port and district, so that the colonial public and intending settlers may have the opportunity of examining and comparing it with other points of the coast.

I should not conclude without saying that Portuguese sovereignty is not acknowledged by the people who inhabit the southern shore of Fernão Veloso Bay and the eastern of Nakala. All those who frequent these parts for the purpose of cutting the valuable woods with which they abound pay a tribute to the Sheikh of Mosembe, and receive from him permission before they can cut a tree.

There is no Portuguese authority in the whole of the Mosembe district, and, when wrecked, I was visited only by the "Waziri," or Headmen of the Sheikh, to whom I had to appeal before I could get the necessary hands to assist me in clearing the wreck.

In a separate despatch, I have to inform your Lordship of the loss of the coasting craft attached to this Consulate.

Inclosure in No. 33.

The Mosembe District of Mozambique, with its Ports of Nakala and Kisima-julu.

Nakala.—Having lately had occasion to visit the coast that lies between Mozambique and Fernão Veloso Bay, I have availed myself of the opportunity to make a rough sketch survey of Nakala, or the southern arm of Fernão Veloso Bay.*

This splendid port has not, as far as I can discover, been yet brought to light, although half a century ago a small Portuguese Colony was established at its entrance, the ruins of which are visible at this day. In the British Admiralty charts it is entirely unmarked, and I have only seen an attempt to pourtray it in a Portuguese map once shown me at Ibo, in which, however, it was represented as lying nearly due west, and no notion was given of its extent and capacity.

The closer examination I have lately made of it gives me no reason to modify the opinion I formerly expressed, viz., that it forms, of itself, one of the finest harbours of the East African coast.

In the accompanying approximate survey of Nakala, the only two points conspicuously visible from the headlands and other well marked stations over the surface to be surveyed were Meza Mountain and Kobe Peak. Unfortunately, both these were too much in one line with the longer axis of the arm itself to allow the positions of many points to be laid down by cross-bearings from them alone. But taken in conjunction with one or more well marked objects in Nakala, they were of some value in fixing positions within it. Fortunately, there were in this arm many conspicuous capes and other points well situated for the laying down of positions by cross bearings. These were also so regularly disposed as to admit of the natural division of the whole length into four parts, separate rounds of angles being taken at the extremities of the base of each division. The intervening coast lines, and the Bays of Namelala and Mwanâmkulu, have only been sketched in from the eye.

Time would only allow of a few soundings being taken, and those were therefore confined to the main channel; but as my visit was made during spring tides, most of the shoals that are bare at low-water springs are, I think, laid down.

Except at its southern extremity, which ends in a huge tidal khcr overrun with mangrove bush, Nakala presents, along almost its whole length, coast lines of considerable natural beauty. The eastern shore, which rises in steep and well wooded inclines to a height of 100 and 200 feet, has especially bold and picturesque points in Mjuani, Mayaya, and Namoosu.

* Sent to Royal Geographical Society.

There are villages at the feet of all these, with paths communicating with Conducia and Fernão Veloso Bays.

Numerous good anchorages upon this shore, and elevated and apparently healthy sites for European residence, with good red sandstone in the neighbourhood for building purposes, seem to mark out this side as best adapted for colonization.

The whole of the country extending from the eastern shore of Nakala to the sea, and the Mosembe district generally, is rich in valuable woods, that have as yet only found a sale upon this coast. On one occasion, in, I think, 1859, a number of specimens of these were sent to Europe, some of which being examined by the Timber Inspector of the English Royal Navy, Mr. Laslett, were reported by him as "well worthy of a trial in our dockyards."

The western shore of Nakala is far more irregular in outline, and the land is low; but it is better watered, and perhaps better adapted for the growth of such produce as rice, sugar, and tobacco, that thrive best in humid alluvial soil. I have seen the latter under cultivation, by the natives, upon the shore of Nihêgêhe, the northern arm of Fernão Veloso Bay.

The whole of the inner shore of Nakala is at present depopulated and desolate. This depopulation has only taken place, however, within the past few years. Previous to 1875 and 1876, it was inhabited by a section of the Makua tribe, under a Chief named Mtuba-mnu, and the district occupied by them was the regular resort of traders from Mazizima, in Fernão Veloso Bay.

But since that date, this tribe has been subject to periodical attacks from the warlike Makua Chief, Namaralo, by whom they have been driven across Nihêgêhe, towards the sea. These people now dwell upon the peninsula of Mwamba-koma.

This tract of the sea-coast, which is almost cut off from the mainland by the inlets Nihêgêhe and Marazani (the southern arm of Mwemba Bay), is now thickly peopled, though ill-watered, and comparatively of poor, unproductive soil; whilst the rich and fertile districts that line the shore west of Nihêgêhe, Fernão Veloso Bay, and Nakala, lie completely deserted. A belt of country that commences about the latitude of the Meza, and extends along the coast west of Nakala, northwards to Mwemba Bay, a distance of over 30 miles, is at this day utterly deserted in consequence of the raids of the Chief, Namaralo.

Some idea may be formed of the audacity of this Makua Chief, from the fact that in March last he swooped down upon Ampapa, in Mozambique Bay, almost within cannon shot of the capital of the province.

It is unnecessary to say that he was at once driven back by the Portuguese forces, and it is probable that this will be followed up by a blow that will effectually put a stop to his depredations in the future. Such a punishment is undoubtedly necessary in order to induce the repopulation of the district I have named, and to revive agriculture and trade upon a part of the coast exceptionally rich in natural advantages.

* * * * *

Beyond the relics of a brief occupation by the Portuguese, in the ruins of the settlement of Dom Miguel, at the entrance of Nakala, there are some most interesting monuments of the colonization of this bay, at a date, if the traditions of the present inhabitants be correct, far anterior to the arrival of the Portuguese. These, there can be little doubt, are the work of the first conquerors of this coast, the Shirazi Arabs. Most curious relics they are, equalling in their massive shape and durable construction some of the great works of the later Portuguese settlers. From them, however, they differ materially in design, being simply walls of massive masonry, inclosing areas of greater or less extent. One is to be seen in the interior of Namelala; another, on the Island of Ngomeni, at the northern entrance of Fernão Veloso.

It is a curious question, and one which I hope a closer comparison of the two may decide, viz., whether the works visited by Carl Manch and Erskine at the back of Sofala, and supposed by the first to be the site of the Ophir of Solomon, and by the second to be the work of Francisco Barreto, the Portuguese conqueror of Monomotapa—of the construction of which, however, I believe no Portuguese record exists—are not by the same people? It is certain that vestiges of an occupation far more remote than that of the Portuguese abound upon the East African coast, and all who have conversed much with the natives cannot fail to have noticed that they possess the clearest traditions of that occupation.

I should not omit to mention that, in addition to these evidences of a former colonization of Fernão Veloso Bay, in my walks over its shores I have also met with traces of its use by the American whalers, who, not long since, frequented these seas. Some huge abandoned cauldrons—such as are used by them for boiling blubber—now

strangely embedded and completely overgrown, I have stumbled across amidst such wild and desolate surroundings, that “the witches of Macbeth”—if they still exist in Fairydom and are not strangers to these latitudes—might fitly mix their famous potion and sing their weird songs around them.

And a sailor’s grave, with the following inscription, in parts illegible, but sufficiently clear to tell the adventurous pursuit and tragic end, lay under some trees on the well-marked Cape of Nifuku-Nikulu :—

IN MEMORY OF
—ILIP SMITH
OF
—OGHRTOL
—IRST OFFICER
OF
—K STAMBOUL
OF
—W BEDFORD
—LLED BY A WHALE
THIS DAY
—G THE TTH (?) 1870.
Aged 51 years.

By the natives I am told that every year whales are yet to be seen in the outer bay and in Nakala. They generally arrive about the setting-in of the north-east monsoon in September and October; but their numbers have greatly diminished within the past few years.

* * * * *

Kobe Peak.—The Peak of Kobe, from its bold and singular shape, is unmistakable amongst its fellows in the neighbourhood of Fernão Veloso and Mwemba Bays, and it offers, therefore, the best landmark between the Meza Mountain and the Sorisa Range. Its original shape was, apparently, almost cylindrical; but some rude freak of nature has cleft its head in twain, and one half having fallen, or rather inclined over, now forms an angle of 70° or 80° with the plane, a natural “Leaning Tower of Pisa.”

Without any visible support, and kept in position only by its cohesive power at the base, this falling giant presents from Mwendazi Bay a very remarkable appearance.

Having tottered over to the east-south-eastward, the division between the two segments is not to be seen from Fernão Veloso Bay, but it begins to be apparent at the southern extremity of Nakala, and it is very distinct from Mwendazi in Mwemba Bay.

The cross-bearings I have taken of it from the known points, Cape Kulumlomu (Melamo) and Naharenje, have, I trust, fairly correctly fixed its position.

I should add that I have never been able to discover the hill Nrogi, mentioned by Elton as the best land-mark afforded by the hills in this neighbourhood. It may be that the natives of the interior call this peak by that name, but by the natives of Mwendazi and Fernão Veloso Bays it is only known by the name of Kobe.

* * * * *

Kisima-julu Harbour.—The plan of the harbour of Kisima-julu, given in the accompanying map, is simply a sketch of the eye, aided by the compass. I had no time to triangulate it, as I have done that of Nakala. The line of soundings given was run down by me upon a previous occasion.

I am convinced that a perfect survey will show a deep channel leading through the reefs into this port. Judging by the eye, the channel, which is clearly visible, has nowhere less than 3 or 4 fathoms upon it at low-water springs. In facility of access therefore it is greatly superior to many (such as Quillimane and Inhambane) of the occupied ports of the coast, which are monthly entered by our mail-steamers. And the deep land-locked basin that forms the inner harbour provides room, and the most perfect shelter for a fleet. The entrance through the reefs only needs to be buoyed.

When I last visited this port, in 1880, I found the bay very sparsely inhabited; but since then there has been almost a general migration from Janga to it, and both its shores, especially that of Mzingani, are now fairly populated.

* * * * *

Such harbours as those of Nakala and Kisima-julu, and half-a-score of others that a glance at the map will show to lie between Cape Delgado and Mokambo Bay, might well make a Cape or Natal colonist—comparing with them his own rock-bound coast—groan at the caprice of nature, in distributing such valuable gifts with so partial a hand. Nor can one resist a feeling of sympathy, when one reflects upon the labour, energy, and cost—hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of pounds sterling—that have been expended in those Colonies in unsuccessful efforts to produce one single secure and capacious port.

It may be interesting to seek a reason for this unequal distribution—in other words, this difference of formation between the coast north of the Zambezi delta and that south of the Portuguese possessions.

Without actually venturing to put forward a theory upon the point, I would ask if the girdle of outlying islands and shoals, and great irregularity of coast between Cape Delgado and the Quizungu River, is not in great part due to the strong lateral pressure exerted upon the shore by the current that sweeps with such velocity to the southward between these points.

I say to the southward; but as this current is caused by the division at Cape Delgado of the great equatorial current of the Indian Ocean, the centre of which strikes the East African Continent at this point in its westerly course, its pressure will be in lines that vary gradually in direction from west to south. The lines of greatest pressure will be therefore in the vicinity of this cape, and it is here that the greatest irregularity is to be marked, viz., in the Querimba Islands and the deep bays and inlets which they cover.

Continuing southward, we have abundant evidence of the working of this pressure in the splendid Bay of Mwambi (Pomba), Almeida Bay, Simuku, Mwendazi (Mwemba), with its inlet of Marazani, Mazizima (Fernão Veloso), with its noble arms of Nakala and Nihêgêhe, Kisima-julu, and again in the deep Bays of Conducia, Mozambique, and Mokambo.

Although there are no islands between the Southern Querimba and the first of the outlying shoals south of Mokambo, yet the configuration of the coast-line between these two points leads naturally to the supposition that a number are in the course of formation. The most marked evidence of this lies in the peninsulas of Mwamba-Koma and Mosembe, both in process of being cut off from the continent, by the action of the sea along the lines that form the Bay of Conducia, Fernão Veloso Bay, with its deep branches, and Mwendazi Bay, with its inlet of Marazani.

I have taken also into consideration the well-defined limits of this current, which practically ceases just north of the Zambezi delta, and therefore exactly coincides with what may be called the cut up coast-line, extending from Cape Delgado to the Southern Primeira Isles.

Also the fact that though of great velocity, its breadth is small. Any British India captain will tell you that 50 or 60 miles from the coast you lose it entirely, and it is their usual custom when going north to strike out from Mozambique to that distance, in order to escape it.

This current is therefore confined, as it were, within very narrow limits, which cannot fail to increase its lateral pressure upon the coast.

This pressure would sensibly diminish north of Cape Delgado, in consequence of the sudden trend the coast makes to the north-westward; hence the greater regularity of coast-line observable north of that cape.

I may add that, when engaged in boat work in the Pemba Channel north of Zanzibar, I was often struck by the peculiar formation of that island, which may be said to be almost crescent-shaped, the inner coast-line thoroughly eaten out by the sea, and reduced to a number of outlying islands and extensive shoals. This occurs in Pemba to a far greater extent than in Zanzibar.

Most naval officers who have been employed in boat cruising off that island will, I think, have noticed that the force of the current in the Pemba is distinctly greater than in the Zanzibar Channel. This is no doubt due to the fact, that the Pemba Channel receives a strong sweep of waters from the Indian Ocean, between the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, in addition to those that are carried to it by the Zanzibar Channel. To the greater lateral pressure exerted by this stronger current upon the inner coast of Pemba I attribute the greater irregularity of its coast-line over that of the inner shore of Zanzibar. The curious similarity of the coast-line of the continent immediately south of Waseen and that south of Cape Delgado also adds strength to my supposition.

The action, more or less intense in all these cases I have mentioned, is precisely

similar, viz., the lateral pressure upon a line of coast of a swift current confined within narrow limits.

Though this may, I think, be considered as a distinct and separate force, its nature and direction is, of course, only that of ordinary tidal influence, with which it works in unison. The method of action hardly needs description. Discovering the weak points in the armour of coral that girts this coast, the sea has entered in, and attacking the softer upper strata at its back has, by its restless, irresistible action, worn away and levelled lands and scooped out bays and inlets, producing deep anchorages and secure ports, where in past ages there existed but dry land.

Upon the other hand, as if in accordance with a compensating law of nature, the coral growths are steadily creating fresh islets and new lands to the seaward.

This coral growth will naturally advance with greatest rapidity towards the sea, meeting in the pure salt-sea waters the conditions most favourable to its vigorous development. In the channels through which the daily ebb and flow rushes, in many places like a mill-dam, its growth will, I believe, be retarded; as upon the inner shores it will be stifled, under the deposits carried there by the ebbing tides and fresh waters of the rivers of the coast.

In speaking of the southerly current upon this part of the Mozambique coast, I should not conclude without saying that, though in nine days out of ten throughout the year it will be found flowing steadily to the southward, yet at times its force entirely ceases, and at times—but very rarely—it turns into a completely opposite direction.

This eccentricity is due to some cause as yet unknown, but no doubt explainable as our knowledge of the currents of this coast increases. It should be taken into consideration by all who frequent these waters.

(Signed) H. E. O'NEILL.

February 1, 1883.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have suffered a disaster, which I will briefly describe, as it affords an example of the vicissitudes of travel upon an imperfectly surveyed coast.

My visit to the different villages of Fernão Veloso made, and rough survey of Nakala finished, I had employed a day in writing under awnings, at the quiet anchorage of Naharenje. It had been a thorough "wet monsoon" day, heavy downpours of rain, varied with squalls of wind, which came up fitfully from west to south.

Just before sunset the sky broke, and a promising night made me decide to take advantage of a light westerly breeze, and shift my berth into the outer bay, in readiness to start for Mozambique in the morning.

Accordingly the anchor was weighed, and we ran out along the southern shore, passing the village of Ndiva, and anchoring, as we supposed, off the little Bay of Nifuku-Nikulu, which lies just to the eastward of the cape of the same name.

But, as eventually was discovered, we ran past our mark in the darkness of the night, and anchored upon the rock-bound shore that girts the southern entrance.

There was no danger, however, apparent; two anchors had been dropped in 7 fathoms of water, a good scope given, and 5 fathoms reported under the stern: breakers were audible, but at some distance, and the tide was already half-ebb.

About midnight it blackened heavily in the north, and a heavy squall of wind and rain broke over us, which settled into a moderate blow from that direction, placing us thus on a dead lee-shore.

Still I felt under no apprehension, as in former days, in Her Majesty's navy, I had been anchored a score of times in similar and worse positions when engaged in boat work on this coast. I did not, however, sufficiently allow for the difference in the soundness of the fittings of an old oil-seed carrier, such as I was in, and those of a man-of-war's boats.

At 1 A.M. our best cable parted, and though another anchor was promptly let go, a second followed in less than an hour, both cut through by some knife-like edge of rock. The dragging of the third anchor gave us no time to make sail, and after three minutes tossing and rolling in the breakers we heavily struck.

It was then dead low-water, the shore was some distance off, and the heavy surf made any attempt to reach it by swimming impracticable. Hope of assistance from the land there was none; not a soul lived within miles, and if there had been it is doubtful if help would have been forthcoming. There was nothing left but to get a firm grip and wait for daylight.

The next two hours were, as may be imagined, rather trying ones. The heavy sea

rolling in and breaking over us at times lifted the little craft bodily, and, throwing her forward a distance of 2 and 3 yards, dashed her upon the rocks—fortunately here fairly level—with a tremendous force, that loosened every hold, and threatened to break her up into innumerable pieces. The deafening roar of the breakers, the blackness of the night, relieved only by the white, seething surf that raged around us, and now and then a brilliant lightning flash, which served also to show a dozen cowering forms firmly clinging to the weather gunwale, and other parts of the deck of the vessel, now thrown well over on her beam ends, all combined to make the situation, in a slight degree, uncomfortable.

I had a striking proof this night of the emotional nature of the black. Two of my crew, men of 20 years of age and upwards, were sobbing aloud like children.

I don't know that I have ever myself looked forward with greater eagerness to daylight, or felt a more sincere pleasure in the sight of *terra firma*, than on that morning when the first dull streaks of dawn revealed the shore within easy accessible distance.

All danger was soon over, but work was now wanted to clear and lighten the wreck, lay out the remaining anchor, &c., and here again the happy, easy-going nature of the black provokingly displayed itself. Those who were the first to cry out when in danger now sat down with a placid grin on their faces, too pleased at their escape to do anything but laugh and joke and recount to each other their feelings and misfortunes, going into fits of laughter over the relation.

Fortunately they were not all thus, and, with the aid of twenty men hired from the nearest village, we made every possible effort to save the little vessel, and finding this impracticable she was then cleared and stripped of everything that was of the least value.

This occupied five days, during which I negotiated the charter of a dhow engaged in wood cutting in Nakala, to carry our whole party and goods saved to Mozambique.

On the 10th I arrived at Mozambique, where I learnt that a cyclone had passed down the coast, striking with greatest force in the neighbourhood of Angoche, and almost utterly destroying the Portuguese settlement of Parapato, where a recently-built Governor's residence and Government offices had been razed to the ground.

The barometer in Mozambique had fallen in twenty-four hours from 30·10 in. to 29·50 in., an unusual depression for these latitudes, and a gale was experienced which wrecked a number of native craft in the harbour.

A dhow, seen at sea off Mokambo, bottom up, had been reported to be that of the English Consul, and a little surprise was therefore felt by some at my return.

From the course the cyclone seems to have taken, it is probable that its outer edge passed over Mozambique.

(Signed) H. E. O'NEILL.

No. 34.

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

My Lord,

Mozambique, February 13, 1883.

IT is with great regret I have to report the total loss by wreck of the coasting craft attached to this Consulate on the night of the 1st instant, upon the southern shore of Fernão Veloso Bay.

The details of the accident I have briefly described in the Inclosure of my despatch of the 12th.

I cannot, my Lord, blame any one for the occurrence. It certainly could not have occurred with any craft properly equipped for coasting in these waters.

The anchorage was in every respect one that would have been picked up by a man-of-war's boat, or any small European vessel.

The accident was solely due to the fact, that cables of coir rope (two out of three cables carried were of rope) took the place of what should have been chain. Those were not even fitted with ground chains, and consequently, they were cut through like paper when in contact with the coral rock.

Every possible effort was made to save the craft, both before and after she struck. She had, however, been so knocked about and strained that it was impossible to float her. The false keel and forefoot were in great part gone, several ribs broken, half the rudder gone, and three large holes knocked in the bottom.

The following articles have been saved from the wreck:—1 chain cable (about 50 fathoms); 1 complete suit of sails; 1 wheel (for rudder); 1 rope cable (new); some of the standing and running rigging, and about a dozen blocks; 1 awning.

These are now stored in the godowns of the Consulate, and I shall await orders before disposing of them on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

For the masts and iron to be obtained from the shell of the wreck, and for the small additional sum of 25 rupees, I was able to charter a dhow to convey all my party, consisting of 16 persons, the stores saved, and my personal effects, to Mozambique.

The stores saved will probably realize, when sold by auction, about 20*l.*, and as the original cost of the vessel was under 150*l.* the pecuniary loss to Her Majesty's Government will be insignificant.

Nevertheless, I must repeat my deep regret at the loss of a means of locomotion on the coast, indispensable to the proper execution of my duties in the furtherance of the Slave Trade suppression policy of Her Majesty's Government.

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

No. 35.

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.

No. 36.

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

My Lord,

Mozambique, February 22, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward map of ports Nakala and Kisima-julu omitted in my despatch of the 12th instant.

That of port Nakala is simply a sketch survey, and not a triangulation, as I have said in Inclosure 1 of that despatch.

I have, since writing that, been laid up for some days with sharp fever, the result, doubtless, of the exposure I underwent upon the occasion of my wreck. During this illness the sheets torn from a rough note-book, upon which the angles taken were written, were destroyed through the carelessness of a servant.

The inclosed eye-sketch, however, being a copy of one taken upon the spot, will, I think, be found to be fairly correct.*

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

No. 37.

Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 27, 1883.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th February, I am directed by Earl Granville to authorize you to purchase a new boat for the use of Her Majesty's Consulate at a total cost not exceeding 150*l.*, and to charge the same in your Quarterly Accounts with this Office.

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

No. 38.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received June 13.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, April 30, 1883.

I REGRET to state that I have received the following unsatisfactory intelligence regarding the Slave Trade in the Nyassa district from Dr. Laws, of the Livingstonia Mission, in a letter dated the 8th February last:—

“I am sorry to say the Slave Trade all along the lake seems to be more vigorous just now than I have known it to be for a long time. A month or two ago at Kota-Kota, while the “Ilala” was in there, a slave dhow was filled with at least 100 slaves for the coast journey. Many of them seem to have been in the wretched condition I need not describe to you. As the “Ilala” came into the lake from the south, a few days ago, Captain Gowans reports to me he saw several Arabs or Swahili with about 500 slaves, whom they were getting ferried across above Mpondas. In this district a caravan from the coast reaching Chitesis on the east side crossed here, and we soon had a woman in our kitchen seeking refuge from the clutches of these rascals. Of course, I could only ask her to flee to some other quarter for safety. During the past year nearly all the tribes along the lake shore have been at war, and a war between Jumbe at Kota-Kota and Makanjira on the west† seems likely soon to take place. The latter has shut up the route to the coast for caravans from Kota-Kota.”

Speaking of the progress of the road in course of construction between the Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, Dr. Laws says—“Mr. Stewart by last letters gets on fairly with his road. The worst part of the cutting up to the hills is done, and he expects to be able to take over the Lake Tanganyika steamer this year. He has had no more native troubles.”

The shutting up of the caravan route from Kota-Kota to the coast probably means only that the communications of Jumbe are cut off with Zanzibar territory. If this be the case the slaves spoken of will be carried down to some point on the coast in the Province of Mozambique.

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

* Sent to Royal Geographical Society.

† East (?).—H. E. O'N.

No. 39.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received June 13.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, May 12, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that the epidemic of small-pox, which for the past six months has existed upon the Island of Mozambique, has now passed away, and that the medical authorities of the place are now granting clean bills of health.

As there are no means of gaining statistics, it is quite impossible for me to give any definite idea of its ravages throughout the Makua country between the Rovuma and Zambezi rivers, where it has raged for more than twelve months past.

It would, however, I think, be well within the mark to say that it has carried off not less than 20,000 souls.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 40.

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

My Lord,

Mozambique, June 5, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, your Lordship's Office despatch of the 31st January last, granting me six months' full pay leave to undertake a journey into the interior south and east of the Nyassa.

As I have not received from your Lordship any intimation that it is necessary or advisable for me to change my plans, I propose to leave Mozambique in a few days to carry out this journey.

The unfortunate state of affairs upon the Chiré and unsettled state of the adjacent country makes it, however, extremely unadvisable for me to attempt the route I laid down in my letters to your Lordship and to the Royal Geographical Society of the 22nd November last. Indeed, it is extremely doubtful if it would be practicable for me to do so.

I therefore judge it best to change entirely my point of departure from the coast, and shall endeavour to leave abreast of the Island of Mozambique, pushing into the interior by a different route to that taken by me in August 1881. I hope, by this road, to reach Lake Shirwa, and carry out an examination of the country to the eastward of that lake.

I therefore beg to report that I am leaving for the interior on the 9th instant, from which date I beg your Lordship will permit my leave of absence to be counted.

In compliance with your Lordship's instructions, I have granted an order as Acting British Consul to Mr. William Philippi, of this town.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 41.

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

My Lord,

Mozambique, June 6, 1883.

BY last mail I received from the Hydrographic Office a chart of a portion of the East African coast, Sheet 5, "corrected to 1882." In this I find the harbour of Nakala has been inserted as roughly sketched by me in Inclosure 2 of my despatch of the 3rd July, 1880.

As during the journey reported in that despatch I was completely unprovided with instruments, and had no time to attempt any survey of the harbour, I pretended to do no more than to give some idea of its general outline; and, in order to show this, I only sketched the harbour in with dotted lines (Blue Book, "Slave Trade," for 1881).

In the plan, however, sent by me to your Lordship on the 22nd February last, I have given a sketch survey of this harbour and that of Kisima-julu, which, I believe, will be found to be fairly correct.

I therefore respectfully beg that your Lordship will permit this plan to be sent to the Hydrographic Office. I would also beg that it may be sent to the Royal Geographical Society.

I have to-day been informed, upon the best authority, that the Portuguese gun-boat is shortly to be dispatched to explore and survey these two harbours, and to report upon the advantages those of Fernão Veloso and Nakala offer for colonization.

I believe I may justly claim that I was the first to bring to light the magnificent harbours of Nakala and Kisima-julu; and although I do not pretend that this is a fact of any great geographical importance, I am naturally desirous that there shall be no question as to the priority of the exploration and report when—as I hope will be the case before many years are past—the colonization of this point is attempted.

For these reasons I humbly beg that your Lordship will permit the plan forwarded by me to be sent to the Hydrographic Office and Royal Geographical Society.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 42.

Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 3, 1883.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 6th June, I am directed by Earl Granville to inform you that he learns from the Royal Geographical Society, to whom your plan of Nakala Harbour was sent, that it has been forwarded to the Hydrographical Department.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Havana.*

No. 43.

Acting Consul-General Crowe to Earl Granville.—(Received August 27.)

My Lord,

Havana, August 11, 1883.

CONSUL-GENERAL CROWE instructed me to forward to your Lordship the inclosed translation of the leader of a recent number of the "Diario de la Marina," the chief newspaper of this city and organ of the Government.

His object was to show your Lordship the satisfaction the publication of his Report on Slavery in Cuba had given the Spaniards.

The result has been to increase the friendly consideration shown to him by the Cuban Government, and to strengthen his influence for good in protecting British interests in this island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. P. CROWE.

 Inclosure in No. 43.

Extract from the "Diario de la Marina" of July 20, 1883.

(Translation.)

A WITNESS ON THE SPOT.—While one of the foreign writers, for whom the "Triunfo" has such sympathy because they attack the Spanish Government of Cuba, basing their attacks not on deeds witnessed by themselves, but on more or less fantastical data supplied to them, recently stated that the "Patronato" was merely a continuation of slavery, and that the patrons continued using the most severe punishments as in the saddest days of slavery, while these and other no less partial assertions were being inserted in the "Revue Scientifique" by a writer whose indisputable geographical and statistical mistakes we brought to light, much to the annoyance of the "Triunfo"—another foreigner, who is amongst us in an official character, being a true representative of his country, and whose personal qualities have secured for him the sincerest estimation of all classes of society, has addressed to his Government, in the language of an impartial and straightforward man, a report on the situation of Cuba, whose opinions, made from his own observations on the spot, notably contrast with what the writer in the "Revue Scientifique" has published.

This worthy foreigner—be it known—is Mr. Crowe, the Consul-General of the United Kingdom in this island, and the leading papers of Great Britain have taken up his Report, which is already a Parliamentary document. How is it that the "Triunfo," who with such persistency reproduces whatever is opposed to the Spanish administration in Cuba, and who always sides with those persons who here and in Madrid wish to make believe that slavery still exists amongst us, just as before the promulgation of the Law of "Patronato;" how is it, we say, that the newspaper which backs all the spicy tales brought forth in some Court restaurant, together with the "brethren of the coloured race" ("protagonistas de color"), has not, with that impartiality of which it makes such boast, reproduced Mr. Crowe's opinion regarding the carrying out of this law; an opinion given without the least pressure, with no other object than to tell the truth to his Government, which is the most interested in the abolition of slavery.

The motive of this proceeding is obvious. The "Triunfo" has for some time passed altered its tactics with regard to this matter, being fully convinced that its doctrinal sermons did not create the least impression on the majority of the inhabitants here; it had recourse to the commodious system of describing in the darkest hues possible all that has been, is being, and will be done by the Government of the nation with regard to Cuba; not because this is likely to bring many proselytes, but because it can thus give vent to its bad humour, caused by frequent deceptions, besides which its sinister words might by chance bear fruit in some pusillanimous person's mind.

But let us now see what Mr. Crowe's opinion is respecting the Law of "Patronato,"

for which reason we translate the extract of this part of his Report, published by the London "Globe" of the 22nd June last :—

"Consul-General Crowe is of opinion that, although the definite abolition of slavery will not be realized before 1885, it will, however, practically cease to exist before the end of 1885.

"The English representative is convinced of the fact that the authorities are at present frankly and fairly enforcing the Emancipation Law, in further proof of which he states that in 1880 more than 6,000 negroes were freed, in the following year more than 10,000, and during the first 8 months of 1882 no less than 11,440. On the other hand, of this total of 28,000 negroes about 950 were compulsorily liberated by the Captain-General, owing to infractions of the law by their owners.

"From the Report recently made by the English Representative, and which now is a Parliamentary paper, it is clearly apparent that all abuses committed by the owners are severely denounced, and serve not only out of alleged humanitarian motives in order to obtain the emancipation of the slave, but also as a pretext for political ends. The Autonomists and those who generally are opposed to the Spanish dominion find in these abuses a fertile source for attacks against the Government, and therefore do not lose any opportunity of giving them publicity. And it is not only the cases of real ill-treatment which they make use of with the object of provoking an agitation against the slave-owners, and deprive them lawfully of their property; cases have occurred in which the bruises or contusions were cleverly simulated by means of vegetable juices rubbed into the skin of the slave, and as the Tribunals accept bruises as sufficient evidence of ill-treatment, this trick has been sufficient for the slave whose skin had thus been discoloured to obtain his liberty, and unjustifiable hatred has fallen on his owner. The number of slaves freed in the last months of last year will probably have exceeded 5,000, besides the 11,440 already mentioned, making a total for that year of about 17,000; and the inclination to liberate the slaves is continually becoming more general in the island."

Our notes with regard to the liberation of "patrocinados" agree with those of the British Consul-General in this island up to the date of his Report, and we think we need only mention one important fact, that nearly half of the "patrocinados" who have received their liberty have obtained it on a private agreement between themselves and their owners.

Some of the assertions contained in the "Globe" article, which we have translated, must be very unpleasant to the "Triunfo" and its friends, but it is not in vain that one generally says, that truths are bitter.

No. 44.

Consul-General Crowe to Earl Granville.—(Received December 3.)

My Lord,

Havana, November 17, 1883.

REFERRING to recent despatches which I have had the honour to address to your Lordship on the subject of slave emancipation in Cuba, I have to-day to report that a Royal Decree relating to it has just appeared in the official "Havana Gazette" of the 11th instant.

The Decree is an important one, and confirms my previous statements as to the *bond fide* manner in which the Spanish Government are giving effect to the Liberation Laws.

The gist of it is, that it abolishes all previous legal enactments in opposition to it; denies the right of owners to claim State compensation for loss of slave services; acknowledges the sacredness of family ties; and affirms the right of parents, on obtaining their own freedom, to claim also that of their offspring when under 20, born in or out of wedlock.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. DE C. CROWE.

No. 45.

Consul-General Crowe to Earl Granville.—(Received December 17.)

My Lord,

Havana, December 1, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship of the 17th ultimo on slave emancipation, I have to-day the honour to report that another Royal Decree has just appeared in the "Havana Official Gazette" of the 30th ultimo.

This Decree forbids the use of stocks and fetters, and abolishes all corporal punishment for slaves, substituting in lieu thereof imprisonment and fines, or, rather, reduction of wages.

Owners are not likely, however, to expose themselves to the loss of services imprisonment and depreciation of working force would entail, and, whenever admissible, the penalty of fines will be demanded.

This is, doubtless, a step in a humanitarian sense, but it is a question if the slave himself is well served by it.

His savings are for the most part accumulated with a view to obtain freedom before the legal term, and reduction of them means a prolongation of servitude.

The former Decree ordered that all doubts concerning the application of the Abolition Laws shall always be resolved in the sense most favourable to the slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. DE C. CROWE.

No. 46.

Consul-General Crowe to Earl Granville.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Havana, December 13, 1883.

IN continuation of my recent despatches on slave emancipation in Cuba, I am able to-day to give your Lordship some information concerning the number of slaves, or "patrocinados," as they are now called, still in servitude in this island.

In the absence of any recent or reliable statistics, the number had been variously reported, and frequently exaggerated for party purposes, the actual figure, however, being generally believed to be about 200,000.

The Government have recently caused a slave census to be taken in the six provinces of the island, and the result shows the number to be under 100,000, distributed as follows :—

Provinces.	No. of Patrocinados.
Pinar del Rio	13,885
Habana	18,427
Matanzas	38,620
Santa Clara	23,260
Puerto Principe	246
Santiago de Cuba	5,128
Total	99,566

According to official data, the number of slaves in the year 1868 was 385,355; if from this is deducted those still in servitude, or 99,566, there remains 285,785 as the number of coloured persons freed between February 1868 and November 1883.

This is, under any circumstances, a large number, and proves my previous statements, that the Spanish Government are giving full effect to the law.

These figures do not include the so-called "emancipados," or slaves freed at different times, with the obligation to prove during a given period that they were in regular employment.

Slavery has five more years to run, but at the rapid rate at which "emancipation" has progressed during the last three years and a-half, there can be little doubt that it will have ceased altogether much before the legal term of 1888.

In support of this opinion of the near extinction of slavery, I may mention that the political paper, "La España," published here, and dedicated to the defence of the rights and interests of people of colour, states in its current number that :

"The 'Patronato' is in its agony. In the year 1886 not a single 'patrocinado' will exist. Slavery will have been killed. This we all know," &c., &c.

The "Triunfo," the Autonomist organ, also says in its yesterday's leader that the "Patronato" has but another year to run.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. DE C. CROWE.

TURKEY.

No. 47.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 19, 1883.

I HAVE to request you to endeavour to obtain from the Porte the forms of passport and other papers required for the guidance of Her Majesty's Naval Officers employed under the Convention for the Suppression of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.

Her Majesty's officers are put to great inconvenience for the want of these papers, and Her Majesty's Government must decline to accept the responsibility for any errors on their part which may be caused by the delay of the Porte to issue them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 48.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 21, 1883.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 2nd February last,* I transmit herewith, for your information, an extract from a despatch, with its inclosures, from Mr. Wood, Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi, reporting on the Slave Trade within his Consular district.†

I have to request you to address a communication to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating broadly the facts as given by Mr. Wood, and urging him to take immediate steps for suppressing a Traffic which Her Majesty's Government have good authority for knowing is going on briskly with the connivance of Turkish officials.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 49.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 3, 1883.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 21st ultimo, I addressed a note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, drawing the serious attention of his Highness to the continuance of the Slave Traffic in the Vilayet of Bengazi, and requesting that orders should be sent to the Governor-General to enforce the strict execution of the Slave Trade Convention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

Inclosure in No. 49.

Mr. Wyndham to Aarifi Pasha.

M. le Ministre,

Therapia, June 2, 1883.

I HAVE the honour, in accordance with instructions which I have received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to draw your Highness' very serious attention to the continued and active prosecution of the Slave Trade in the Vilayet of Bengazi. Her Majesty's Government are in possession of information which leaves no doubt that the Traffic in Slaves, in violation of the Convention concluded between the Governments of Her Majesty and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, is being briskly carried on in the above vilayet, not only unrestrained by the provincial autho-

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1883)," No. 109.

† No. 63.

rities, but with their direct connivance in the Trade and their immediate participation in its profits. It would appear that Jalo is the centre of this Traffic, and as long as it is fostered and encouraged by the authorities of that place there is little hope of a diminution in the activity of the Slave Commerce.

I have no doubt that your Highness will share in the desire of Her Majesty's Government, that immediate steps should be taken for a cessation of the Slave Trade, and that your Highness will not hesitate to instruct the Vali of Bengazi to lose no time in suppressing this illicit commerce, and to insure that the provisions of the Convention concluded between England and Turkey to that effect are enforced in every part of his vilayet.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 50.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 18, 1883.*
I APPROVE the note which you addressed to the Porte on the subject of the Traffic in Slaves in Bengazi, of which a copy was inclosed in your despatch of the 3rd instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 51.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 13, 1883.*
WITH reference to the note which you addressed to the Porte on the 2nd June in regard to Slave Trade in Bengazi, of which a copy was inclosed in your despatch of the 3rd June, I transmit herewith a despatch and its inclosure from Mr. Wood, Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi,* on the subject of the general attitude of the local authorities in regard to the Slave Trade, and specially with reference to attempts made by the owners of liberated slaves to regain possession of them.

In the absence of any reply to your above-mentioned note, Her Majesty's Government do not consider it desirable to address a further representation to the Porte on the whole subject, but the action of the person named Abd-el-Kader, who is described by Mr. Wood as the "Slave Crier" and an active promoter of the Trade, is such as to demand exemplary punishment; and I have to request you to address a strong representation to the Porte, urging that this man should be punished, either in the way suggested by Mr. Wood, or in some other equally public and effective manner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 52.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord, *Therapia, September 8, 1883.*
WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note I have addressed to Aarifi Pasha, requesting the expulsion from the Vilayet of Bengazi or the public punishment of Abd-el-Kader, whose proceedings in regard to the Slave Trade are reported in Mr. Wood's despatch, which is returned herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

Inclosure in No. 52.

Mr. Wyndham to Aarifi Pasha.

M. le Ministre,

Therapia, September 8, 1883.

WITH reference to my note dated the 2nd June, calling the serious attention of the Imperial Government to the Slave Trade at Bengazi, I have the honour, in accordance with instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to bring to your Highness' notice the activity displayed by a certain Abdul Kadir in promoting the Slave Traffic at that place.

It appears that on the arrival in the neighbourhood of Bengazi of caravans from Jalo this individual aids in the clandestine introduction of the slaves into the town, and in their distribution among intending purchasers.

The proceedings of Abdul Kadir being, as your Highness is aware, contrary to Article I of the Convention for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade, which begins as follows—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, whilst renewing absolutely the prohibition of the Slave Trade, engages to forbid from henceforward the importation of African slaves into any part of the Ottoman dominion or its dependencies," &c., I am directed by Earl Granville to make representations to the Sublime Porte against the action of the said Abdul Kadir, who is described by Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi as an active promoter of the Slave Trade and a wholesale trafficker in human beings; and I have to strongly urge your Highness to cause this individual either to be expelled from Bengazi, or punished in some other equally public and effective manner.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 53.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 19, 1883.

I APPROVE the terms of the note, copy of which was inclosed in your despatch of the 8th instant, which you have addressed to Aarifi Pasha, requesting the expulsion from the Vilayet of Bengazi or the public punishment of Abdul Kadir, commonly known as the "Slave Crier."

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 54.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, October 3, 1883.

I TRANSMIT herewith an extract from a Report by Captain Garforth, of Her Majesty's ship "Eclipse," on the subject of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea,* and especially at Hodeida, and I have to request your Excellency to call the attention of the Porte to the statements in regard to the large Traffic in Slaves at Hodeida, and to the alleged complicity of the late Governor of that place, and to point out that such a Traffic is in direct violation of the Treaty recently entered into with this country for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 55.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received October 11.)

My Lord,

Therapia, September 28, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 3rd June last, I have the honour to transmit copy of a note I have received from Aarifi Pasha, stating that the reports

* No. 83.

from the Vali of Bengazi in no wise agree with those from Mr. Wood as to the activity displayed in the Slave Traffic.

His Highness at the same time informs me that he has communicated to the Bengazi authorities the note I addressed to him on the 8th instant, a copy of which I forwarded to your Lordship in my despatch of the same date.

I have forwarded a copy of Aarifi Pasha's note to Mr. Wood.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

Inclosure in No. 55.

Aarifi Pasha to Mr. Wyndham.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

Sublime Porte, le 26 Septembre, 1883.

DÈS la réception de la note que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 2 Juin dernier, relativement à la Traite des Nègres, je me suis empressé d'interpeller le Gouverneur-Général du Vilayet de Benghazi à ce sujet.

Les renseignements que son Excellence Mahommed Rachid Pasha vient de nous transmettre ne s'accordent guère avec ce qui a été rapporté à l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique. Il en résulte, en effet, que les autorités Impériales déploient tous leurs efforts pour empêcher la Traite des Nègres. Grâce aux mesures énergiques qu'elles ont prises, non seulement le commerce illicite a cessé de s'effectuer publiquement, mais encore les marchands d'esclaves ont, en quelque sorte, disparu.

Il y a lieu d'ajouter, au surplus, que dans l'espace seulement de ces quatre derniers mois, plus de cinquante esclaves ont obtenu au chef-lieu du vilayet des cartes d'affranchissement.

Néanmoins, j'ai cru devoir communiquer aux mêmes autorités la note subséquente que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser le 8 de ce mois.

Agrécz, &c.
(Signé) A. AARIFI.

(Translation.)

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

Sublime Porte, September 26, 1883.

ON the receipt of the note which you did me the honour to address to me on the 2nd June last, respecting the Slave Trade, I lost no time in calling the attention of the Governor of the Vilayet of Bengazi to the subject.

The information which his Excellency Mahmoud Rachid Pasha has just forwarded to us scarcely agrees with that which has reached Her Majesty's Embassy. The fact, indeed, appears to be that the Imperial authorities are exerting every effort to put a stop to the Slave Trade. Thanks to the energetic measures which they have adopted not only has this illicit Traffic ceased to be carried on openly, but even the slave-dealers have in some sort disappeared.

It may be added, moreover, that even within the space of the last four months more than fifty slaves have obtained manumission certificates at the chief town of the vilayet.

I have, nevertheless, considered it my duty to communicate to those authorities the subsequent note addressed to me by you on the 8th instant.

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

No. 56.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received November 7.)

My Lord,

Therapia, October 29, 1883.

HER Majesty's Consul at Bengazi has furnished me with copies of the despatches of the 22nd September and 2nd October respectively, which he addressed to your Lordship on the subject of the prevalence of Slave Traffic in that vilayet.

As these despatches show that as yet there has been no diminution in the number of slaves shipped from Bengazi to the Levant, I have thought it right to address a further note to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject, in which I have called his Highness' attention to the facts reported by Mr. Wood, and endeavoured to impress upon him the necessity of calling upon the Bengazi authorities to co-operate more openly and efficiently with Her Majesty's Consulate.

To this effect I have strongly recommended Mr. Wood's suggestion, that the authorities in question should be instructed to publish notices warning native merchants against bringing slaves with their caravans to Bengazi, and making known the penalties to which all transgressors of the special Regulations prohibiting Traffic in Slaves are liable; and I have also taken the opportunity of again urging upon his Highness the necessity of at once arresting the notorious Abd-el-Kadir, who is well known to the authorities as an active promoter of the Slave Trade.

I have further called his Highness' attention to Mr. Wood's remarks regarding the inefficiency of the search made on board suspicious vessels touching at Canea by the police of that port, and have requested him to send orders to the Governor-General of Crete to take more effectual means of bringing to light the slaves that are undoubtedly smuggled on board sailing vessels, and even Turkish mail-steamers, bound from Bengazi to the Levant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 57.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 12, 1883.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 29th ultimo, I have to inform you that I approve the purport of the note addressed by your Excellency to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to the undiminished continuance of the Traffic in Slaves between Bengazi and the Levant, as reported in your despatch above mentioned.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 58.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received November 21.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, November 15, 1883.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd ultimo, I again called the attention of the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs to the encouragement given by the local authorities to the Slave Traffic in the Red Sea and at Hodeidah, and I begged his Highness to cause stringent orders to be sent to the Governor-General of the Yemen with a view to its entire suppression.

His Highness informed me, in reply, that in consequence of the representations of Her Majesty's Embassy, the Sublime Porte had already written strongly on the subject to that official, but that, as it appeared from your Lordship's despatch that nothing had been done in the required direction, he would readily cause a still stronger remonstrance to be addressed to his Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 59.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received December 5.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, November 28, 1883.

YOUR Lordship will remember that in his despatches relative to the prevalence of Slave Traffic in the Vilayet of Bengazi, Mr. Wood laid especial stress upon the inefficient search made on board suspicious vessels touching at Canea by the police of that port, which, he said, accounted to a great extent for there being no diminution in the number of slaves that still continue to be imported into the Levant.

I communicated Mr. Wood's complaints on this subject to Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Canea, who, in a despatch which he has addressed to me in reply, fully admits the inefficiency of the Canea police, and suggests, as the only measure likely to put a stop to the transport of slaves through Canea, the employment of a negro acquainted with the Wadai and other negro languages, to accompany the police in their search for

slaves, and interpret for the latter, who would thus have means of making their wishes known to the authorities.

I have communicated Dr. Ortlieb's suggestion to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs, who stated that he saw no objection to such an appointment, and that he would write to the Governor-General of Crete on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 60.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, December 10, 1883.*

I APPROVE the steps adopted by your Excellency, as reported in your despatch of the 28th ultimo, for procuring the appointment of a negro conversant with the Wadai and other negro languages, to accompany the Turkish police in their search for slaves at the port of Canea.

I am to add that a copy of your despatch has been communicated to Mr. Wood.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 61.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January .)

My Lord, *Constantinople, January 5, 1884.*

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the Slave Trade at Bengazi, I have the honour to state that the Porte, in a note dated the 30th December, informs me that most stringent orders have been sent to the authorities of that vilayet to enforce throughout the whole of the district obedience to the Regulations under which the Traffic in Slaves is prohibited; and that the Minister of Marine has directed the Ottoman maritime authorities to prevent the embarkation of slaves from any point on the coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 62.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, January 29, 1884.*

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 5th instant, and I have to request you to inform the Porte that Her Majesty's Government have learned with much satisfaction the nature of the orders which have been sent to the authorities at Bengazi with a view to putting a stop to the Traffic in Slaves which is carried on in that vilayet.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Bengazi*.

No. 63.

Consul Wood to Earl Granville.—(Received May 1.)

(Extract.)

Bengazi, March 14, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th December last,* transmitting, for your Lordship's information, copies of the correspondence which had passed between

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1883)," No. 111.

me and the Vali on the subject of the Slave Traffic in this vilayet, and submitting to your Lordship's approval the steps I had taken to obtain reliable information as to the number of slaves brought this year to Oglá and Jalo, the names of their owners, and the action of the Turkish authorities at those places with regard to slave caravans, I have the honour to inform your Lordship of the recent return of ——— from Jalo, who has put me in possession of the following facts; from which it would appear that Cid Ibrahim Emnaina, the newly-appointed Kaïmakam for Jalo, who had started for his post a few days after the contents of my letter to the Vali,* on the subject of the Slave Traffic, had been communicated to him, had, by spreading hints regarding my probable arrival, or at least that of a Turkish officer to confiscate the slave caravans, raised such a consternation (which he afterwards turned to his advantage) among the inhabitants that they immediately dispatched a couple of messengers mounted on dromedaries to Kufra, fifteen days' journey from Jalo, to stop the advance of the slave caravan then resting there, and two other messengers in pursuit of a caravan then on its way to Wadai, to advise it not to invest in slaves.

——— on reaching Jalo, however, found the minds of the slave merchants so much at ease, the Kaïmakam having by this time given up all fear of seeing me there, that the nature of the gift to be presented to the Turkish officer on his arrival had been publicly decided upon, *i.e.*, five female slaves worth 2,000 fr.

As for the Kaïmakam, he accepted a slave of the value of 1,000 piastres, a present of 2,000 piastres, and he imposed, besides, a tax of 1 fr. per head on all slaves at Jalo.

Affairs having thus settled down to their normal state, messengers were speedily sent to the caravan at Kufra, and also to that on its way to Wadai, to countermand the orders which had been given them.

Shortly before ———'s arrival fifty-seven slaves, belonging to Abdullah Greia† and Mohammed Schiahat Deuma,‡ both natives of Jalo, had already been conveyed, on two different occasions, to Betnaan, two days eastward of Derna, under the care of Amor-el-Tahri Ailet Habeeb, also of Jalo, who received 20 fr. per head for his services as guide.

Five slaves, the property of a merchant who died on the road from Wadai, were placed in the mosque of Jalo, and their value publicly estimated in order to regulate the succession of the deceased.

Fifteen slaves were purchased of a caravan and taken to Zleeten (Tripoli) by a native of that place, called Ahmed-el-Usigh,‡ who has already made three successful journeys to Jalo during the last two years.

Another Tripolitan slave merchant being seized with fear on hearing of my coming at once disposed of his slaves to a certain Shaaran for less than half their value, as follows:—4 slaves at 57 medjidies each, 5 at 40 and some females at 60 medjidies a-piece, and left precipitately for Tripoli, passing through Bengazi.

Most of these slaves have been already brought into the neighbourhoods of Derna and Bengazi, and some of them, I am certain, have even been introduced by night into the latter.

Besides these particulars, ——— has furnished me with a list, which I have the honour to inclose, giving the names of over 70 slave-dealers and proprietors natives of Jalo, and the different numbers of slaves brought by each of them from Wadai, amounting to 680 head.

Allowing that 350 slaves escaped the attention of ——— the number of these unfortunates at Jalo would exceed 1,000, and if it be true that for every slave arriving at Jalo three perish on the road from starvation, thirst, and fatigue, the number originally starting last year from Wadai must have amounted to 3,000.

Your Lordship will perceive by what I have related, and by what I am about to relate, the difficulties I have to contend with in trying to prevent the introduction of slaves into Bengazi.

I have warned the authorities of the arrival of slave caravans in the neighbourhood of this town, but after the flagrant misconduct of the Kaïmakam of Jalo, I have but little hope of any active steps being taken by them; and I regret to say that, even if I succeeded through personal exertions in pouncing upon a house containing newly-arrived slaves, I could hardly count on obtaining the necessary consent to make a domiciliary visit from them, for it would not be the first time (before my arrival however) that they had refused to grant authority for such visits on all sorts of pretexts.

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1883)," Inclosure 1 in No. 111.

† See List.

‡ This man rested his slaves at Zonia Tailmoon, a day's journey from this, whilst he visited Bengazi to procure provisions. The caravan left Tailmoon towards end of February. I have warned Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli.—C. G. W.

In the case of the two boatmen, Shaglouf-el-Ghazar* and Yousouf Djoode, whose punishment I had demanded for having shipped nine male slaves on board the "Chain Bakri," the authorities by their conduct aided and abetted the Slave Traffic, for these boatmen having been called before the Tribunal "de Première Instance," according to the Vali's promise,† and denying that they had taken any part in that affair, were set at liberty without any further reference being made to me, to acquaint me with the decision of the Tribunal, or to request me to prove their guilt. There can be no doubt of the guilt of these two men.

I feel certain, however great the activity displayed in these parts, even were one properly and energetically seconded by the authorities, it would never place a serious check on the slave caravans coming from Wadai, and that any attempt to put an end to the Slave Traffic, to be decisive, must be made at Jalo, the great and only slave centre in Northern Barbary; and I beg most respectfully to point out to your Lordship that this desirable object can only be attained by an European officer, having a Turkish force and its commander under his orders, being stationed at Jalo during the three or four months in which caravans start for Wadai or others are being expected back, although such a measure would, of course, entail a very heavy outlay, as I fear no one able to earn an honourable livelihood elsewhere would be found willing to risk his health in such a place as Jalo for less than 100*l.* a-month, besides travelling expenses.

Inclosure 1 in No. 63.

LIST of the Names of Slave-dealers, and of the Number of Slaves brought by each to Jalo from Wadai.

	Slaves.		Slaves.
Imbareck Ghebeili	5	Shahata-el-Berry	12
Mofteh Uheila	4	Musa Talbia	7
Muhammed and Regeb Merriz	7	Breieck Naffar	7
Muhammed Tembali	5	Muhammed Jegheidi	2
Ueled Gatas	5	Regeb Ueled Muhammed Shicuri	5
Omor and Otman Smain	5	Muhammed Shinneckia	70
Hmed Nimri	4	Abdallah Ghreia	28
Muhammed Ueled Otman Mil Halaief	9	Braim Darraj Oglj	2
Halifa Ueled Zeghrira	3	Hemmi Ziheim Oglj	7
Suleiman Ueled Musa	3	Ait-el-Hiani	25
Habib-ben-Sueilem	10	Haj Braim Arrush and brother	8
Breieck Eddabbi	7	Abdelhaleed and Atia	10
Breieck-el-Mehdi	6	Muhammed-el-Ureidi	7
Sehib-el-Mehdi	7	Junes Ueled Abdallah Jueili	7
Heita Scihebi	7	Atia and Shiahat	9
Hmed Ghilida	4	Blata Min-el-Aelga	11
Abdallah Breieck	3	Abdennebi Shiaat Deuma and Co.	25
Hamza Breieck	5	Fritis Brothers	95
Isa Hana	38	Sheick Omor Deheiri	25
Abjallah Lureidi and Mabruck	10	Sheick Leben	15
Muhammed Otman Ureidi	8	Sheick Omor Seid	7
Hammuda Saghda	12	Ghirzeila Brothers	30
Imbareck Ghebeili	5	Ali Ghreid	2
Mofteh Uheila	3	Halil Tahar Jueili	25
Junes Jueili	18		
Hadj Abderrahman Boojdeira	30		
Hamza Geheimi	16	Total	680

Inclosure 2 in No. 63.

Consul Wood to Muharrem Effendi.

M. le Gérant,

Benghazi, le 14 Mars, 1883.

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le moment est venu où les caravanes d'esclaves venant de Jalo et Ogla arrivent‡ dans les environs de Benghazi, et de vous prier par conséquent de vouloir bien prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour que les règlements établis par les Traités entre la Grande-Bretagne et l'Empire Ottoman au sujet de ce trafic soient respectés.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) CECIL G. WOOD.

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1883)," Inclosure 1 in No. 111.

† Ibid., Inclosure 2 in No. 111.

‡ Plusieurs sont déjà entrées en ville.

(Translation.)

M. le Gérant,

Bengazi, March 14, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the fact that the moment has come when the slave-caravans from Jalo and Ogla arrive in the vicinity of Bengazi,* and I therefore beg that you will take the necessary measures in order that the Regulations established by Treaty between Great Britain and the Porte on this subject may be respected.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

No. 64.

Mr. Lister to Consul Wood.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, May 22, 1883.

WITH reference to your interesting despatch of the 14th March on the Slave Traffic in the Vilayet of Bengazi, I am directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you that he has instructed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople to state to the Porte that Her Majesty's Government learn, on good authority, that the Slave Trade is being actively carried on in the vilayet with the connivance of the authorities, and to urge that steps should be taken to put a stop to it.

No. 65.

Consul Wood to Earl Granville.—(Received June 30.)

My Lord,

Bengazi, June 10, 1883.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 8th January,† I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the copies of the correspondence which has passed between me and Muharrem Effendi on the subject of the seizure of emancipated slaves by their late owners in the public thoroughfares of this town, and also to bring under your Lordship's notice the general conduct of our local authorities in the matter of the slave question in this vilayet.

My first communication relates to the capture of a female slave of the name of Howa by her late owner, a certain Hmeïd Jedeïd, of Jalo, who, having recognized the unfortunate woman whilst on a visit to Bengazi, notwithstanding the six years which had elapsed since she had been taken from him, laid in wait for her, with some companions, amongst whom a townsman called Uled Ramadan, and having succeeded in laying hands upon her on the outskirts of the town carried her off to his tents.

On this occurrence being reported to me by the woman's husband, I sent him, in company with the Cavass of this Consulate, to lay his complaint before the authorities, who, as usual, promised to look into the matter and to take all necessary steps.

Knowing from experience the emptiness of such promises, I decided to take other measures, and succeeded in inculcating such fear in the mind of Uled Ramadan, of the punishment which awaited him for the part he had taken in the capture of an emancipated slave, that he immediately took horse in search of Hmeïd Jedeïd, who, being unwilling to proceed to the extremes threatened by Uled Ramadan,‡ gave up the woman, whom, on her arrival at this Consulate, I consigned to her husband, and then addressed the above-mentioned letter to the authorities, acquainting them with the success of the steps I had taken, and demanding the punishment of Hmeïd Jedeïd, Uled Ramadan, and their accomplices.

Although by the wording of the Gérant's reply one would be led to infer that Howa's rescue from her captor and restitution to her husband had been brought about solely through the exertions of the police, they were either ignorant of what had taken place until I had warned them verbally, or, being aware of the facts, culpable of looking on passively whilst I took the measures I have just had the honour to relate, nor have they since taken any further steps.

In my letter of the 31st May I brought to the notice of the authorities the treatment received by an aged slave, called Jama, whose emancipation I had obtained

* Several have already entered the town.

† See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1883)," No. 112.

‡ Uled Ramadan belongs to a numerous clan, bound by custom to take up his quarrel whilst Hmeïd Jedeïd found himself away from his friends and relatives.—C. G. W.

in April, at the hands of a certain Mohammed-el-Fergiani, the nephew of his former owner.

From Jama's declaration, it follows that he was suddenly set upon on the night of the 29th ultimo by several individuals, amongst whom he only succeeded in recognizing the said Mohammed-el-Fergiani, severely beaten, gagged, and carried off to the "Birka," a place twenty minutes ride from this, where he was left in an inclosure belonging to Mohammed-el-Fergiani's uncle.

Shortly after the departure of his assailants, Jama, taking courage, fled over the wall of the inclosure and returned to town, where, being found straying by the police, he was taken to the Castle. On the next day the authorities, having heard his complaint, promised to inquire into the matter, set him free, but omitted to replace his emancipation paper, which had been torn to pieces by his assailants.

Although in my letter I urged the punishment of Mohammed-el-Fergiani and his companions, and requested also a new document be given to Jama, I have received no reply, nor have the authorities, save calling Mohammed-el-Fergiani before them and dismissing him on his denying any knowledge of the affair, taken any steps.

Having had occasion to remonstrate with the authorities on the 18th March, on account of the seizure of the ex-slaves Saad and Abderrahman, and another attempt being just now reported to me, this is the fifth time since the middle of that month that natives have endeavoured to regain possession of their liberated slaves by violence.

The slaves Saad and Abderrahman were fallen upon in the market-place and in full daylight, the former by his late owner, Daud Bohliel, aided by his friends and relatives, and the latter by a certain Abdel Jeleel Boogie,* a friend of his former owner, Abderasak.

The authorities on my representations succeeded in seizing one of the miscreants who was set at liberty, however, after three days' incarceration,† a most inadequate punishment.

The above facts will go far to show, not only the feelings of the natives of this vilayet, who persist in thinking that the loss of their rights over an emancipated slave depends solely on the length of time he can succeed in evading their clutches, but will also further prove the meagreness of the efforts made by the local authorities in all matters regarding slaves, by which such a belief is allowed to linger in their minds.

That the loudly-expressed sentiments, and even the action of members of the local government with regard to slaves, give a bad example, the following facts will amply prove :—

On the occasion of my requesting a new emancipation paper for the unfortunate Jama, the Defterdar, who happened to be present when the Cavass of this Consulate conveyed my message, expressed himself as follows :—"Allah! Allah!" said he, "what a fuss you are making for nothing. What does it matter, when once we have signed and delivered their emancipation papers, what becomes of the slaves, or whether they are re-captured or not by their late owners." Such language is reported at once about the town, and, of course, does not tend to discourage the commission of such acts as I have just brought to your Lordship's notice.

It having come to my knowledge that our Cadi, of whom it is publicly stated that he adds to his gains by occasionally shipping a few slaves by the steamers of the "Mahsoussé" Company, whenever an opportunity occurs enabling him to pass them off as the free servants of any of his friends who may be returning to Constantinople, intended taking advantage of the approaching departure of his brother-in-law, and of the family of the ex-Defterdar,‡ to send half-a-dozen slaves or so, I addressed a note to Her Majesty's Consul at Canea, advising him of the probable presence of these slaves on board the Turkish steam-ship "Kaiserieh," whilst, on the other hand, although despairing of any aid from them, I communicated, without mentioning any names, the facts which had come to my knowledge to the local authorities.

From Mr. Sandwith's reply, it will be seen that the packet in which my letter was inclosed was not delivered at Canea, but at another port in Crete, thus reaching its destination too late to allow of Mr. Sandwith co-operating with the Vali in order to liberate the four female slaves who were found on board by the police sent by his Excellency, who had evidently received information from another quarter, with their papers in good order.

Were the forgetfulness of the Captain of the Turkish mail-steamer to land the mail

* This man received 12 medjidies as a present from Abd-el-Kasak for this service.—C. G. W.

† Besides the fact that incarceration is not dishonourable, the Arabs holding that "prison was made for men," the neighbours and friends of the prisoner vie with each other in providing him with hearty meals, &c., such as he has never before perhaps been accustomed to.—C. G. W.

‡ Hadj Fatih Effendi.

bag in which my letter was inclosed quite unintentional it would be a curious coincidence, equalled only by the ingenuity of the Gérant's reply to my communication on the same subject, wherein he states that, having received my letter whilst visiting on board the "Kaiserieh," he had proceeded to examine the papers of the six slaves, and found them in order, this showing that he, whose signature as *locum tenens* of the Vali to emancipation documents is necessary, ignored the issue of such papers, or the purpose for which they were required, but must have made up for his past ignorance by there and then affixing his seal to them, in order to please or save his friend the Cadi.

This would account for the papers of the four slaves being found in order at Canea: what has become of the other two slaves mentioned by the Gérant I am not in a position to say.

With reference to that part of Mr. Sandwith's despatch, where it is said that the slaves, "on being questioned, expressed their willingness to accompany their masters," it is my humble opinion that such affirmations should be accepted with the greatest caution, as these unfortunate beings are taught their lesson beforehand, and threats are even used to induce them to repeat it carefully when questioned.

Besides the difficulties thrown in my way by the apathy, not to use a stronger expression, of the local authorities in all matters regarding slaves, I have the honour to call your Lordship's attention to the fact of my efforts to lessen the introduction and sale of slaves in this part of the vilayet being hampered and even counterbalanced by the activity displayed by a certain Abd-el-Kader, commonly called the "Slave Crier," who for years past has gained a lucrative living by forwarding the private sale of slaves, but who, I have very good reason to know, intervenes on the arrival, in the neighbourhood of Bengazi, of caravans from Jalo, to aid in the clandestine introduction of the slaves they bring into the town, and their repartition among intending purchasers, assuming, on such occasions, the character of a wholesale trafficker in human beings.

The gain is great, and the risk of punishment, under the existing state of affairs, reduced to a minimum, as will be proved by his having, together with an accomplice, escaped the punishment I had, on one occasion, demanded, on being convinced of his having offered a young slave* for sale in the market-place, by denying the truth of my representations.

Were the exile of this man to be insisted upon, and were the local authorities to be obliged to affix notices in conspicuous parts of the town, the fact of their not having, of their own accord, taken such a measure, after all my complaints regarding the treatment, &c., of slaves, being a further proof of their feeble action in the matter, to the effect that all who attempted to regain possession by violence of emancipated slaves, and all who aided and abetted such attempts, would be severely punished in conformity with the Regulations of the Special Treaties between Great Britain and Turkey on the subject of the Slave Traffic, it would, in my humble opinion, by showing the determination of Her Majesty's Government to enforce the strict observation of the said Regulations, deal a heavy blow to the inhuman Traffic existing in this vilayet, notwithstanding the instructions given to the Turkish officials here by the Sublime Porte, and, therefore, greatly facilitate, in the future, my efforts to lessen it and to mitigate the misery arising from it, both with the authorities and with the natives.

If, on the other hand, strong measures are not speedily taken, there is no saying to what lengths the now stealthy traffickers in, and the vindictiveness of the former owners of, slaves, encouraged by immunity from punishment, may go. The natives of this vilayet being as cruel to their slaves as they are cringing, in their turn, to their masters (the Turks), the treatment endured by the unfortunates who had fallen back into the power of their former owners was of the most brutal kind, all the harder to bear after their brief experience of liberty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

P.S.—The ease and impunity with which natives have seized emancipated slaves has created a panic among the latter, and the neighbouring streets are thronged by the twenty-five or more slaves, whose emancipation I have had the good fortune to obtain since my arrival here, ready to fly for refuge to this Consulate on the appearance of their late owners.

C. G. W.

* This lad had been stolen in December last from the wife of Mohammed Effendi, Kaïmakam of Jalo, by her brother-in-law, Suleiman Effendi, and handed over to Abdel Kader to sell. The wife of the Kaïmakam was the first to bring this affair to my knowledge, and her story was afterwards confirmed by the slave, who managed to escape, whilst being paraded about, to this Consulate.—C. G. W.

Inclosure 1 in No. 65.

Consul Wood to Muharrem Effendi.

M. le Gérant,

Benghazi, le 30 Mai, 1883.

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que vers le milieu du mois courant une ex-esclave du nom de Howa, qui avait été enlevée par l'autorité il y a six ans, de son propriétaire, un certain Hmeïd, de Jalo, et du triste sort qui l'attendait, avait été saisie pendant qu'elle était hors de la ville par ce dernier qui, avec d'autres Arabes, la guettait pour ce, et qui l'emporta avec lui à son campement.

Cette affaire m'ayant été rapporté dernièrement par le mari de cette malheureuse j'ai envoyé le cavass de ce Consulat avec lui devant l'autorité pour qu'il porte plainte contre les abducteurs de sa femme.

Il paraît que le cavass ne vit que Osman Aga, le sous-chef des zaptiés, qui lui promit de faire les recherches nécessaires pour arrêter Hmeïd Jedeïd et ses compagnons, et pour reprendre l'ex-esclave Howa.

Quoique cette femme est maintenant en ville, où elle a été rapporté par le nommé Uled Ramadan Boo Sheiha, un de ceux qui étaient présents à son enlèvement, de peur des conséquences de son acte, je prie l'autorité de vouloir bien donner les ordres nécessaires pour faire arrêter et punir le susmentionné Hmeïd Jedeïd et ses compagnons, afin de mettre fin à ces contraventions à main armée pas les indigènes, aux Règlements qu'il est de notre devoir de faire respecter, puisqu'ils sont dictés autant par les sentiments de l'humanité qu'établis par des Traités entre nos Gouvernements respectifs.

L'on dit que Hmeïd el Jedeïd et Uled Ramadan ont pris la fuite.

Agréé, &c.

(Signé) CECIL G. WOOD.

(Translation.)

M. le Gérant,

Bengazi, May 30, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your knowledge the fact that towards the middle of the present month a female ex-slave of the name of Howa, who had been rescued by the authorities six years ago from her owner, one Hmeïd of Jalo, and from the wretched fate in store for her, was seized when outside the town by her late proprietor, who had been lying in wait for her with some other Arabs for this purpose, and carried off by him to his tents.

This case having been latterly reported to me by the unfortunate woman's husband, I sent the cavass of the Consulate with him to the authorities, that he might lay his complaint against his wife's abductors.

It appears that the cavass only saw Osman Aga, the Sub-Inspector of Zaptiehs, who promised to make the necessary investigations with a view to the arrest of Hmeïd Jedeïd and the recovery of the ex-slave Howa.

Although this woman is now in the town, to which she has been brought back by the man named Uled Ramadan Boo Sheiha, one of those present at the abduction, from fear of the consequences of his act, I have to request that the authorities will issue the necessary orders for the arrest and punishment of the above-mentioned Hmeïd Jedeïd and his companions, in order to put a stop to these infractions on the part of armed natives of the Regulations which it is our duty to see respected, inasmuch as they are equally dictated by sentiments of humanity and established by Treaties between our respective Governments.

It is asserted that Hmeïd-el-Jedeïd and Uled Ramadan have taken to flight.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 65.

Consul Wood to Muharrem Effendi,

M. le Gérant,

Benghazi, le 31 Mai, 1883.

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance un nouveau attentat contre un vieil ex-esclave noir nommé Jama, à qui l'autorité avait relâché, à ma demande, le 23 Avril passé, les papiers d'émancipation.

De la plainte de ce malheureux il ressort que la nuit du 29 courant il a été assailli par plusieurs indigènes, dont il n'a pu reconnaître, dans sa frayeur, qu'un seul, nommé Mohammed Weld-el-Fargiani Nabbous. Malgré ses efforts le nombre de ses assaillants l'a

emporté sur lui et il fut bâillonné, afin que ses cris ne fussent entendus, et conduit par eux au jardin de Medy Nabbous, à la Berka, où ils le laissèrent plus mort que vif de frayeur et des coups qu'ils lui avaient assenés.

Après le départ de ses assaillants Jama s'est échappé par dessus la muraille du jardin et se réfugia en ville, où il a été trouvé par des zaptiés, qui le conduisirent au château.

Le lendemain, le 30 courant, l'autorité ayant pris connaissance de sa plainte, l'a remis en liberté en promettant de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour punir les auteurs du méfait susmentionné.

Je viens vous prier, M. le Gérant, de vouloir bien, en premier lieu, remettre à ce malheureux un nouveau papier d'émancipation, le premier lui ayant été arraché et déchiré, et de faire activer, en second lieu, les recherches contre le dit Mohammed Weld-el-Fargiani Nabbous et ses compagnons, afin qu'ils se gardent bien à l'avenir de mépriser des Règlements établis par des Traités spéciaux entre la Grande-Bretagne et l'Empire Ottoman.

Veillez, &c.
(Signé) CECIL G. WOOD.

P.S.—Je serai très reconnaissant si vous auriez la bonté de me faire connaître ce qui a été fait par rapport aux deux indigènes qui avaient saisis les esclaves émancipés, Saad et Abderrahman, comme il était porté à votre connaissance par ma lettre du 18 Mars, 1883.

C. G. W.

(Translation.)

M. le Gérant,

Bengazi, May 31, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your knowledge a fresh outrage committed against an old negro ex-slave, named Jama, to whom the authorities had delivered, at my request, manumission papers on the 23rd April last.

It appears from the victim's complaint that on the night of the 29th instant he was assaulted by a number of natives, of whom in his terror he was only able to recognize one individual, named Mahommed Weld-el-Fargiani Nabbous. In spite of every effort he was overpowered by the number of his assailants, and gagged to prevent his cries being heard, and carried off to the garden of Medy Nabbous, at La Berka, where they left him more dead than alive, partly from terror, partly from the blows they had dealt him.

After his assailants had departed Jama escaped over the wall of the garden and took refuge in the town, where he was discovered by the zaptiehs, who took him to the castle.

On the following day, the 30th instant, the authorities, having taken note of his complaint, set him at liberty, promising to take the necessary steps to bring the authors of this outrage to justice.

I have therefore to request you, M. le Gérant, in the first place to furnish Jama with a fresh manumission paper, his original one having been taken from him and torn, and in the second place to set on foot the necessary measures against Mahommed Weld-el-Fargiani Nabbous and his companions to prevent their disregarding for the future the Regulations on the subject established by special Treaties between Great Britain and the Porte.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

P.S.—I shall be very much obliged if you would let me know what has been done in regard to the case of the natives who seized the liberated slaves Saad and Abderrahman, the facts of which I brought to your knowledge by my letter of the 18th March, 1883.

C. G. W.

Inclosure 3 in No. 65.

Muharrem Effendi to Consul Wood.

M. le Consul,

Benghazi, le 22 Avril (4 Mai), 1883.

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que d'après la réception de votre lettre datée du 30 Mai, 1883, relative à une question d'esclave que, après avoir été transmise à la Direction de la Police on a compris selon le Rapport par écrit reçu

d'elle, que l'esclave noire émancipée, nommée Howa, a été restituée à son mari après avoir été trouvée, et outre cela encore on continue à faire des recherches nécessaires pour trouver ceux qui l'ont emmené dans leur tente. Il est très naturel qu'à leur arrestation la manière d'agir légale leur sera appliquée d'une manière exemplaire.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) MUHARREM.

(Translation.)

M. le Consul,

Bengazi, April 22 (May 4), 1883.

I BEG to inform you that, on receipt of your letter of the 30th May, 1883, relative to the case of a slave named Howa, the matter was referred to the police, from whose report it appears that this emancipated negress slave was, after being found, restored to her husband. The police, moreover, are still engaged in the necessary inquiries with a view to discover the persons who carried her off to their tent. On their arrest the provisions of the law will, of course, be put in force against them in an exemplary manner,

I have, &c.

(Signed) MUHARREM.

Inclosure 4 in No. 65.

Consul Wood to Muharrem Effendi.

M. le Gérant,

Benghazi, le 18 Mars, 1883.

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que les deux ex-esclaves, Saad et Abderrahman, auxquels vous aviez donné des papiers d'émancipation selon la demande que j'avais fait, ont été saisi en plein "Sook" par leurs anciens maîtres, qui les ont enfermés chez le Crieur Publique, Abdelgader, et j'ai à vous inviter de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour faire sortir ces dits esclaves de la maison d'Abdelgader et que vous fassiez punir les Arabes coupables d'une telle infraction aux Traités au sujet des esclaves, ainsi que le Crieur Publique, Abdelgader.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) CECIL G. WOOD.

(Translation.)

M. le Gérant,

Bengazi, March 18, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the two ex-slaves Saad and Abderrahman, to whom at my request you furnished manumission papers, have been seized in the public bazaar by their late masters, who shut them up in the house of the Public Crier, Abdelgader, and I have to request that you will take the necessary steps for the release of the slaves in question from Abdelgader's house, and that you will have the Arabs punished who were guilty of so gross an infringement of the Treaties relative to slaves, as well as Abdelgader, the Public Crier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

Inclosure 5 in No. 65.

Consul Wood to Consul Sandwith.

Sir,

Benghazi, May 1, 1883.

I HAVE to inform you that six slaves belonging to the nephew of our Cadi, to the ex-Defterdar and his son, are to be shipped on board the Ottoman steam-ship "Kaiserieh," starting this day for Crete.

The Cadi and others signed a "Mazbata," declaring these slaves to be free-men, which declaration I have reason to know is false, these slaves being for the Stamboul market.

I inform you of this, in order that you may cause the necessary steps to be taken to have them confiscated by the authorities in Crete on their arrival there. I shall not be able to do anything in their favour here, our present authorities, in the absence of the Governor-General, aiding and abetting the Slave Traffic. Of course, these unfortunates have received instructions as to the replies they have to make when interrogated, and fearful threats are dinned into their ears by their masters, to make them declare that they go to Court of their own accord as freed-men.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

Inclosure 6 in No. 65.

Consul Wood to Muharrem Effendi.

M. le Gérant,

Benghazi, le 1^{er} Mai, 1883.

J'AI l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien prendre les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher l'embarquement sur le vapeur Ottoman "Kaiserieh," de six esclaves noirs, destinés, selon mes informations, pour Stamboul, et leur donner, selon les Règlements entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Turquie à ce sujet, leurs papiers d'émancipation.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) CECIL G. WOOD.

(Translation.)

M. le Gérant,

Bengazi, May 1, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will take the necessary steps to prevent the embarkation on board the Ottoman steamer "Kaiserieh" of six negro slaves, destined, according to information I have received, for Constantinople, and to deliver to them their manumission papers in accordance with the Regulations on this head in force between the Governments of Great Britain and Turkey.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

Inclosure 7 in No. 65.

Consul Sandwith to Consul Wood.

Sir,

Canea, Crete, May 23, 1883.

YOUR letter of the 1st instant, informing me of the presence on board the Ottoman mail-steamer "Kaiserieh" of six slaves, was delivered to me a day or two after the departure of the steamer. It seems that the captain, to whose care your letter was intrusted, forgot to leave the packet in which it was inclosed at the Agency, and only after his arrival at the next port in Crete did he discover his mistake, so that when your letter came into my hands it was too late to take any steps towards releasing the slaves from their captivity. The Vali, however, had heard a rumour of slaves being on board, and sent the Chief of Police to them. His Excellency told me that four women, suspected of being slaves, were discovered, who on being questioned expressed their willingness to accompany their masters, who, moreover, produced their papers of manumission officially drawn out. These were evidently the "Mazbatas" you mention. In the face of their declaration and of these documents the Vali saw no sufficient ground for detaining the women, who were allowed to pursue their voyage.

I greatly regret that your letter should have been accidentally detained, because, as our Governor-General is an enemy to the Slave Traffic, we might have succeeded in liberating these unhappy women.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS B. SANDWITH.

Inclosure 8 in No. 65.

Muharrem Effendi to Consul Wood.

(Traduction.)

M. le Consul,

Benghazi, le 20 Avril (2 Mai), 1883.

C'EST avec honneur que j'ai reçu votre lettre datée du 1^{er} Mai, 1883, à bord du bateau "Kaiserieh," et en commençant immédiatement aux recherches nécessaires j'y ai trouvé six esclaves noires; mais chacune d'elles était munie de leur papier d'émancipation, qui est gardé dans des cachettes qui se trouvent sur elles, alors j'ai consulté moi-même ces papiers d'émancipation, qui ont tous été affirmés.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) MUHARREM.

(Translation.)

M. le Consul,

Bengazi, April 20 (May 2), 1883.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 1st May, on board the "Kaiserieh," and having at once set about the necessary investigations, found six negro

slaves on board; each of these was, however, provided with their manumission paper, which were concealed on their persons. I myself examined these certificates and found they were all in order.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MUHARREM.

No. 66.

Mr. Lister to Consul Wood.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 19, 1883.*
YOUR despatch of the 10th of June last relative to Slave Trade matters in the Vilayet of Bengazi was referred to Mr. Wyndham, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, and I am now directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith a copy of a note that Mr. Wyndham has addressed to Aarifi Pasha,* requesting the expulsion from the Vilayet of Bengazi, or public punishment, of Abdul Kadir, commonly known as the "Slave Crier."

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

No. 67.

Consul Wood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)

My Lord, *Bengazi, September 20, 1883.*
THE time having come when Mahomedan merchants intending to proceed to Wadaï from this vilayet are gathering and forming caravans, I would most respectfully suggest that such an opportunity of warning them before their departure against bringing slaves with them, and of making known the penalties to which all transgressors of the special Regulations prohibiting the Traffic in Slaves would be liable on their return, should not be allowed to pass unheeded.

Were the Bengazi authorities to be instructed by the Sublime Porte to publish notices in the above sense, the good effects would be considerable; for not only would they be obliged after such a step to act openly in concert with me, and in a spirit more becoming the Representatives of a nation which has willingly signed an humane Treaty than that which has so far characterized their proceedings, but the natives also would be led to believe, and this would be a step in the right direction, that their anxiety would not be limited, as hitherto, to evading the unaided vigilance of Her Majesty's Consulate, whilst trusting to the apathy, and even partiality, of the local authorities to escape the punishment they merit.

The authorities, I regret to state, beyond granting, with but a few days' delay, the emancipation papers I have but too often to demand, whereas in the past over a fortnight was occasionally allowed to elapse before I could obtain them, have not taken any voluntary steps to prevent the surreptitious introduction of slaves into Bengazi, or their clandestine shipment on board sailing-vessels bound to the Levant, and even on the Turkish mail-steamers which touch at this port; and I can only account for the failure of the police at Canea to bring to light the slaves which these latter vessels undoubtedly take from this, by the supposition that the search made by order of the Governor-General of that island is superficial, and is not extended, as it ought to be, to the vessel's hold, the coal-bunkers, and to the cabins even of the chief officers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

No. 68.

Consul Wood to Earl Granville.—(Received October 15.)

My Lord, *Bengazi, October 2, 1883.*
IN continuation of my various despatches on the subject of the Traffic in Slaves existing in this vilayet, I have the honour to report that on the 26th ultimo, having good reasons to suspect the presence on board the Turkish steam-ship "Salonique," bound to Constantinople, of several recently-purchased slaves, I addressed a note, the Vali

* Inclosure in No. 52.

being absent, to Muharrem Effendi, advising him of the fact, and requesting that an opportunity should be given to such slaves as desired it to land, whilst, at the same time, I suggested the advisableness of a Delegate from this Consulate being present at the interrogation of the same.

On the receipt of a favourable answer I instructed Mr. Vadala to proceed on board, in order to examine any emancipation papers he might find, and to assure any slaves wishing to return ashore of the protection of Her Majesty's Consulate.

The ten* female slaves which this visit brought to light were in possession of emancipation papers, delivered by their owners, and signed by the authorities, and unanimously refused to listen to Mr. Vadala's offers and explanations, declaring that they accompanied their masters of their own free will.

Not feeling authorized, in the face of such a declaration, to demand the disembarkation of these benighted beings, and taking into consideration the impossibility, on account of the way the vessel was laden with merchandize and time-expired Turkish soldiers, to prosecute a more minute search for other slaves who had been seen to embark, and the fact that I had already advised Dr. Ortlieb, at present in charge of Her Majesty's Consulate at Canea, that fourteen slaves would be found on board the "Salonique" on her arrival at that port,† I abstained from further interference in the matter, and even certified, at the urgent request of their masters, to the declaration made by the said slaves to Mr. Vadala, in the presence of the interpreter of this vilayet.

Since the departure of the "Salonique," I have been informed that just before leaving she embarked a boat-load of slaves.

Another incident will further prove the little reliance which can be placed on the aid of the authorities in these matters.

A small caravan coming from Jalo having entered Bengazi a few days ago, apparently without slaves, I set a watch, and being satisfied, last night, that slaves had been brought to a Saint-house ("Cidi Daoud"), about half-a-mile away from this, in order to be introduced into the town under cover of darkness, I requested Muharrem Effendi to order some zaptiehs to watch the environs: at half-past eight o'clock, but one zaptieh making his appearance, the Colonel commanding the Askar volunteered to send, on the written order of Muharrem Effendi, ten mounted soldiers. Three hours and a-half having elapsed by the time the cavalry were ready, it is needless for me to state the result of the expedition. One female slave was brought to this Consulate through the zeal of the Commanding Officer, whom to-day, on the declaration of her owner and of others that she had been some time in this country, and on the woman herself expressing a wish to return to him, I gave up to her master, on his delivering to me a document, signed by him, and witnessed by two Notables of the town, in which he engaged neither to ill-treat nor sell her.

From the facts I have related, it will be seen that, notwithstanding the promises made by the Sublime Porte, and the instructions given to the Bengazi authorities, the Traffic in Slaves by sea and land is openly carried on, not only by the natives, but that the authorities themselves, taking advantage of their position, are enabled to purchase as many slaves as their means will allow them, under the ægis of so-called private sales, and by delivering, spontaneously, emancipation papers, which are afterwards legalized by the local authorities, to evade the punishment which they merit in a much higher degree than the ignorant and lawless native dealer, for there is no doubt that these slaves, bought in such numbers by some Turkish officials just before their departure from Bengazi, are either meant as presents to conciliate the favour of their superiors, or for a sale, the profits of which will help to maintain their owners during their stay at Constantinople; as, in the one case, the unfortunates would represent a pecuniary gift, and in the other merchandize, their owners cannot escape the denomination of traffickers in human beings. Others, like the Defterdar who has left, go so far as to put off paying for slaves, well knowing that in most cases the seller would not dare to complain: in this case, however, by threatening to warn this Consulate, the seller obtained, at last, the price he demanded, less 1/, for a girl.

In conclusion, I would beg most respectfully to bring to your Lordship's memory the suggestions contained in the latter part of my despatch of the 10th June last.‡

I have, &c.

(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

* Distributed as follows:—Maimour Zeitun, five; Defterdar, three; Selam Bey, two.

† In the uncertainty of obtaining from the Bengazi authorities the permission to interrogate the slaves on board.—C. G. W.

‡ The exile of Abdel Kader, known as the "Slave Crier."—C. G. W.

No. 69.

*Mr. Lister to Consul Wood.*Sir, *Foreign Office, December 10, 1883.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 20th September last, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch, as marked in the margin,* received from Lord Dufferin, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, reporting the steps taken by his Excellency for the appointment of a negro slave inspector at the port of Canea.

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

No. 70.

*Consul Wood to Earl Granville.—(Received December 27.)*My Lord, *Bengazi, November 22, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's consideration, the copy of a despatch I have this day addressed Lord Dufferin, offering some observations on the reply of the Sublime Porte to Mr. Wyndham's note of the 2nd June on the subject of the Slave Traffic in this vilayet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 70.

Aarifi Pasha to Mr. Wyndham, September 26, 1883.

[See Inclosure in No. 55.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 70.

Consul Wood to the Earl of Dufferin.(Extract.) *Bengazi, November 22, 1883.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Wyndham's despatch of the 28th September last, transmitting the copy of Aarifi Pasha's reply to his note† of the 2nd June, calling the serious attention of his Highness to the activity displayed in the Slave Traffic at Bengazi, as reported in my despatch to Earl Granville of March 14, and, in obedience to the instructions contained in Mr. Wyndham's despatch, I have to offer the following observations on the note from the Sublime Porte.

The declaration made by the Bengazi authorities, that the Traffic in Slaves has, owing to the energetic measures taken by them, not only ceased, but that slave-merchants have also, so to say, disappeared, is contrary to fact.

With reference to that part of the above-mentioned note, leading one to believe that fifty slaves have received their emancipation papers from the Bengazi authorities in the space of four months, I regret to say that the most careful inquiry does not show that the authorities have taken, up to the present date, any spontaneous steps in these matters further than to legalize the emancipation papers alleged to have been voluntarily granted, or, more properly, voluntarily written out‡ (these papers are not given over to the slaves) by Turkish officials to the numerous slaves bought by them just before their departure for Constantinople, where the unfortunate creatures are used for the purposes mentioned in my despatch to Earl Granville of the 2nd October.§

It being a matter of public notoriety that runaway slaves do not present themselves direct to the local authorities to obtain their emancipation, but invariably take refuge at Her Majesty's Consulate, where the "Manumitted Slave" Register records the names of but fifty-one slaves since|| the 9th September, 1882, the date of my arrival here, it would

* No. 59.

† Inclosure in No. 55.

‡ In order to avoid delays and questions at the different ports at which the travellers touch on their way to the capital.—C. G. W.

§ No. 68.

|| In this number the slaves whom I, at their own request, return to their masters, from whom I obtain a document witnessed by two respectable persons guaranteeing that they will neither sell nor ill-treat them, are not included.—C. G. W.

be difficult, were it not apparent, as it actually is, to the most careless observer here, that such a statement had been made by the Vali in reckless self-defence, to account for the fifty slaves alleged by the local authorities to have been emancipated by them in the last four months.

From the note of the Sublime Porte, it is clear that either the Bengazi authorities or I have misrepresented facts; it may, therefore, be of some satisfaction to my superiors to know that I feel confident, were an inquiry to be instituted, that my statements would be corroborated in their entirety.

I have further to submit that were the Bengazi authorities half as energetic as they would make believe in these matters, the Traffic in Slaves would have ceased long ere this, but unfortunately it is not so, for not only have I been unable to obtain the punishment of natives who have re-taken possession by violence and brutally ill-treated their slaves, emancipated through the good offices of this Consulate, but I have in vain requested new emancipation papers, to replace those which were torn up or burnt on such occasions.

In conclusion, I will not hide from your Excellency my firm conviction, that as long as the present chief local authorities remain here the Slave Traffic will continue to exist in this vilayet.

No. 71.

Consul Wood to Earl Granville.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord,

Bengazi, November 23, 1883.

WITH reference to Mr. Lister's despatch of the 19th September, transmitting to me the copy of the note Mr. Wyndham had addressed to Aarifi Pasha, requesting the expulsion from the Vilayet of Bengazi or public punishment of Abdul Kadir, commonly known as the "Slave Crier," I have the honour to submit to your Lordship that this man's exile, rather than any other form of public punishment, be insisted upon, not only for the reasons given in my despatch of the 10th June, but because his public punishment in any other way simply means, under the present local authorities,* his being left in peace, after a few days' imprisonment, to pursue his horrible occupation, and to occasion scandals such as arose on the 24th October last in the Criminal Section of the Tribunal of First Instance, when the President, Hamid Effendi, in full Court, openly ordered one of the ushers to proceed to Abdul Kadir's house, and to request that he should at once procure a good-looking female slave for him. Such a request made to an individual publicly known as the "Slave Crier" can hardly come under the denomination of a private sale or transaction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 71.

Consul Wood to Muharrem Effendi.

M. le Gérant,

Benghazi, le 19 Novembre, 1883.

JE viens de demander au Tribunal de Première Instance les papiers d'émancipation pour un esclave du nom d'Ahsen, qui s'est réfugié à ce Consulat, ayant réussi à s'échapper des mains du "Semsal d'Esclaves" Abdelgader Khoueldy, chez lequel il avait été placé† par son maître, un certain Mohammed Bin Braim d'Ogla.

Le nom d'Abdelgader étant encore une fois mêlé à ces ventes d'esclaves, je me suis permis de vous adresser cette lettre afin de pouvoir vous demander si vous avez reçu, comme des dépêches du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères à Londres et de l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique à Constantinople me donnent à croire, des instructions pour l'expulsion de cet individu de ce vilayet.

Agréé, &c.
(Signé) CECIL G. WOOD.

(Translation.)

M. le Gérant,

Bengazi, November 19, 1883.

I HAVE just applied to the Tribunal of First Instance for manumission papers in favour of a slave named d'Ahsen, who took refuge at this Consulate, having effected his

* From the inclosed copies of correspondence between me and the Bengazi authorities, it will be seen that these latter have not yet received any orders even concerning Abdul Kadir's punishment.—C. G. W.

† Le 17 courant.

escape from the hands of the "Semaal d'Esclaves" (slave auctioneer) Abdelgader Khouldy, in whose hands he had been placed by his master, one Mohammed Bin Braim d'Ogla.

Abdelgader's name being again mixed up in connection with these slave sales, I venture to address this letter to you to inquire whether you have received instructions for the expulsion of this individual from the vilayet, as I am led to understand by despatches from the Foreign Office in London, and from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 71.

Muharrem Effendi to Consul Wood.

(Traduction.)

M. le Consul,

Benghazi, le 8 (20) Novembre, 1883.

J'AI l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que, en réponse à votre lettre datée du 19 Novembre, 1883, je n'ai pas reçu des instructions qui soient relatives à l'expulsion du nommé Abdelgader.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) MUHARREM.

(Translation.)

M. le Consul,

Bengazi, November 8 (20), 1883.

IN reply to your letter of the 19th November, 1883, I have the honour to inform you that I have not received any instructions relative to the expulsion of the man named Abdelgader.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MUHARREM.

No. 72.

Mr. Currie to Consul Wood.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 29, 1884.

WITH reference to your despatches of the 20th September and 2nd October last, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you copy of a despatch from Lord Dufferin, stating the nature of the instructions which his Excellency has been informed have been sent to the authorities at Bengazi with a view to putting a stop to the Slave Traffic in that vilayet.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. CURRIE.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Canea*.

No. 73.

Consul Sandwith to Earl Granville.—(Received November 29.)

My Lord,

Canea, Crete, November 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, extract of a despatch which I have addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, relating to the transport of slaves from the Vilayet of Tripoli to the Levant by way of Crete. I have taken the liberty of suggesting to his Excellency a plan which would have the effect of throwing obstacles in the way of this Traffic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS B. SANDWITH.

Inclosure in No. 73.

Consul Sandwith to the Earl of Dufferin.

(Extract.)

Canea, Crete, November 16, 1883.

SINCE my return to Crete, on the 12th instant, I have read the instructions which your Excellency addressed to my *locum tenens*, Dr. Ortlieb, relative to the importation into the Levant of slaves shipped from Bengazi on board steamers which touch at Canea. Your Excellency requests Dr. Ortlieb to impress on the Governor-General the importance of instituting a more efficient search on board these vessels, with a view to putting an end to the Trade in Slaves.

Dr. Ortlieb, in his reply to your Excellency, bears willing testimony to the readiness of the Vali in endeavouring to put a stop to this Traffic, but the experience of many years has convinced me that the means hitherto employed to this end are insufficient. In very few instances has the examination of the suspected slaves resulted in their obtaining their freedom. Neither do I think that Dr. Ortlieb's suggestion, that Her Majesty's Government should pay a small salary for a negro knowing the languages spoken by the slaves, who should accompany the police on board, would conduce to their detection. Under these circumstances, and knowing the importance of stopping every avenue by which slaves can be introduced into the Levant, I have made the following suggestion to his Excellency Photiades Pasha.

Seeing that the steamers of the Mahsoussé Company, by which the slaves and their masters take passage to Constantinople, remain here only one day, and that the former, under the influence of fear, are prevented from speaking the truth, I have proposed that his Excellency should detain here all negresses who are alleged to be hired servants, accompanying their masters, or being conveyed to their masters in other parts of Turkey, until the arrival of the next steamer the fortnight following. During the interval the alleged servants would be lodged in houses inhabited by their own countrymen, of whom there is a numerous colony established here, persons who at different times have sought refuge in Crete when famine has devastated their native land. The guardianship of the negresses would be intrusted to the Sheikh of this colony, a very worthy man, and the sworn enemy of slavery, who would be held responsible for the good treatment of the women committed to his charge, and who would see that they were suitably lodged in respectable harems. A fortnight's familiar intercourse with their fellow-countrywomen would suffice to free them from the dread which their owners not unlikely inspire them with, and if at the expiration of that time they declared their willingness to join their masters in Constantinople, they could proceed thither by the next steamer without their passage-money being forfeited by the delay. In the event of their declining to do so, it would not be difficult for them to find domestic service in Mussulman harems in this town or in Candia. The expenses of their detention here, which would not exceed 5 piastres a-day, would be borne by their old or their new masters, as the case might be.

TURKEY. (Consular)—Jeddah.

No. 74.

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. 74.

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	Ambarak ..	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 (Barakàt)	.. ..	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 o'd 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 <i>l.</i> left her by Saïd Effendi. Put in house of Acting Kaïmakam. Liberation completed, and 25 <i>l.</i> paid to her.
May 16	Mursal ..	25	Male	Bair Soudan ..	Ataik (Bedouin), pearl diver	Complains of being flogged, and starved, and kept without clothes. Sent to Kaïmakam. 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 Kaïmakam's.
May 20	Maghood ..	30	Male	Takroorie ..	Atayah-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 Kaïmakam 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 Khatèm 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.
Juno 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.
July 13	Marzook ..	18	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.
	Furaj ..	20	Male	Zangia ..	Ditto.	
	Bakhita ..	30	Female	Suàheli ..	Md. Yamani ..	
July 22	Godam Khair..	22	Female	Jengee ..	Awud, slave broker at Jeddah	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 <i>l.</i> 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.

No. 75.

Acting Consul Moncrieff to Earl Granville.—(Received March 6.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, February 20, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a Memorandum on the Slave Traffic in the Red Sea during 1882.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

Inclosure in No. 75.

Memorandum.

THE supply has equalled the demand, which has, however, decreased, and, while prices remain about the same as during 1881, *i.e.*, 40 dollars for boys and girls (black), 60 to 80 dollars for boys and 80 to 150 dollars for girls (Abyssinian), the slave-brokers in Jeddah and Mecca are in debt, and visibly dejected.

The places of shipment have been chiefly the neighbourhoods of Zeila, Berberah, Massowah, and the coast from Agig, south of Suakin, to Sheikh Barud, north of that

port. The principal landing-places have been in the neighbourhood of Mocha, Hodeidah, Loheia, for the supply of Yemen; the neighbourhood of Kunfidah, for Asir; Lith, for Mecca direct; while Mussamieh has been used for Jeddah, Mecca, and the Hejaz generally. Yembo has received the supply for Medineh, and I am not aware of any landings further north.

In May I received information of the landing of some fifty or sixty young slaves from Suakin in Jeddah itself. On appeal to the local government the charge was not brought home to those accused. I, however, obtained the banishment of several slave-brokers, and this open defiance of the Slave Convention was efficiently checked.

The decrease in the demand may be attributed to two causes:—

The present poverty of the purchasing classes, owing to a falling off of the Haj and trade, and the action of England, which, although not pushed to the limits even of the existing Treaty, has commenced to tell.

Whatever Treaties may be made, I do not believe that the sincere co-operation of Mussulman officials can be expected, or that measures for the suppression of Slave Traffic will be useful, further than we are at liberty to complete the work we commence, without their intervention. It is rare to find Mussulmans, however humane, who have any of the abhorrence of slavery, theoretical or practical, which influences many Englishmen, and other Europeans, in a somewhat less degree. It would be strange if they had, although they object as strongly and as practically as the most philanthropic Christians to cruelty and neglect towards those dependent on them, and the cases are rare in which, in this matter, their conduct is inferior to their principles. Of the previous hardships their slaves have endured with the caravan or during their sea passage, of the immense destruction of life, and of the wasteful and cruel effects on the countries from which they are procured they know little or nothing, and they are able to declare, with a conviction which a Christian may respect according to the degree of his own faith, that at least the remnant are fortunate in exchanging heathenism for a belief in the one God and eternal salvation. The difficulty, besides, of suitably disposing of any number of wild young Africans, cannot be denied. The Turkish Government has no money to spend on their education and start in life, and the best-intentioned or most benevolent Governor can do no better than distribute them amongst those whom he considers most trustworthy. In the houses of such they will be much as they would have been had they passed through the hands of the slave-broker in the ordinary way, while many of them, liberation tickets notwithstanding, will change hands for money as soon as their protectors consider their price will be more useful than their services.

Whether the existing Treaty is put in force through the zeal of one of Her Majesty's Consuls or the less probable independent action of a Turkish official the result to the slave is the same; but I do not think he loses if the Treaty, as most frequently happens, has no other result than enriching the *zaptiehs*, or lower officials, who levy black-mail on the dealer in its name.

When, therefore, the efforts of our men-of-war are rendered so efficacious as to make captures, it will be necessary, in order to realize the advantage, to provide for the future of the freed slave ourselves.

How, then, has our action been at all effectual? The mildness of the Mussulman law admits easily of good results from a judicious use of a Consul's power of intervention when cases of bad treatment do occur, or are complained of. It is well known to the slaves that this protection can be obtained; they come even from Mecca and the desert to seek it, and I am of opinion that the worst of masters—or even sometimes mistresses—are checked by the danger of losing their property. Nor are kind employers uninfluenced. Many of the complaints made are frivolous or unfounded, and people are beginning to hesitate to trust the price of a valuable slave to the discrimination of a Christian Consul or the appetite of a Turkish Governor. However kind they may be, the slave may desire independence (less honourable frequently in the case of women and boys than servitude), and their cost may be thrown away, or have to be supported by a bribe to secure its value. The consequence is, that many rich people in Mecca and Jeddah now have paid male servants in their household, and the custom is increasing. Such own slaves, but fewer than formerly. The richest man in Jeddah has three paid servants and four slaves. Another four paid servants and three slaves. Two or three years ago either had about three times the number of slaves. There are many other instances here and in Mecca.

I think the hopes of the abolitionists may take courage from this. Such men as I mention are not converted to their ideas; it is business, not philanthropy, which guides them; but the Arab is beginning to find out like other slave-owners that the paid servant pays best. If he does not work or is stupid he can be discharged, whereas the lazy and

useless slave must be endured and supported, while the correction which might improve him can only be employed at the risk—fatal to the pride of possession, a very important factor—of a complaint to the Consul. One may safely expect that when the rich cease to enjoy the secure possession of their slaves, the poorer Mussulmans will not be vigorously supported in their rights to such property, and they will, I believe, cheerfully adopt a view which I occasionally put before them—that poor people who cannot pay servants should not be too proud to do things for themselves, as in the West. The paid servants are usually Arabs from Egypt, Hãdramut, Y`emen, or the Hejaz, and there is no difficulty in obtaining them.

Abyssinian and Galla women will probably continue of value, and negresses retain theirs as long as ladies prefer them as maids to those more attractive in appearance; but I believe the demand for males will gradually decrease. The decrease can be hastened, I think, by judicious pressure on those who employ them in hard labour, such as pearl diving, as porters, and in agriculture. I have thought it right to commence this pressure, and believe it will be possible, while meantime obtaining an improved life for slaves, to hasten the resort to free labour.

Though it is not universally admitted to be imperative, there is the sanction of both benevolence and a religious hope of future gain for freeing slaves after seven years' labour. This should be encouraged, and when possible enforced, if there is a fair prospect of the freed man being able to support himself. It cannot be overlooked by a responsible person on the spot that reckless enfranchisement would create want, suffering, and consequent crime.

I should also observe that the use of slaves of the third sex has much decreased in Mecca and Jeddah. They are happily more and more difficult to obtain, and the price of a eunuch is now as high as 500 dollars. Little boys from Hãdramut are found to do as well, and I believe they are even more reliable up to the age of 12.

In conclusion, I may state that, as far as I can judge from those parts with which I have most knowledge, Arabia is slowly but surely progressing towards a cessation of slavery.

(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

Jeddah, February 19, 1882.

No. 76.

Acting Consul Moncrieff to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, August 3, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a Return of slaves who have appealed for protection to this Consulate during the quarters ended the 31st March and the 30th June last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

Inclosure in No. 76.

RETURN of Slaves who have appealed for Protection to Her Majesty's Consulate at Jeddah during the Quarters ended March 31 and June 30, 1883.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Country.	Master's Name.	Remarks.
1883 Jan. 9	Dawalana	22	Female.	Takroori	Mohammed Saleh Johur	Complains of being beaten by the liberated servants in the house, and her mistress. Sent to Kaïmakam. Placed by her own consent in a house in which she will be well treated.
Jan. 9	Soroor*	20	Male ..	Junghé Embarked ten years ago near Suakin; landed in Jeddah Harbour.	Makàwie Milk-seller	Was bought from a pearl-diver a month ago. Badly fed, and beaten. Eats what his master eats; sometimes bread and milk. Sent to Kaïmakam. Sent to Constantinople for the Sultan's body-guard, with a liberation ticket.
Jan. 14	Moorjan* Pearl-diver	25	Male ..	Nubia	Massod-bin-Mohammed, Gidhàn tribe (Zobeid)	Was bought ten years ago in Jeddah by present master. Complains of having neither clothes, nor money, nor proper food, and being beaten. Is fed on dourra; wants ghee and wheat. No marks of beating, and is rather fat. Gets fish when they catch it. Has a silver bangle; his master gave it him when he had a devil. Left some clothes on board man-of-war. Sent to Kaïmakam. Sent to Constantinople for Sultan's body-guard, with a liberation ticket.
Jan. 14	Moorjan* (tall) Pearl-diver	30	Male ..	Junghé	Hossein-bin-Samil (Zobeid) owner, and Nakoda of Sambouk	Was bought in Jeddah ten years ago by present master. Fed on dourra. Some other slaves on board get money from their masters, and buy ghee. Is in excellent condition, though slight built. Has a silver ring; says he bought it with money gained by pounding dourra. Sent to Kaïmakam. Reconciled.
Jan. 14	Naseeb*	40	Male ..	Baïs, Nubia	Hossein-bin-Samil ..	Bought in Jeddah, when small, by present master. Complains of want of food, and being refused money and clothes. Works hard for his master. Eats dourra, plain bread; fish when caught; master eats ghee. Has a silver bangle, bought with money given him for pounding dourra. In very good condition. Sent to Kaïmakam. Reconciled.
Jan. 14	Farajulla*	20	Male ..	Junghé	Barak-el-Zobeidi	Was bought four years ago in Jeddah (probably more); has been five or six days with Hossein-bin-Samil. Worked before in cultivating. Complains as above. Is in very good condition. Sent to Kaïmakam. Reconciled.
Jan. 14	Said	22	Male ..	Shillok	Masood (No. 3)	Was bought in Jeddah six years ago by present master; been four days with Hossein-bin-Samil. Complains as above. Is in good condition. Has a silver bangle given him by Masood, when he had a devil. Sent to Kaïmakam. Sent to Constantinople for Sultan's body-guard, with a liberation ticket.

* Sent to the Consulate by Captain Dowding, of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," having appealed for assistance to the officer in charge of that vessel's boats cruising off Samineh.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Country.	Master's Name.	Remarks.
1883 Jan. 11	Naseeb	22	Male ..	Habesh (Juma Buj-fah)	Mahtookh-bin-Ah-med	No clothes, no food. Made to work for 5 rupees at a coffee-shop. Master takes the 5 rupees. Freed at the cost of Greek employer, who paid 30 dollars.
Jan. 20	Johur	25	Male ..	Junghé	Hamid-bin-Aisl .. (Zobaïd)	Came in a canoe from Daabân. Belongs to Tuwal. Canoe belongs to master's Sambouk. Forty-four hours on passage. Is beaten. No money nor clothes. Fed on dourra, and not enough; nothing else. Master fares the same. Ran away because master said he was no good, and he would sell him. Master gave him clothes, and after two months took them away. Is dressed as usual. Is slightly built, but in good flesh. Sent to Kaimakam. Agreed to remain with a friend of his master's.
Jan. 20	Salim	16	Male ..	Soudan	Hamid-bin-Aisl .. (Zobaïd)	Came with above. Gets beaten because he eats the dourra when pounding it. Was beaten for lighting a lamp without leave. Only gets a little food. Other man said he was going away, and asked him to come. Works in the fields from sunrise to sunset; one half-hour for eating. Sent to Kaimakam. Agreed to live with one of his master's friends.
Jan. 24	Johur	16	Male ..	Habeshi	Wajiha Jaffar .. Ghee seller	Complains of want of clothes and food. Works three days a-week on his own account. Sent to Kaimakam. Reconciled.
Feb. 4	Haleel; and Alia (female) sister of above*	20	Male ..	Darfour	Mohammed Saleh ..	State that they are free inhabitants of Darfour, in the service of Mahmoud Bey, Imaum of the Soudan, who sold them to Mahommed Saleh, of Jeddah, under the false pretence that they were going to Medineh with the latter. Kept in Consulate. Matter referred to Suakin and Khar-toum Governments. Mohammed Bey denies the sale, which, however, can probably be proved. Case still pending.
Mar. 3	Ambarèk and son Bërki	9†	Males .	Suaheli	Atiah Fallah, Zobaïd tribe, family of Mezàrah, three days towards Me- dineh	Ambarek states his original master was Saleh, cousin of present master, who claimed 80 dollars from Saleh. He worked nine years for Atiah Fallah, and considers the value of that 150 dollars, leaving 70 dollars extra. Atiah Fallah took him by force. He has a wife (Hadeyeh, mother of Bërki) married to him by the mother of Atiah Fallah. Produces liberation certificate for Hadeyàh and her children, in the name of Saïda-bint-Owda-al-Wèni (unsigned) . . . of Mezarih. Ambarik was liberated by the mother of Saleh. Called "Umberkeh" before Atiah Fallah took him by force to work. Atiah Fallah took his certificate from him. Sent to Kaimakam. Liberated. Taken with Hadeyàh into the Consulate for shelter and protection only. Sent to Bombay with a free passage granted by agent of "Columbian."

* Refers to Bishi and Sian, Takroories of Nàkato, as witnesses.

† 9 years old, he says; he is 55 at least. Bërki is 5 his father says (12 years).

Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Country.	Master's Name.	Remarks.
1883 Mar.	Salim Faraj	30 25	Male .. Male ..	Soudan (Baia) Gal- la	Abdur Rahman Ashoor of Nuzla	Master is dead. He told them they were to serve his daughter till she got married. Master died two months ago. Daughter is 20 years old. Brothers of late master, Hamid, Abdoo, Abdullah Makbool, want to sell them. Been employed in water-carrying. Sent to Kaïmakam. Guarantee taken against sale.
Mar. 23	Faraj	20	Male ..	Kordofan	Esa Hassan Sam- bouk, owner, Jed- dah	The boat was landing grain from a steamer, and stuck. Master told him to get out and shove. Told him to shove with his back; while he was doing so he beat him with his hands and a pole. He would not let him into the boat; he cannot swim, and if the crew had not pulled him in he would have been drowned. Has been frequently beaten before for not understanding the work. Knows more about a coffee-shop. When the crew pulled him in master struck him in the mouth; crew remonstrated. Master said, "Let him die. I will throw him into the sea." Sent to Kaïmakam. Liberated.
Apr. 7	Faraj	20 Eunuch	Male ..	Golowie, Soudan ..	Meleyha From Cairo	He became sick, and she turned him out three months ago. She sent him to the bazaar to sell. No one would give more than 30 dollars, which was offered to free him. She would not take less than 100 dollars. People told him he had better come to Jeddah, and complain to the Consul. On examination found to have a tumour in his stomach. Sent to hospital through authorities, and then reconciled to mistress.
Apr. 21	Mabroak	35	Male ..	Sawâhil	Shahat Hasaifan .. Mecca	Master died the beginning of the year; and three years before liberated him. The widow and two daughters deny liberation, and wish to sell him. Went to the Cadi of Mecca, but could not prove liberation. Has nothing else to complain of. Sent to Kaïmakam. It was arranged to his satisfaction that he should open a shop on his own account, and not be sold.
May 7	Saeed	30	Male ..	Galla	Maati Sbawi	Master beats him often for not saluting him. Tells him to grind wheat. He answers, "Your wife is a strong woman, and as long as you have a wife I am not going to grind wheat. I am not a woman." Master beats him also for milking the cows without his permission. Is a strong, well-built man. No marks on his body. Sent to Kaïmakam. Reconciled.
May 29	Selim	20	Male ..	Jembo, in Abyssinia	Mahomed Saïd Kotub, at Mecca (in Massaa)	Carries water to supply his master's and other houses. If he is short his master complains to the Sheikhs of the Suggars, and he is beaten by them. Is badly clothed and fed (he appears both). He asked his master to sell him. Master beat him. He complained to the Dirvan. Saw an Agba. Zaptieh said the master was not a Turkish subject. Agba told his master to sell him. Master took him to a Sheikh of the Darweesh, and asked the latter to break him in or to buy him. He was a day and night with this Sheikh, and ran away because his virtue was attempted by him. Doctor pronounces him anæmic. Condition seems partly caused by want of food. Sent to Kaïmakam. Case not settled yet.

Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Country.	Master's Name.	Remarks.
1883 June 6	Johur	20	Male ..	Gorashi, Abyssinia .	Ibrahim Jabra ..	Was bought after the last haj from Seyyid-el-Bohr, in Hodeidah, and has been ill ever since. Is abused and told he cannot work. Is door-keeper. Ran away because master wanted to sell him to Bedouins. Sent to Kaimakam. Case not yet settled.
June 9	Raschid	12	Male ..	Circassian	Haji Zacker ..	Gets no clothes; and gets beaten by Haji Zacker's children. Sent to Kaimakam. Reconciled.

(Signed)

LYNEDOCH N. MONCRIEFF.

Jeddah, August 3, 1883.

TURKEY. (Consular)—Salonica.

No. 77.

Mr. Lister to Consul-General Blunt.

Sir,

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.

I am also to inclose, for your information, copy of a despatch from Mr. Wyndham,† reporting the result of a communication which he caused to be made to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting the Traffic in Slaves in Tripoli.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 78.

Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(Received March .)

My Lord,

Salonica, March 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, in answer to Mr. Lister's despatch of the 21st ultimo, inclosing to me certain documents respecting the Traffic in Slaves in Tripoli, that I received on the 2nd January last Mr. Consul Wood's despatch of the 1st December, 1882, on the subject of the shipment of nine male slaves made in November last at Bengazi, on board the Ottoman merchant-vessel "Chain-i-Bahri," for Salonica, and that I immediately brought its substance to the knowledge of Ghalib Pasha, the Vali of Salonica.

I inclose a copy of Mr. Wood's despatch, as well as copies of my communication to the Pasha and of his answer.

His Excellency states that the "Chain-i-Bahri" arrived in this port several days before he received the telegraphic message which the Vali of Bengazi sent him on the subject via Crete, and that it appears from the inquiries which he caused to be made that there were no slaves on board that vessel when she arrived in this port.

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1883)," No. 111.

† Ibid., No. 109.

The slaves, he suspects, have been landed and disposed of on the coast of Cassandra; and, with regard to their owners, he told me, in answer to my inquiry, that the police have not been able to trace them.

The "Chain-i-Bahri" arrived in this port on the 2nd December, and took her departure on the 28th of the same month—or five days before I received Mr. Wood's despatch. Had Mr. Wood telegraphed me the substance of that despatch through Her Majesty's Consul in Crete I would have been informed in time, if not to rescue the slaves, at least to watch the action of the local authorities, and insist, if necessary, that the suspected vessel, her captain and crew, should be detained until the matter was thoroughly investigated, and in this connection I beg leave respectfully to bring under the notice of your Lordship the suggestion which I have previously made, recommending that Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi should be desired to telegraph me the particulars of any shipment of slaves at that port for Salonica.

Ghalib Pasha has promised me that if in future he receives telegraphic information from Bengazi or other African ports of the approaching arrival at Salonica of any vessels with slaves on board he will dispatch one, and, if necessary, two of the gun-boats at this station to cruize in the Gulf of Salonica, and take such other police measures as will insure the probable capture of the vessels and liberation of the slaves.

He also told me, in the course of a recent conversation, that, with a view to more effectually prevent the importation of black slaves into Macedonia, he has posted some police at Panomi, and given directions to the Headmen of that and other Greek villages on the coast of Cassandra to endeavour to prevent, and at the same time to report to him, any attempt at smuggling or landing of slaves on their coast.

I availed myself of the opportunity to suggest that all Turkish merchant-vessels arriving at Salonica from Bengazi or other African ports should not be allowed to communicate with the shore until they have been boarded and searched by the local naval authorities.

His Excellency approved of this suggestion, and will, I hope, carry it out.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 78.

Consul Wood to Consul-General Blunt.

Sir,

Bengazi, December 1, 1882.

I HAVE to inform you of the departure from this port on the 15th ultimo of an Ottoman sailing-vessel, the "Chain-Bahri," Captain Mehmet Edip, with nine male slaves for Salonica.

It seems that this vessel started from this without the slaves, but in the evening she put back, and took on board the nine slaves, who had been rowed out in an open boat to the westward, so as not to arouse suspicion.

The whole affair was managed so secretly that I only heard of it on the 30th ultimo, after the departure, unfortunately, of the Turkish steamer; I therefore send this despatch by a sailing-vessel via Crete, in the hope that it will reach you in time, if not to rescue the slaves, at least to lay hands on the captain and his vessel.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

P.S.—The owners of the slaves, Raïs Salem Ben Ashar of Kerkena (Tunisia) and Salah Kouafi of Bengazi, accompanied them to Salonica.

C. G. W.

Inclosure 2 in No. 78.

Consul-General Blunt to Ghalib Pasha.

(Traduction.)

Excellence,

Salonique, le 2 Janvier, 1883.

JE m'empresse de transmettre ci-joint à votre Excellence le résumé d'une dépêche que je viens de recevoir du Consul de Sa Majesté Britannique à Benghazi au sujet du départ de ce port pour Salonique le 15 Novembre dernier du voilier Ottoman "Chain-i-Bahri," Capitaine Mehmet Edip, avec neuf esclaves mâles à bord.

Votre Excellence, je suis sûr, donnera des ordres pour mettre en liberté les esclaves en question et fera arrêter et juger, conformément à la Convention contre la Traite

d'Esclaves conclue entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Turquie, le Capitaine Mehmet Edip et les autres personnes qui se sont mêlés soit directement ou indirectement dans cette affaire.

J'ai, &c.
(Signé) J. E. BLUNT.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

Salonica, January 2, 1883.

I BEG to inclose herewith to your Excellency a précis of a despatch which I have just received from Her Majesty's Consul at Benghazi, relative to the departure from that port for Salonica on the 15th November last of the Turkish sailing-vessel "Chain-i-Bahri," Mehmet Edip captain, with nine slaves on board.

Your Excellency will, I feel sure, give orders for the liberation of the slaves in question, and will cause the captain of the vessel, Mehmet Edip, and the other persons directly or indirectly concerned in the matter, to be arrested and tried in conformity with the Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade concluded between Great Britain and Turkey.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 78.

Résumé of Consul Wood's Despatch.

(Traduction.)

Le 1^{er} Décembre, 1882.

LE 15 Novembre dernier le voilier Ottoman "Chain-i-Bahri," Capitaine Mehmet Edip, a quitté le port de Benghazi avec destination de Salonique, ayant clandestinement embarqué neuf esclaves mâles, lesquels furent conduits à bord dans une barque à rame qui rejoignit le bâtiment après son départ apparent.

Les neuf esclaves en question furent accompagnés de leurs maîtres Raïs Salem Ben Ashar, de Kerkena (Tunisien), et Salah Kouafi, de Benghazi.

(Translation.)

December 1, 1883.

ON the 15th November last the Turkish sailing-vessel "Chain-i-Bahri," Mehmet Edip captain, left the port of Benghazi, bound for Salonica, having secretly taken on board nine male slaves, who were brought on board in a rowing-boat which joined the vessel after her apparent departure.

The nine slaves in question were accompanied by their masters, Raïs Salem Ben Asher, of Kerkena (a Tunisian), and Salah Kouafi, of Benghazi.

Inclosure 4 in No. 78.

Ghalib Pasha to Consul-General Blunt.

(Traduction.)

Salonique, le 9 Janvier, 1883.

Au Consulat-Général d'Angleterre,

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir votre estimée note en date du 2 courant, par laquelle vous m'annoncez le départ du voilier, "Chain-i-Bahri," Capitaine Mehmet Edip, de Benghazi, le 3 (15) Novembre dernier, ayant à bord neuf esclaves nègres, et dans laquelle vous m'invitez à appliquer au capitaine et aux esclaves à leur arrivée ici les dispositions du Traité conclu entre la Turquie et l'Angleterre.

L'exécution intégrale du Traité susmentionné et l'application des punitions que le Traité prescrit à ceux qui oseraient soit d'exercer le commerce prohibé d'esclaves nègres, soit d'effectuer leur transport, sont des obligations imposées par les circonstances.

Le Vali de Benghazi m'a donné avis de cette affaire par un télégramme en date du 30 Novembre (12 Décembre), 1882. Comme toutefois il n'y a pas de communication télégraphique directe, la missive fut forcément expédiée par voilier à l'Île de Crète et ne me parvint que le 4 (16) Décembre, 1882; tandis que le voilier soupçonné arriva dans le port de Salonique le 20 Novembre (2 Décembre), 1882.

Sur la réception du télégramme les mesures nécessaires furent prises sans le moindre délai, et les autorités maritimes ainsi que celle de la police ont fait tout ce que les circonstances exigeaient.

Le capitaine ayant subi un interrogatoire a déclaré, sous-serment, n'avoir point

pris d'esclaves à son bord, et il n'y a, par conséquent, pas eu lieu de lui faire subir de punition.

Comme il y a raison de supposer que ceux qui, nonobstant la prohibition, sont impliqués dans la Traite d'Esclaves, ne les feraient pas débarquer directement aux villes de leur destination, mais à des points inhabités du littoral de Cassandra, pour être ensuite transportés clandestinement où ils vendraient, des mesures de précaution seront adoptées et une vigilance assidue sera exercée afin d'empêcher le débarquement d'esclaves sur tout le littoral du vilayet.

Le Vali du Vilayet de Salonique,
(Signé) GHALIB.

(Translation.)

To the English Consulate-General,

Salonica, January 9, 1883.

I HAD the honour to receive your esteemed note of the 2nd instant, in which you inform me of the departure on the 3rd (15th) November last from Bengazi of the sailing-vessel "Chain-i-Bahri," Mehmet Edip captain, with nine slaves on board, and request me to apply to the captain of the vessel and to the slaves, on their arrival here, the provisions of the Slave Trade Treaty concluded between Turkey and England.

The execution of the above-mentioned Treaty in its entirety, and the application of the penalties prescribed by the Treaty to those who venture either to engage in the prohibited Traffic in negro slaves, or to assist their transport, are duties imposed on me by the facts of the case.

The Vali of Bengazi had brought the matter to my knowledge by a telegram under date of the 30th November (12th December), 1882. Seeing, however, that there is no direct telegraphic communication, the message had to be forwarded by sailing-vessel to Crete, and only reached me on the 4th (16th) December, 1882, whereas the suspected vessel reached the port of Salonica on the 20th November (2nd December), 1882.

On receipt of the telegram the necessary measures were adopted without the least delay, and the marine authorities, as well as the police, did all that the circumstances demanded.

The captain, having been examined, declared on oath that he had taken no slaves on board his vessel, and there was consequently no room for the infliction of any punishment upon him.

As, however, there is reason to suppose that the persons who, notwithstanding the prohibition, are engaged in Slave Traffic, would not disembark their freight directly at the towns to which they were bound, but at uninhabited spots on the Cassandra shore, with a view to their being secretly conveyed thence to any destination they might wish, precautionary measures will be adopted and a careful watch maintained along the whole coast of the vilayet, so as to prevent the landing of slaves.

The Vali of the Vilayet of Salonica,
(Signed) GHALIB.

No. 79.

Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(Received March 28.)

My Lord,

Salonica, March 17, 1883.

WITH reference to my Report of the 6th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Ottoman merchant-vessel "Saïda," Captain Jussuf Sidki, which left Bengazi on the 15th January, and, after touching at Suda Bay, arrived here on the 11th instant, was visited and searched immediately after her arrival by the naval authorities of this post.

Ghalib Pasha has assured me that no slaves were found on board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

No. 80.

Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(Received November 28)

My Lord,

Salonica, November 14, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that a black woman slave, called Servenaz, took refuge at this Consulate-General early last month, and complained that her owner

intended to send her to the interior to be sold. I advised her to present a Petition to the Governor-General, who, I felt sure, would assist her in the matter; she went away, and two or three days afterwards came to the Consulate and informed me that on attempting to present her Petition she was prevented from doing so by some subordinate officials. Upon this I instructed Hussein Aga, the chief Cavass of this Consulate, to accompany her to the Pasha's residence, and see that she was admitted to his presence. The Pasha received her kindly, promised to attend to her case, and sanctioned her remaining in Hussein Aga's house pending his decision. I have now the satisfaction to report that she has been declared free, and a certificate to that effect placed in her hands, and, as she expressed a wish to go to Constantinople, I obtained a free passage for her by the British steam-ship "Glenmore." I inclose a translated copy of the certificate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure in No. 80.

Certificate granted to the Black Female Slave, Servenaz.

(Translation.)

THE black slave woman, Servenaz, having been set at liberty from slavery, is free to go wherever she pleases, and this document has been sealed and delivered into her hands for that purpose.

(L.S.)

Salonica, September 28 (October 10), 1883.

Manumitted on the representations of Her Majesty's Consulate-General at
Salonica.

(L.S.) (Signed) J. E. BLUNT, *Consul-General.*

October 22, 1883.

No. 81.

Mr. Lister to Consul-General Blunt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 6, 1883.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you that his Lordship approves the steps that you adopted for obtaining the freedom of the female slave, Servenaz, as reported in your despatch of the 14th ultimo.

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

TURKEY. (Admiralty Reports.)

No. 82.

Commander Dowding to Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

Sir,

"Osprey," at Aden, March 19, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward Lieutenant Pelly's letter, reporting the circumstances under which he detained a pearl-diving dhow on the 12th January, at Someimah, and to report that on my return to that anchorage the following day I examined the Nakhuda and five fugitive slaves on board this ship, and in consequence had no reason

to doubt that she was legally engaged as professed, having in employment some fifteen domestic slaves for the purpose—two of whom escaped to the shore at the same time these five got to our boats.

2. These slaves had been borrowed from a native pearl-trader at Darban, a small port some 40 miles north of Jeddah, under the agreement that on the return of the dhow from the cruise the native trader should share profits with the Nakhuda.

3. The fugitive slaves' principal complaint to me was that they were never given any present of money like other slaves, and were treated badly. The Nakhuda promised to give them money if they returned, to which at first three of the five seemed to agree; but hearing the other two declare they would rather die first, all came to the same determination.

4. As I should have had to use force to get them back into their dhow, I decided to send them at once to Jeddah, 20 miles distant, in order that the case might be settled by Her Majesty's Consul there, who has frequent cases of a similar nature to deal with.

5. There being no case against the dhow for being engaged in Slave Traffic, I did not take her to Massawa, but released her, making a small present of tobacco and biscuit, and so parted on good terms with the Nakhuda. This dhow, like most others boarded on the coast, carried no papers or flag; the only method I could get a clue to whom they belonged was their professed allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey as compared with His Highness the Khedive.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUBERT W. DOWDING.

Inclosure in No. 82.

Lieutenant Pelly to Commander Dowding.

Sir, *"Osprey," at Aden, March 16, 1883.*
I HAVE the honour to report to you that on the 12th January, 1883, whilst lying at anchor at Someimah, a place within the territorial jurisdiction of Turkey, the two canoes came alongside my cutter with four domestic slaves from a dhow at anchor close by.

They claimed protection on the ground of being badly fed and ill-treated by the Nakhuda.

2. On going alongside the dhow to inquire into the case a fifth slave came on board the cutter, claiming protection under the same plea. They all positively refused returning to their masters, stating that severe ill-treatment would be the consequence.

3. My reasons for detaining the dhow were that she possessed no flag and had no papers; that the five fugitive slaves stated it was the intention of the Nakhuda to sell them at Loheyah; that one of the slaves had stated that another dhow had made proposals with the Nakhuda to buy him, but could not agree about the price; and also that two slaves had been sold out of her a short time since.

4. Under these circumstances, I thought fit to detain her till the arrival of the ship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANCIS R. PELLY.

No. 83.

Captain Garforth to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.) *"Eclipse," at Suez, July 28, 1883.*
DURING a recent cruise in this ship from Aden to Zeyla, and other places in the Gulf of Aden (on the African coast), I ascertained that Abyssinian slaves in large numbers were frequently shipped from Raiheitah (opposite Perim Island) and Beilul Bay for the Arabian coast, principally to Hodeidah, and my recent visit there quite confirms this report.

At Hodeidah I was informed on good authority that 300 slaves had been landed within the last six weeks, the Turkish Governor receiving 1 thaler (equal to 2½ rupees) head-money for each slave. Those not disposed of at Hodeidah are transhipped to other ports in the Red Sea.

On my visiting the Turkish Governor, Kadir Bey, I found he had quite recently arrived from Constantinople, and had only been four days in office. I pointed out to him the Treaty between the two Governments for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and trusted he would see the necessity of taking some steps in the matter. This he promised to do, and stated he would write to Constantinople on the subject.

No. 84.

Captain Garforth to Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

Sir,

"Eclipse," at Aden, July 3, 1883.

IN pursuance of instructions to take an early opportunity of visiting Zeila, and report any particulars relative to the slave-dealing practices of the Governor of Zeila, Abubekr Pasha, and his sons—

2. I have the honour to inform you that, having obtained the services of a native official attached to the Residency at Aden to act as interpreter, and being supplied with a letter from the Political Resident to the Governor of Zeila, I arrived at that port on the 30th June. Having landed the Dragoman with Brigadier-General Blair's letter I went on shore myself the following morning, and was received by the Governor and a guard of Egyptian soldiers.

3. I was assured by Abubekr Pasha that neither himself nor his sons had for some time past had any dealings with slaves. He was aware that slaves were occasionally sent from Ras Raiheitah (a little south of Assab Bay, the Italian Settlement) to the Arabian coast, but that he had no authority there, as when his son and some soldiers went to hoist the Egyptian flag the Sheikh hauled it down, and claimed the protection of the Italians, hoisting at the same time the flag.

4. The Governor further stated he was willing to pay any English official the Government might send to Zeila or Tajureh to witness that no slaves left those parts.

5. In conclusion, I would observe that there is no doubt but that Abyssinians are shipped over to Hodeidah and Jeddah on the Arabian coast, and this can only be stopped by the Egyptian authorities carrying out the Treaty,

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. F. J. GARFORTH.

ZANZIBAR.

No. 85.

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. 85.

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 2nd 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
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
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
	25 17
Commission	1 25
	23 92
Dismantling and cutting	1 00
Net	22 92

(Signed)

PESTONJI DHUNJIBHOG TULATE.

Zanzibar, December 7, 1882.

No. 86.

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. 86.

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
Depth of hold	7.9

Tonnage.

	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. 87.

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. 88.

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

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1883)," No. 168.

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. 89.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

My Lord,

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 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.

His Lordship does not 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 regard to other points raised by Mr. Holmwood, Lord Granville is of opinion that the fact of Mr. Sunley, jun., employing slaves, renders it impossible for Her Majesty's Government to avail themselves of his services as Vice-Consul in Mohilla; and that it will be as well to take no steps in regard to the Consular building in Johanna, as it appears to be virtually useless, and if it were repaired by the Sultan, His Highness would be able to lay claim to it hereafter.

The Consular Letter-book and any other archives which may be found should be kept in the Consulate-General at Zanzibar.

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1883)," No. 187.

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.

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

No. 90.

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. 90.

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. 91.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received February 1.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 5, 1883.

I HAVE received a Petition from the native Indian traders at Mombasa, complaining of the conduct of the Governor and Kazee at that town, and reporting the murder of an Indian named Bhimji Boojani and plunder of his property. I have communicated personally with the Sultan on the subject, and His Highness has promptly sent orders to the Governor to spare no effort in tracing out the offenders and bringing them to justice; but I have little expectation of his taking effective steps unless I or my Assistant can proceed thither to investigate the affairs and guide the course to be pursued. At present, however, this is impossible, from want of means of communication.

I beg leave again most respectfully to draw your Lordship's attention to the continued absence of Her Majesty's cruizers from the East African division of the Station. Withdrawn at first to render service in the Egyptian war, they have not yet been permitted to return, and, with the exception of the flying visits of the "Philomel" and "Seagull," there has been no vessel at hand for several months.

Some of the coast towns urgently require visiting, and it is time the flag was again shown about.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES

Inclosure in No. 91.

Letter from Native Indian Traders at Mombasa.

(Translation.)

To Her Majesty's Political Agent, Zanzibar.

WE, all the merchants, the British subjects living at Mombasa, beg to bring to your notice that, although we had previously made to you two or three Petitions* regarding our complaints, no attention was paid to them. Now we again beg to inform you that when we took a robber—implicated in many robberies previously committed—to the Wali and the Cadi, our complaints were neither heard, nor was any inquiry made about the robbery. Now, another thief, after having entered into the house, at night, of a British subject named Rhimji Boojani, a native of Cutch Mandvi, about 45 years old, and by caste a sailor, killed him, and stole all his property; therefore we all met together and went to the Wali and the Cadi of this place, but neither were we heard nor was any arrangement made, whereupon we went to Mr. Lane, a missionary of this place, who gave us a doctor, who saw all the matters. He also might have written to you. On account of this [occurrence] we merchants now are much afraid of our lives and property; and as no complaints of ours, of whatsoever kind, are heard here, we all beg to request and hope that on your receiving this Petition you will make arrangement for us. This is the only request.

Dated the 21st December, 1882 (Magsar Sood 12 of Samvat, 1939).

(In the hand-writing of Narandas),

(Signed)

TOOLSIDAS JETHANI.

(And 16 others.)

No. 92.

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

* Not received at Zanzibar.

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. 92.

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:—

ZANZIBAR.

	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>		
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.

	Dol.	c.
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
Net	55	56

(Signed)

PESTONJI DHUNJIBHOY TULATI.

Zanzibar, December 27, 1882.

No. 93.

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.

Inclosure in No. 93.

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	..	£ s. d.	
8	Unknown	Ditto	..	9	" 6	" 14	Ditto	12 17 6	..	..
9	Ditto	Ditto	..	1	" 21	Sept. 25	Release of vessel; slave condemned	7 5 6	..	..
10	Mabruk	Ditto	..	2	Sept. 15	" 21	Condemned	16 3 0	R. a. p.	To be remitted	
11	Unknown	Ditto	..	3	" 18	" 25	Ditto	15 10 0	418 0 0	Ditto.	
12	Mandumbwa	Ditto	..	5	" 30	Oct. 3	Ditto	11 0 6	Dol. c.	Ditto.	
13	Unknown	Ditto	..	13	Oct. 2	" 3	Ditto	9 6 6	12 40	Ditto.	
14	Fath-el-Kheir	Ditto	..	1	" 8	" 10	Ditto	9 14 6	163 62	Ditto.	
15	Jowhari	Ditto	..	1	" 23	" 25	Release of vessel; slave condemned	8 18 6	R. a. p.	Ditto.	
16	Mambokongo	Ditto	..	34	" 24	" 25	Condemned	13 1 6	293 1 3	Ditto.	
17	Tangulia	Ditto	..	1	" 30	Nov. 2	Ditto	7 1 0	63 9 3	To be remitted.	
18	Marchassy	Undine	Captain Ponsford	..	" 12	Oct. 28	Ditto	40 50	Dol. c.	Ditto.	
19	Malavia	Ditto	..	..	" 12	" 28	Ditto	13 3 6	..	..
20	Unknown	Ditto	..	..	" 12	" 28	Ditto	12 2 6	..	..
21	Boro Kupata	London	Captain Luxmoore	30	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Ditto	13 16 0	22 92	To be remitted.	
22	Unknown	Ditto	..	..	" 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.

No. 94.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received February 24.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, February 24, 1883.

ANY objection to "Dryad" conveying Thomson's expedition to Mombasa? Captain requires special orders from Admiralty.

No. 95.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 24, 1883.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 5th ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you that, under the circumstances, he approves of your having requested the Senior Naval Officer to arrange for the "Harrier" to visit Glorieuse for the purpose of assisting the people of that island should they have run short of supplies.

As regards the ownership of the "Gazelle," I am to point out that, as the wife of a native of Bourbon, though of British origin, is not a British subject, it would appear that the vessel had been improperly registered as British.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 96.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 2, 1883.

I HAVE communicated with the Sultan on the subject of the Royal Geographical Society's Expedition into East Africa under Mr. Joseph Thomson, and have received His Highness' assurance that he will do his utmost to assist and support the expedition. I beg to attach translation of His Highness' reply.

Mr. Thomson arrived at Zanzibar by the mail-steamer of the 26th January, and has been engaged in making preparations for his journey. He left yesterday for Pangani and Mombasa, with letters for the Wali, furnished to him by the Sultan at my request, and on his return from this preliminary visit will complete his arrangement for his final start, which he expects will be in about six weeks from this time.

The expedition under Dr. Fischer started from Pangani about three weeks ago, and it is said that he has joined two large Arab caravans proceeding to Kavirondo, on the east side of the Victoria Nyanza. The whole party numbers about 1,300 men, and is large enough, it is believed, to pass through the Masai country without fear of opposition. The Sultan has given his support to this expedition, and has, I believe, given the Wali of Pangani peremptory orders to aid Dr. Fischer in every way possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 96.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

29 Safar, 1300 (January 9, 1883).

YOUR honoured letter of the 8th January has reached, in which you inform that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has instructed you to acquaint us that Her Majesty's Government takes an interest in the expedition about to be dispatched to explore Eastern Africa, under the command of Mr. Joseph Thomson. We were very much pleased at this, but when we inquired for our friend Thomson we found that he had not yet arrived. If it please God, we shall, on his arrival here, render him all the assistance in our power, and would you require aught of us the sign is with you, and salaam.

No. 97.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 2.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, February 2, 1883.

IN my despatch of the 5th January I reported the murder of an Indian trader at Mombasa, and submitted my reasons for desiring the early presence of a man-of-war on this division to visit the mainland ports. Until a vessel arrives I have no means of communication, and am unable to make any inquiry into several affairs that require my looking into. Nothing whatever has yet been done in the case of the murder at Mombasa by the local authorities. I have continued to urge upon the Sultan the value of time in this matter, and His Highness informs me that he has sent peremptory orders to the Wali to spare no exertion in tracing the murder, but neither in this case nor in that of the Indian who was murdered at Marka in August last has a single arrest of any suspected person been made.

No. 98.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 2.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, February 2, 1883.

TIPPOO TEEB, the well-known Arab trader who rendered such important aid to Dr. Livingstone and Lieutenant Cameron, has arrived in Zanzibar with a large caravan, and will remain for two or three months before returning to Manyema. The opportunity of Tippoo Teeb, whose proper name is Ahmed-bin-Mahomed, being in Zanzibar might well, I think, be taken advantage of to present him with some acknowledgment of the valuable service he has rendered to geographical exploration; and I venture respectfully to solicit sanction to the purchase of a rifle for presentation to him. It would, I think, be matter for regret if Tippoo Teeb were to be permitted to leave Zanzibar without receiving some recognition of what he has done.

No. 99.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 2, 1883.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 2nd ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you that a telegram was sent from the Admiralty on the 19th ultimo, to the Commander-in-chief on the East India Station, directing him to send a ship of war as soon as possible to visit the ports on the Zanzibar mainland.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 100.

Earl Granville to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, March 3, 1883.

RATIFICATIONS Johanna Treaty left yesterday.

No. 101.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 12, 1883.

ON receipt of your telegram of the 24th ultimo, Earl Granville inquired of the Lords of the Admiralty whether Her Majesty's ship "Dryad" could convey Mr. Thomson's expedition to Mombasa, but was informed that the "Dryad" had already left Zanzibar, and that there was no other ship available for the purpose. His Lordship regrets that he was consequently unable to comply with your request.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 102.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

(Telegraphic.)

*Foreign Office, March 13, 1883.*YOURS of 2nd ultimo.
Purchase sanctioned.

No. 103.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 22.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 7, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of Decree of Condemnation in the case of a dhow and five slaves, Case No. 1 of 1883, captured by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 28th January, 1883.

This was a clear case of slave transport. The slaves all belonged to one man, a freed slave of the owner of the dhow, who is an Arab named Mohammed-bin-Khalfan, and who had apparently sent his vessel across specially to bring them across, as she carried no cargo whatever. The females were all young girls, and had been brought down from Unyanyembe about three months ago, by their master, who purchased them there. They were probably intended for concubines. The captain is a slave of the owner of the dhow, Mohammed-bin-Khalfan, and there is some doubt as to with which of the two the culpability really rests. I have therefore requested the Sultan to inquire into the matter, and punish the offender, which His Highness has promised to do. The slaves have been disposed of in the town, and will remain under Consular supervision.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 103.

*Case No. 1 of 1883.**Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen *versus* the native vessel named "Kiamba" under Arab colours, whereof Jowhar is master and Mohammed-bin-Khalfan owner, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also one male and four female slaves, seized by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., C.B., Captain, Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," as liable to forfeiture, on the 28th January, 1883.

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General, on the 29th January, 1883, appeared personally John B. Eustace, Esq., Sub-Lieutenant, Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the dhow named "Kiamba," whereof Jowhar was master, and of the description and dimensions specified in annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him off Chumbe, in the south channel leading to Zanzibar.

I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the said dhow was, at the time of her seizure, engaged in the illegal transport of slaves between the mainland and the Island of Zanzibar, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and the Sultan of Zanzibar, do adjudge the said dhow, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with one male and four female slaves, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And I do further order the said vessel to be broken up and sold in separate parts.

In witness whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 29th day of February, 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General and 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 "Kiamba," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London's" boats on the 28th day of January, 1883, 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	33·4
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	10·2
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	17·10

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	11·1
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	11·1

Signed this 29th day of January, 1883.

(Signed)

JNO. B. EUSTACE, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

HY. BLIGHT, *Petty Officer, 2nd Class.*

Approved by me this 29th day of January, 1883.

(Signed)

PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*

Commanding H.M.S. "London."

ACCOUNTS Sales showing net Proceeds of a condemned Dhow in the above Case sold at public auction on the 6th February, 1883, as instructions received.

1 dhow, in two pieces—	Dol. c.
1st piece	15 00
2nd piece	21 00
Mast	4 00
Steer and wood	1 50
Ropes with rudder	2 25
Sail	1 75
	45 50
Commission	2 27½
	43 22½
Dismantling and cutting	1 00
	42 22½
Net	42 22½

(Signed)

PESTONJI DHUNJIBHOY TULATI.

Zanzibar, February 6, 1883.

Received the above sum, and deposited in this Consulate.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES,

Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., C.B., Captain, Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male and four female slaves taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in the above Case.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES,

Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 28.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, March 1, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward the following report as to the fulfilment by the Sultan of Zanzibar of his Treaty obligations with respect to the suppression of the Slave Trade, and also as to how far the Ruler of Muscat is carrying out similar engagements entered into by him.

I have much gratification in being able to state that His Highness Seyyid Barghash has continued to render me every assistance, when occasion has required me to refer to him, and he has never hesitated to comply with any request made by me for the punishment of offenders concerned in the Traffic by sea. His Highness has furthermore always appeared ready to co-operate with us by at once arresting recently imported cargoes of slaves when their presence was pointed out to him, and I am glad to be able to state that in such matters I have invariably felt myself able to depend on his acting in concert with me. To His Highness' co-operation on several occasions, to his various Proclamations, and to his prompt punishment of slave-dealers when handed over to him, we are undoubtedly in a large degree indebted for our success in checking the Slave Trade since 1873, and His Highness is certainly entitled to the fullest recognition and acknowledgment of what he has done. Seyyid Barghash is naturally anxious to retain the favourable opinion and friendship of Her Majesty's Government, as he is keenly sensible of the great importance to him of their good-will, and it is to this cause, without doubt, that His Highness' exertions and co-operation are to be ascribed. Taking into consideration His Highness' position and character as an Arab Prince, and his firm attitude in support of the Slave Trade prior to the Treaty, it will probably be conceded that he has done as much as might have been hoped for towards its suppression.

In order, however, to exhibit my views as clearly and succinctly as possible on the subject, I trust I shall be pardoned for taking a slight retrospective glance at the events of the past nine years, and at the circumstances and condition of the Trade at the present time.

The Treaty of 1873 marked a new era in the history of the suppression of the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa, and there is a very wide difference between the condition of the Trade prior to that date and what it is at present. The three main results of that Treaty were: (1) the final and almost complete annihilation of the Trade from Zanzibar to the Persian Gulf; (2) the diminution of the Trade between the mainland and the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba; and (3) the better care and treatment of the slave in these islands from his having become a more valuable commodity. Previous to the year 1872 it was estimated that the importation of slaves from Kilwa and other ports into these two islands was from 20,000 to 25,000. In that year the hurricane which swept over this island partly forestalled our operations by destroying the clove plantations, and thus causing a cessation of the demand for slaves, except for the town labour market and the sugar plantations. The Island of Pemba was, however, not touched by the hurricane, and the demand there remained unaffected. The immediate effect of the Treaty was to put an end to the re-exportation by sea to Eastern Arabia, and to create a temporary stagnation of the local Trade. A reaction took place in 1874, but the Trade never again expanded to anything like its former proportions, and the annual average for the past eight years may be set down at from 6,000 to 8,000 only. The subjoined tabular view of the captures made by the blockading boats each year during the past nine years, commencing from 1874, shows what has been accomplished during this period, and also exhibits, with some approach, I believe, to correctness, the extent of the slave-traders' operations during the same time:—

Year.					No. of Slaves Captured.	Estimated Number Imported.
1874	..	..	..	..	674	13,480
1875	..	..	..	..	376	7,520
1876	..	..	..	..	491	9,820
1877	..	..	..	..	294	5,880
1878	..	..	..	..	142	2,840
1879	..	..	..	..	73	1,460
1880	..	..	..	..	263	5,260
1881	..	..	..	..	343	6,860
1882	..	..	..	..	105	2,100
Total	..	..	..	..	2,761	55,220

The estimate of the number of importations given in this Table is based on a rough calculation made by Sir John Kirk that the ratio of captures was one in twenty, a percentage that certainly does not seem too low. According to this moderate computation, the number of slaves introduced into these islands, in spite of all our exertions during the nine years succeeding Sir Bartle Frere's Mission, was about 55,000. The alarm and uncertainty caused among the Arabs by the Mission to Zanzibar in 1873 paralyzed the Slave Trade for the time, but as the excitement subsided the Arabs were forced to seek an outlet for the accumulated gangs of slaves at Kilwa and other places on the coast, and in the following year it was estimated by the British Consular officers that from 12,000 to 15,000 slaves had been transported to Pemba. The Trade then slackened until 1876, when a large importation took place, but from that year it again steadily decreased, and in 1879 the shortest list of captures yet made was recorded. Whatever may have been the cause of this diminished import, it was not permanent, as in 1880 the captures again rose to 260, and in 1881 a still more determined effort was made to carry on the Slave Trade, the hostility of the Arabs culminating in the murder of Captain Brownrigg in December. The number of slaves seized by Her Majesty's ship "London" in this year was 343, and it was ascertained that three large dhows successfully landed slave cargoes during the time that Mr. Holmwood and Captain Mathews were engaged in searching for the murderers on that island. I believe I am within the mark when I venture to affirm that some 10,000 slaves were introduced into the island during 1881. The past year (1882) saw a reaction in the Trade, the slaves captured numbering only 105, which is the smallest number recorded in any year since 1873, with the exception of 1879. This decline, however, is not to be ascribed to any relinquishment of the Trade by the Arabs. It is due simply to the temporary cessation of the demand for slave labour by the Arab land-holders at Pemba, who have been nearly ruined by the great depreciation of the clove market, and by the Sultan's rigid exaction of the clove tax. Only about one-half, indeed, of the slaves taken in 1882 were captured off Pemba; the rest were seized on their way to Zanzibar Island, where the demand is well maintained, supplies being required for the town labour market, and for the clove plantations, which are now bearing again, and which are not subject to the same taxation as those in Pemba. I have no means of ascertaining at all correctly the extent of the slave population of these two islands, but my information leads me to believe that only a small portion of the number of slaves in them in 1873 is now alive. By far the greater number has been introduced since that date, and in violation of the Treaty.

In 1844 the late Colonel Hamerton stated that he believed the death-rate of the servile population to be from 22 to 30 per cent. per annum. This was, of course, when the Trade was in full swing, and slaves were cheap. They are now very much more valuable and better cared for, and the mortality, in consequence, much lower. The mortality in Zanzibar Island may now, I think, be fairly put down at from 10 to 12 per cent.; and in Pemba, which is more unhealthy, at from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum. There can, at all events, be no room for doubt that had the slave population not been largely and incessantly recruited by fresh importations since 1873, the institution would by this time have become almost extinct.

His Highness Seyyid Barghash has since 1873 not ceased to avow his determination to assist us in suppressing the Slave Trade, and he has not confined his professions to words. In 1875 His Highness signed in England a Supplemental Treaty, giving fuller effect to the Treaty of 1873; and in the following year His Highness issued Proclamations prohibiting the land Traffic in Slaves and the fitting out of slave caravans. In addition to this, His Highness, through his officers, actively co-operated with us on several occasions by seizing dhows and slave cargoes and by awarding punishment to those implicated. In the year 1877, indeed, the result of his efforts in this direction surpassed ours—his list of captures being 453, against our 294. His Highness deserves every credit for what he has done. The large number of captures made by the Sultan, altogether not far short of half the total made by the "London's" boats, shows very clearly the extreme value and importance to us of his co-operation.

But that His Highness Seyyid Barghash has the power and ability to carry out unopposed any further measures of repression or inspection he might choose to undertake in these islands is beyond question. His authority over his people is now supreme and uncontrolled in all matters. Ten years ago it might have been adduced as a fair argument that His Highness was not in a position to adopt stringent measures against the Slave Trade without direct support. He was then comparatively poor; surrounded by his kinsmen—intolerant Metowwas and influential Arabs—on whose counsels and support he was dependent, and whom he could not afford entirely to disregard. All this is now changed. His Highness is at this time the largest land-owner and the most wealthy

man in his dominions. By means of the large revenue which he derives from his estates and custom-house, and which is in a large degree a result of the Treaty of 1873, he has succeeded in consolidating his rule and raising himself to an independent position. There is no public voice to oppose him. He is strong enough to stand alone; he has shaken off all his former trammels, and has made his will the law, and, practically, the only law in the land. The Sultan has unquestionably the power, I believe, to put an end to the Slave Trade in a short time and with little trouble; but the Trade will probably continue to flourish, notwithstanding our efforts, unless His Highness can make his people understand that he seriously and earnestly desires it should cease.

The question as regards the Ruler of Muscat, Seyyid Toorkee, is of a simple nature. The Zanzibar Treaty of 1873 put a stop at once, as I have already remarked, to the Oman and Persian Gulf Slave Trade by cutting off the supplies from the fountain-head, and no operations or repressive measures were consequently required to be undertaken on the Oman Coast. The behaviour of His Highness Seyyid Toorkee, however, displayed the sincerity and cordiality of his friendship towards the British Government from the commencement, as he signed the Treaty without hesitation and immediately he was informed by Sir Bartle Frere that it was the desire of Her Majesty's Government that he should do so. The Muscat Treaty contains the valuable proviso in the 1st Article that all persons entering His Highness' dominions from the date of the Treaty shall be free. And the Treaty was followed at a short date by a Proclamation prohibiting any Traffic in Slaves by purchase, sale, or transfer in Oman. Both the Treaty and the Proclamation have been faithfully adhered to by the Sultan so far as his power extended. Cases in which slaves had been sold by their masters were taken due notice of, and the slaves liberated, and several hundred slaves have been freed under the Proclamation and sent to Indian ports or placed in service under the supervision of the Consulate.

No. 105.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received March 28.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 1, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 27th January, on the subject of Mr. Consul Holmwood's visit to the Comoro Islands, and the Treaties negotiated by him with the Rulers of that group, and instructing me to convey to the Sultan of Zanzibar the thanks of Her Majesty's Government.

I have duly communicated with His Highness in the sense desired, and I herewith attach copy of the letter addressed by me to His Highness.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 105.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(After compliments.)

February 27, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Highness that I have been instructed by Earl Granville, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to convey to your Highness the cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the manner in which your Highness enabled Mr. Holmwood to carry out his duties by the loan of the "Sultany," and the hearty appreciation of your Highness' good-will and co-operation in the service upon which Mr. Holmwood was engaged.

No. 106.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received April 16.)

(Extract.)

Sevenoaks, Kent, April 14, 1883.

COLONEL MILES' despatch of the 1st March, on the fulfilment by the Sultan of Zanzibar of his Treaty obligations with regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade, has been submitted to me for remarks, and I find therein several points to which I should wish to call attention.

Throughout Colonel Miles' Report there is to be found the strongest evidence of the ready and constant assistance we have received from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and that, without this co-operation, our efforts, now that the Slave Trade from Zanzibar to Arabia, Persia, and Egypt has been, as he truly says, almost completely annihilated, would be comparatively useless.

Colonel Miles' Report is the strongest argument I have seen in favour of the new line of action now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Reporting on the Sultan's conduct, Colonel Miles says His Highness still continues to render every assistance when occasion requires; he has never hesitated to comply with any request made for the punishment of slave-traders; he has, furthermore, always appeared ready to co-operate with us by at once arresting recently-imported slaves when their presence has been pointed out to him. In Slave Trade matters Colonel Miles states he has invariably felt himself able to depend on His Highness acting in concert.

Colonel Miles adds that to His Highness' co-operation on several occasions, to his various Proclamations, and to his prompt punishment of slave-dealers when handed over to him, we are undoubtedly in a large measure indebted for our success in checking the Slave Trade since 1873. His Highness, he says, is certainly entitled to the fullest recognition and acknowledgment of what he has done.

Colonel Miles sums up the practical result of this co-operation between the Sultan and ourselves as—

1. The final and almost complete annihilation of the Slave Trade from Zanzibar to the Persian Gulf.

2. The diminution of the Trade between the mainland and the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

3. The better care and treatment of the slave in these islands.

Prior to 1873 the shipment of slaves amounted to 25,000 yearly. Of these, the greater part found their way to Arabia, Persia, Egypt, and Somali-land. This export Trade is admitted on all hands to have ceased. What we have now to deal with (setting aside the Slave Trade to the Comoro Islands and Madagascar) is the smuggling of slaves across the narrow strait that separates the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba from the mainland of Africa and from each other. This contraband Traffic in 1874 did not fall short of 12,000 slaves, notwithstanding our utmost endeavours. It was, however, at once reduced to a minimum through the action of the Sultan's Proclamations rendering illegal the fitting out of slave caravans and the moving of slaves by land.

In estimating the number of slaves imported into Zanzibar and Pemba since then, by adopting my calculation that only one slave in twenty moved by sea is taken by our cruisers, Colonel Miles ignores, what I have before pointed out, that a large part of the captives consist now of old slaves, many of them true domestics, being moved from one estate to another. If we eliminate these, which we may easily do by reference to the Quarterly Returns of disposal of slaves, it will be found that Colonel Miles' figures must be reduced by half. In other words, the Traffic has been reduced to a smuggling business, that it is out of our power to stop by any number of boats, and that can only be met by retaining the Sultan's good-will, securing the co-operation he has hitherto given us; and until the opportune time comes when slavery is abolished, arranging so as to be able to bring to his notice every evasion of the Treaty and of his laws, whether by the slave-traders alone or through the connivance of his coast officials.

As to the Sultan of Muscat, I have little doubt his Treaty obligations have been well observed so far as his limited power goes, seeing that, as Colonel Miles observes, the Zanzibar Treaty cut off the supply of slaves from his dominions by stopping them at the fountain-head. No repressive measures were therefore called for on the part of Seyyid Toorkee.

No. 107.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 23, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th January, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a letter which his Lordship has addressed to the Sultan of Johanna in reply to His Highness' letter of the 10th October last. You will take an early opportunity of sending Mr. Consul Holmwood to Johanna with this letter

and with the ratifications of the Treaty, and will instruct him to report on the state of affairs at Johanna whenever he visits it.

A copy of the letter is inclosed, for your information.

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

Inclosure in No. 107.

Earl Granville to the Sultan of Johanna.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 23, 1883.

WITH reference to the letter which your Highness did me the honour of addressing me on the 18th October last, I have to express to you the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government received the Treaty which Mr. Consul Holmwood signed with your Highness on the 10th of that month.

The Queen's ratifications of that Treaty have been forwarded to Zanzibar, and will shortly be delivered to your Highness; and it is the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that your Highness may adhere faithfully to the engagements therein contracted, until the abolition of slavery in your dominions shall have been accomplished. By following such a course, and by the development of the resources of the Island of Johanna, and abstaining from interference with the neighbouring islands, your Highness will best secure and retain the good-will of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 108.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 26, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree in the case of a Goanese vessel.

It was fully proved that the master of this vessel had secretly arranged with a slave-owner on the mainland to convey to Zanzibar a young slave-girl who had been purchased from an up-country caravan only a few days previously, and the owner neither objecting to jurisdiction nor proving any right to fly the Portuguese flag, a Decree of Condemnation was recorded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 108.

Case No. 2 of 1883.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the dhow or native vessel, without name or nationality, sailing under Portuguese colours, but showing no title to carry the flag of any foreign State, owned by Aleixo Mascarenhas, a Goanese merchant, residing, under British protection, at Bagamoyo, in the dominions of Zanzibar, whereof Mtwana is master, her tackle, furniture, and apparel; and also against four male and two female slaves, seized, as liable to forfeiture, by Percy Luxmoore, Esq., C.B., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London"; before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 8th day of March, 1883.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant John B. Eustace, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the vessel, sailing under Portuguese colours, but not shown to the Court to be entitled to claim protection of the flag of any foreign State, owned by Aleixo Mas-

careahas, of Pagamoyo, and whereof Mtwana was master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors. was seized by him, together with four male and two female slaves, off Zanzibar Island, on the 7th day of February, 1883. I, the said Consul, having heard the evidence produced and examined the witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in conveying two male slaves, named Rehan and Tewfik, and one female slave, named Fatuma, against their will, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel and also the three slaves above named to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 8th day of March, 1883.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**
Her Majesty's Consul and 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 (no name), detained by Her Majesty's ship "London's" boats on the 7th day of February, 1883, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern post	39·5
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	12·25
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	18·75

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	16·13
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage-deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	16·13

Signed this 8th day of February, 1883.

(Signed) **JNO. B. EUSTACE,** *Sub-Lieutenant.*
THOMAS KELLY, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 8th day of February, 1883.

(Signed) **PERCY LUXMOORE,** *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

F. HOLMWOOD, Esq., Her Majesty's Assistant Political Agent and Consul, Zanzibar.

ACCOUNT Sales and net Proceeds of a condemned Dhow, in pieces, sold by public auction, for account and risk of those concerned, as per instructions received.

	Dol. c.
1 dhow, in pieces	15 00
1 cask.. .. .	0 25
3 anchors	3 50
Mast, yard, and bowsprit	4 00
Taka	2 50
	25 25
Commission, 5 per cent.	1 25
	24 00

Exchange, 47 c. per rupees 51 : 4.

(Signed) **G. MOULD.**

Zanzibar, March 16, 1883.

The above has been received in this Court.

(Signed) **S. B. MILES,**
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain P. Luxmoore, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," four male and two female slaves, placed in Court in Case No. 2 of 1883.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**
Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.

No. 109.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 27, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Her Majesty's ratifications of the Treaties recently negotiated by Mr. Holmwood with the Sultans of Johanna and Mohilla.

I have, &c.
(Signed) **S. B. MILES.**

No. 110.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 28, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of Decree of Restitution in the case of a dhow captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," near the harbour of Zanzibar, on the 1st March, 1883.

The dhow, on being boarded, was found to have thirty-six passengers on board, two of whom declared themselves to be slaves of an Arab in Zanzibar, but stated they had been long residents in this town. In Court one of these women denied being a slave, and declared herself free. The other admitted she was a slave, and stated she was in attendance on her mistress, an Arab lady, and had accompanied her to Bagamoyo about a month before on a visit to Sheikh Hamad-bin-Hamâd (Tippoo Teeb); that she had been in Zanzibar for many years, and that she did not desire her freedom, preferring to remain with her mistress. Six other women of the party, who were all slaves or servants of the same owner, were examined, and all, with one exception, declared themselves to be free, and to have resided a long time in Zanzibar. The one who had not been to Zanzibar before stated herself to be the wife of Hamad-bin-Hamâd, and the mother of two of his children, and she desired to remain with him. There being nothing to show that the owner and captain of the dhow were implicated in the Slave Trade, or of introducing fresh slaves into Zanzibar, I have ordered the dhow to be released. The women refused deeds of freedom, and have been allowed to go whither they please.

I have, &c.
(Signed) **S. B. MILES.**

Inclosure in No. 110.

Case No. 3 of 1883.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen *versus* the native vessel named "Usharima Karere," sailing under Arab colours, and whereof Jamedar Fesa is owner, and Hamadi master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against two female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by John B. Eustace, Esq., Sub-Lieutenant, Her Majesty's ship "London."

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, appeared personally John B. Eustace, Esq., Sub-Lieutenant, and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the vessel named "Usharima Karere," whereof Hamadi is master, was seized by him near Zanzibar on

the 1st March, 1883. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence on both sides, do pronounce that the seizors have failed in proof that the said vessel was engaged in the illegal transport of slaves, and decree that she be restored to the owner intact, the reputed slaves being placed at liberty, and condemn the seizors in costs of suit only. And whereas it has been shown that the captors had just cause to detain the vessel, do hereby acquit them of all claims for compensation on account of detention of the vessel.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 3rd day of March, 1883.

(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 "Usharima Karere," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London's" boats on the 1st day of March, 1883, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	45·8
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	14·4
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	23·6
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage-deck	27·72
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage-deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	27·72

Signed this 3rd day of March, 1883.

(Signed) JNO. B. EUSTACE, *Sub-Lieutenant.*
WILLIAM ADAMS, *Petty Officer, 1st Class.*

Approved by me, this 3rd day of March, 1883.

(Signed) PERCY LUXMOORE, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

No. 111.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 28, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch, dated the 24th February, 1883; and in continuation of mine of the 5th January, I beg to report that Her Majesty's ship "Harrier" has since visited Glorieuse Island for the purpose of assisting the inhabitants, if necessary. They found there were eighteen people residing on the island, who were subsisting on their pigs, fowls, &c., but they represented that they were entirely destitute of farinaceous food. Captain Willcox accordingly supplied them with flour and biscuits sufficient for about three months' consumption.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 112.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 29, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 14th instant, conveying sanction to the purchase of a suitable present for the Arab

trader Sheikh Hamad-bin-Hamâd, *alias* Tippoo Teeb; and I beg to state that I have purchased an elephant rifle and ammunition, at a cost of 35*l.*, for presentation to the Sheikh. The amount has been debited in my accounts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 113.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 30, 1883.

IN my despatch of the 2nd February, 1883, I had the honour to report the arrival of Mr. Joseph Thomson, who had been selected to command the Royal Geographical Society's new expedition through the Masai country, and I have now to report that Mr. Thomson made his final start from Rabbai on the 13th March, with 149 porters and a Maltese assistant.

Mr. Thomson had some difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of porters in Zanzibar, as several large caravans had started for the mainland a short time previously; he was therefore unable to select the men as he could have wished. In compliance with the Sultan's expressed desire, the porters were taken to the Palace to be registered, in accordance with the precedent set by the French traveller M. Giraud, and Mr. Holmwood attended there for the purpose. The plan, however, failed to act beneficially, as His Highness imprisoned some of the men on the ground of their not having received their masters' permission to go, and although they were released the same day on my interference, several of them deserted, and His Highness informs me that he has not yet been able to apprehend them.

On the 24th ultimo, as Her Majesty's ship "Dryad" happened to be lying at anchor in this harbour, I dispatched to your Lordship the telegram of which post copy is annexed. The "Dryad," however, received sailing orders almost directly after my telegram had been sent, and I therefore made arrangements to accompany Mr. Thomson to Mombasa in one of the "London's" launches. We left Zanzibar on the 6th March, and after Mr. Thomson had spent a few days in preparations and collecting men, I saw him start from Frere Town with his party on the 10th for Rabbai, with apparently every prospect of success. Mr. Thomson purposes to make at first for the north side of Mount Kilimanjaro, and thence to make his way direct to the Victoria Nyanza.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 113.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville, Telegraphic, February 24, 1883.

[See No. 94.]

No. 114.

Mr. Lister to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 27, 1883.

IN reply to your despatch of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to instruct you to take the first opportunity which offers of sending Mr. Holmwood to Johanna with Her Majesty's ratifications of the Treaties already forwarded to you.

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

No. 115.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 24.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 2, 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. 115.

RETURN of Slaves Captured and Forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending March 31, 1883.

Date of Discharge.				Number of Decree.				How disposed of Freed in Town.
January 29	..	..	..	No. 1 of 1883	..	..	..	5
March 3	..	..	..	No. 2 of 1883	..	..	..	6
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, April 2, 1883.

No. 116.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 24.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 27, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that Her Majesty's ships "Undine" and "Harrier" have brought the news of the Island of Grand Comoro being in a state of volcanic eruption. The flames and smoke vomited forth were visible at a great distance, and the streams of lava are said to have destroyed several villages. Famine and war have completed the misery of that unhappy island. Syyid Ali bin Omar having defeated his rival, Mousa Foum, put him to death and then commenced a massacre of his adherents, while the Arab dhows, taking advantage of these disorders, have commenced to kidnap and enslave the children, and run them to Johanna and Mohilla for sale.

I have heard several accounts of the death of Mousa Foum, which occurred at Itsanda on the 31st January, 1883. Some say he was poisoned, others that he was strangled, but the more probable account is, that he was confined in a house and allowed to starve to death. The soldiers and slaves of his Highness Syyid Barghash's first expedition have been mostly enslaved by Syyid Ali or sent to Johanna. The second expedition landed at Mohilla, and is still there awaiting transport to Zanzibar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 117.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 24)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 26, 1883.

I HAVE received letters from Mr. Edward Hore, of the London Missionary Society, announcing his arrival at Ujiji on the 22nd February after a journey of 105 days from Saadani. He also informs me that the iron boat he took with him for the navigation of Lake Tanganyika had arrived intact, having been transported safely and successfully the whole way on the carts or trucks which Mr. Hore had had constructed for the purpose.

Mr. Hore on arrival on Ujiji had found the Headman or Governor, Muinji Heri, absent, and he shortly after received a letter from this man, saying that all Mr. Hore's work must await his coming. This had caused delay in the work of putting the boat together, but Mr. Hore had been furnished with a letter from the Sultan, and he expected that the production of this would remove all obstruction.

I regret to say that the Rev. Mr. Harrington, of the Church Mission Society, and the leader of the party at the Victoria Nyanza Lake, is reported to be in a critical state, and it is hardly expected he will reach the coast. He is now on his way down, and Mr. Baxter of the same society, who had come to Zanzibar for the purpose of proceeding to England, returns to the mainland to-morrow with the intention of returning to meet Mr. Harrington, and rendering him any possible assistance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 118.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received May 24.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 27, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of Decree of condemnation in the case of a dhow captured by Captain Willcox, Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," at Mohilla on the 2nd April with two young slaves.

The dhow was under Mohilla colours, and when sighted changed her course and ran upon the beach, some of the passengers, and, as it appeared afterwards from the evidence, several slaves, escaping at once to the shore.

On the dhow being boarded two boys were found who declared themselves slaves, and stated that they had been kidnapped from Grand Comoro, and were being taken for sale to Mohilla. These statements they afterwards confirmed in Court. The captain escaped from custody when on board the "Harrier," but the owner of one of the slaves was captured, and has been put in the fort by the Sultan at my request.

The dhow was destroyed by being run on the beach by the captain, and had to be abandoned, as Captain Willcox states the Chiefs on the island refused to take charge of her.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 118.

Case No. 5 of 1883.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen *versus* the native vessel or dhow named the "Simba," whereof Othman-bin-Hassan is owner, and Ali-bin-Othman master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against two male slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by J. B. Willcox, Esq., a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Harrier."

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esquire, Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 24th April, 1883, appeared personally John Broadhurst, boatswain, Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said vessel named "Simba," whereof Ali-bin-Othman was master, and of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him at Mohilla on the 2nd day of April, 1883. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence, and having found sufficient proof that the said native vessel was at the time of her capture engaged in the illicit transport of slaves, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the two male slaves, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And I am further of opinion that the destruction

of the said native vessel named the "Simba" was, under the circumstances of the case, fully justified.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 25th day of April, 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,

Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General and Judge.

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Scott James Bailey Willcox, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," do hereby certify that, on the 2nd day of April, 1883, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the "Simba," detained by me on the 2nd day of April, 1883, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was totally useless and unseaworthy, in consequence of having been run on shore, and partially destroyed by the spring tides and surf, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand, this 7th day of April, 1883.

(Signed) S. J. B. WILLCOX, *Lieutenant and Commander.*

Approved by me, this 7th day of April, 1883.

(Signed) S. J. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding H.M.S. "Harrier."

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "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 dhow or native vessel called "Simba," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Harrier" on the 2nd day of April, 1883, 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	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	42

	Tonnage.	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage-deck	—
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	121·8

Signed this 12th day of April, 1883.

(Signed)

W. E. ELLIOT, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

J. R. BROADHURST, *Boatswain.*

Approved by me, this 12th day of April, 1883.

(Signed) S. J. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding H.M.S. "Harrier."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Lieutenant J. B. Willcox, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," two male slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in Case No. 5 of 1883, Admiralty jurisdiction.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,

Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 119.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received June 14.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 24, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Currie's despatch of the 27th April, instructing me to take the first opportunity which offers of sending Mr. Holmwood to Johanna with Her Majesty's ratifications of the Treaties.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 120.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received June 14.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 24, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 23rd April, inclosing copy of a letter written to the King of Johanna by your Lordship, which I am directed to take an early opportunity of sending to Johanna by Mr. Holmwood, instructing him, at the same time, to report on the state of affairs in that island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 121.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 19, 1883.

YOU are aware that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has lately been in communication with the Secretary of State for India, the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, in regard to a plan for suppressing the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa by means more adapted to present requirements than the system now in force.

The result of their deliberations has been that it has been decided to transfer the control and payment of the staff of the Political Agency and Consulate-General at Zanzibar to the Imperial Government, to appoint three Vice-Consuls for service on the mainland, under the control of the officer in charge at Zanzibar, and two elsewhere; and to recall the guard-ship, which has, since 1873, been stationed at Zanzibar.

A fresh contract has also been entered into with the British India Steam Navigation Company, under which their vessels carrying the English mails will touch both on the outward and homeward journey from Aden at two ports on the mainland north of Zanzibar, at Zanzibar itself, and at Kilwa Kivinje and Lindi to the south. The contract binds the Company to convey the Agent, or any officials on duty connected with the Agency, deputed by him, free of charge, as first-class passengers, between any of the ports of call; and gives the Agent power, four times in each year, to divert the course of the mail-steamer to any port on the mainland which it may be desirable for him, or some member of his staff, to visit, in the pursuance of official duties. It is evident that considerable care must be taken not to exhaust this latter privilege early in each year.

The conditions of the transfer of the Agency on which you have been consulted are that its staff shall be paid by Her Majesty's Treasury, shall be qualified for pensions under the Imperial Acts regulating the pensions of persons in the Consular Service, and shall in all respects be placed on the same footing as other members of that service.

The rates of salary have been fixed at the amounts named in the inclosed statement, and they will be paid by the Chief Clerk of this Office direct to the members of the staff, or their assigns in this country, except in the case of the subordinate clerks and peons, whom you will pay in currency, recouping yourself quarterly by bills on the Chief Clerk of this Office.

You will perceive that the post of Surgeon has been reduced, and it is proposed in future to give an annual fee of 300*l.* to some duly qualified local medical practitioner, for medical services to the staff of the Agency. You should submit the name of some gentleman who is qualified, and willing to accept the appointment, and should also inform the gentleman who has hitherto held the post of Agency Surgeon. All fees, of

whatever nature, will in future be collected on account of Her Majesty's Government, and should be forwarded to this Office in accordance with the Regulations laid down in the General Consular Instructions.

The conditions of leave, passage allowances, &c., will be guided by the same General Regulations for the Consular Service.

As regards the three Vice-Consuls who will be appointed for service on the mainland they will be attached to the staff of the Zanzibar Agency, and be under the control of the Agent, but they will be required to reside for the most part on the mainland, and to travel within their Vice-Consular districts. Further particulars will, however, be given you as to this point and their general functions, when the appointments have been made.

The transfer will date from the 1st September next, and you will make the necessary arrangements for the commencement of the new order of things on that day, explaining fully to the members of your staff their altered position, to which it will be desirable that you should receive their written assent.

An arrangement has been made with the Secretary of State for India, under which you will continue to correspond direct with the Indian Government on questions having no political character affecting British Indian subjects. Your other despatches should be sent direct to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

As an additional condition of the transfer consists in the taking over by the Imperial Government of the Government buildings at Zanzibar, I am to instruct you to furnish Earl Granville with an estimate of their value, made by a duly qualified person, and with any observations which may occur to you as to their most advantageous acquisition by Her Majesty's Government.

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

Inclosure in No. 121.

STATEMENT showing the Expenses of the Agency and Consulate-General at Zanzibar.

						Salary.	
						£	£
Agent and Consul-General	..	..	..	..	..	1,650	
" " (personal allowance)	..	..	..	..	..	500	
Assistant and Consul	..	..	..	..	..	750	
Judicial Assistant	..	..	..	..	..	700	
" house-rent	..	..	..	..	..	50	
Agency Surgeon	..	..	..	..	..	300	
Hospital Servant	..	..	..	..	..
Head Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	150	
Second Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	120	
Third Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	100	
Arabic Writer and Interpreter	..	..	..	..	..	120	
Second ditto	..	..	..	..	..	100	
1 Head Peon	..	..	..	..	..	200	
7 Peons, to be increased to 10	..	..	..	..	..
1 Hammal or Porter	..	..	..	..	..
							4,700
<i>Expenses.</i>							
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Repairs of Government buildings, travelling expenses, boat, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
Interest on cost of Consular buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	394
Durbar presents	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Deduct—							5,634
Fees, fines, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,350
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,284

No. 122.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received July 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 22, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of Decree of Condemnation in the case of four slaves found on board a dhow, under British colours, bound to Zanzibar from the mainland.

The dhow was laden with a very valuable cargo of ivory, &c., and had eight passengers on board, two of whom were Mr. Thomson's men and two soldiers sent by the Vali of Tanga, in charge of the above four slaves. Immediately on her being brought in the Sultan sent me two letters he had received from the Vali of Tanga, to the effect that the slaves had been kidnapped from Pemba, and had been recaptured by him from the Wadigo, and His Highness said he considered that, as the slaves were sent across by the Vali, the dhow was not in fault. The captain of the dhow stated to the captors that he had been compelled to take the slaves on board by the Vali, and would not otherwise have risked his vessel and cargo for them. Under the circumstances, the dhow was not brought into Court by Captain Luxmoore.

In Court two of the slaves stated that they belonged to the Kazi Ali-bin Amir, and had been taken from Pemba to the Merima by a man named Band Ali, after running away from their master; another stated that she was the slave of Seyyid Barghash, and had run away from him eight months ago because she had been severely beaten in the Palace; and the fourth said she belonged to a man at Tambatu. She could not speak well, or give an account of herself, and appeared to be a recent importation. On my communicating the result of the inquiry to the Sultan, His Highness admitted that the Vali of Tanga had committed an error in sending the slaves over without first referring to him for instructions, and he has especially disavowed his action in compelling the master of a British dhow to take them. The slaves have been provided for in the town, as they are all too old to be received at any of the missions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 122.

Case No. 6 of 1883.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the four slaves—one male and three female—seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esquire, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London."

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, appeared personally Harry Jenman, Boatswain, Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting forth the circumstances under which the said four slaves—one male and three female—were seized by him on board a vessel under the British flag, and owned by a British protected subject named Mahommed-bhai Dawjee, near Zanzibar Island, on the 27th May, 1883. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence, and having found sufficient proof that the slaves were being illegally imported in violation of the Treaties, do adjudge the said one male and three female slaves to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 1st day of June, 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General and Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain P. P. Luxmoore, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," four slaves, viz., one man and three women, captured on board the slave dhow "Asmeen" on the 27th May, 1883, and released under an Order from this Vice-Admiralty Court, dated the 1st day of June, 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

No. 123.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received July 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 23, 1883.

THE importation of slaves into the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, as judged by the captures made by the naval blockade, were, as I have already had the honour to acquaint your Lordship, lower in 1882 than in any previous year since the date of the Treaty of 1873, with the single exception of 1879.

I am now able to report that the supply has continued to be at the same low ebb, and that, the year 1882 alone excepted, the list of captures for the current year up to date is smaller than in the corresponding period of any year yet recorded.

It is a further cause for satisfaction that this diminished inflow has not resulted from any relaxation of effort on the part of the naval officers engaged in the blockade. On the contrary, the boat service of Her Majesty's ship "London" has been maintained, as the Senior Naval Officer informs me, with unusual strictness and vigilance.

The importation of slaves in large batches in dhows appears to have ceased for the time, but I am inclined to believe, nevertheless, that a very considerable number are smuggled over to this island in canoes and small boats, which come across almost daily. In this way they are able easily to elude the blockading-boats, as it is next to impossible to detect them at night.

The following Table shows the number of captures effected during the first six months of the past six years:—

Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Slaves.	Year.	Number of Cases.	Number of Slaves.
1878	13	45	1881	18	114
1879	13	57	1882	6	5
1880	9	35	1883	6	21

The causes operating to produce the above results are, I believe, the ordinary laws of trade affecting the demand for, and supply of, labour. The depression in the clove market has put an end for the time to the Pemba Slave Trade by checking the demand for labour, while an increased demand for it has grown up on the mainland coast to the southward, where the Arabs are said to be extending their estates and bringing fresh lands under cultivation. Labour is there cheap, caravans being plentiful, and no restriction whatever placed on the Slave Traffic. They also enjoy freedom from taxation by the Sultan.

Recent accounts from the Nyassa districts and southern ports show that large slave caravans have been dispatched to the coast and that the trade is flourishing. An increasing proportion of the slaves brought down is now I believe absorbed in the coast plantations, though doubtless the greater number are exported to Madagascar, and owing to the withdrawal of Her Majesty's cruisers during the past twelve months, there has been no check on this Traffic. The two sailing schooners "Undine" and "Harrier" appear to be unsuitable as cruisers, and unable to overhaul dhows at sea. The prizes seized by them hitherto have all been found in port, and only four slaves have been released by their united efforts up to date. I subjoin a statement of their captures since their arrival on this station, as some very absurd accounts of their proceedings have appeared in some of the English and Indian papers.

Name.	Number of Dhows.	Number of Slaves Rescued.	Date of Arrival on Station.
Her Majesty's ship "Undine"	4	2	15th June, 1882.
Her Majesty's ship "Harrier"	2	2	22nd October, 1882.

At present these vessels are employed in cruising about the Comoro group of islands where the demand for slaves is at the best of times insignificant comparatively.

The more important traffic with Madagascar lies further south.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 124.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received July 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 23, 1883.

I HAVE received a letter from the Sultan of Johanna informing me of his having seized a dhow and 147 slaves landed from her on his island. His Highness explains that the dhow was seen passing Wani on the 25th April last, and that he immediately sent after her but found the slaves had been already landed. His officers were able to recover 123 at once from Mr. Esson, an American merchant, and some others afterwards. Neither Her Majesty's ships "Undine" or "Harrier" were at Johanna at the time, but one of the former vessel's boats was lying there in charge of a prize, and the Sultan adds that he has handed the dhow over to the officer of the boat retaining charge of the slaves liberated by him. I shall do myself the honour to report fully on this affair to your Lordship when I receive confirmatory information concerning it from the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Undine."

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

No. 125.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 31, 1883.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 19th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you that the Lords of the Admiralty have informed his Lordship that, in view of the delay which must occur in appointing the Vice-Consuls and in their taking up their appointments, Her Majesty's ship "London" will not be put out of commission before the end of the present year.

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

No. 126.

The King of Johanna to Earl Granville.—(Received August 10.)

[Printed literally.]

Your Lordship,

Johanna, June 29, 1883.

I UNDERSIGN the humble petition beg to inform you that I have signed the Treaty endeavouring to continue the friendship between the British Government and Johanna, but sorry to see that my harbour is dishonoured by some of the British cruisers who troubling vessels in it without falt.

Captain Willcox, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," arrived here and stated to me that a certain vessel has landed forty-five women slaves. I told him that had she landed one I would surely seized her, but he would not believe me and said would search them, although I showed him the paper and passengers she brought. I asked him what kind of assistance he wished me to give him in hunting, he said he wish his interpreter not to be interfered. He then searched in the island and especially in my estate taking my employés from the work to Patsy trying to get evidence from them. In requesting him if any was be found, no answer was made. He left for Zanzibar bringing the case for trial.

If the British don't have convendence on me, what is the good of the Treaty to me? We Johanna men are different to the Arabs, we see the English as our own father, for the former acquaintances with them, we always obedient to the British Governor, endeavouring to pleas him and every on account us as English. Accordingly we respectfully beg the British Governor to look upon us with favour and mercy and to prevent any one from troubling or bothering us without manifest falt.

I have also to inform your Lordship that I have seized a vessel with full cargo of slaves on the 25th April last, and wrote to British Consul-General in Zanzibar but up to this no answer, a statement of which I hereby inclose. Hoping your Lordship will take this in consideration, I am, &c.

(Signed) G. ABDALLAH, *King of Johanna.*

Inclosure in No. 126.

Statement of Slave Dhow taken by His Highness the King of Johanna, April 25, 1883.

THE dhow was observed at anchor at Etangeeny, the anchorage of the Patsy estate, by men who were passing from Ucany, and reported she had landed slaves, and I immediately sent men to seize the dhow and slaves, and on the arrival of my men they found the slaves had been landed.

I gave orders for the dhow to be taken to Massamoudon, but the men in charge of the dhow and slaves refused to deliver them up, saying they were for Dr. Wilson. I sent more men, and ordered them to take her by force.

The slaves had by this time been taken up to Patsy, the estate of Dr. Wilson. On going up they found them busily making huts to house them, but on seeing my officer they stopped the work. My officer took the slaves—128 males and females—and dhow's captain, and housed them at Massamoudon, and made a prisoner of the captain, and after examined him; was questioned, and answer as following:—

Q. Why you brought slave to this island?—A. Because I took sugar from Dr. Wilson to pay for them.

Q. Do you not know that you are prohibited from bringing slaves to this Island of Johanna?—A. The doctor told me he would take them as soon as I arrived, and no one would know it.

Q. What quantity of sugar did you take from him?—A. Two tons, at 150 dollars per ton.

Q. Have you take any money from him?—A. Not any.

Q. What agreement you made with Dr. Wilson for the purchase of slaves?—A. The doctor accepted to take them at 50 dollars each.

Q. Why did you bring more slaves than the sugar amounted to?—A. The doctor requested me to bring as many as I could, and he would pay the difference.

Q. What date you made this agreement?—The Ramadan of 1293.

Q. What part you come from?—A. Moma.

Q. On the arrival of your vessel was there any one to receive you?—A. On the arrival of the dhow the slaves were at once landed and sent to Patsy, Dr. Wilson's estate, and were received by Mr. Esson and Welher, who told me the doctor had left for Zanzibar, and told me to fetch the slaves up; they would look after them till the doctor comes.

After I had heard all evidence, I sent a boat in search of an English man-of-war for an officer to take her in charge. On her arrival at Mahella, found a boat belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Undine," whose officer came and determined to detain the dhow and slaves—121, male and female—till the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Undine." At the disposal of said ship I place dhow and slaves.

Witness my hand,

(Signed) G. ABDALLAH, *King of Johanna.*

Witnesses:

(Signed)

O. SALIN.

M. JAFFA.

WILLIAM EMBRY.

No. 127.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 10, 1883.

WITH reference to Earl Granville's despatch of the 19th ultimo respecting the transfer of the Zanzibar Agency to Imperial control, I am directed by his Lordship to inform you that Treasury sanction has now been obtained to the appointment of three Vice-Consuls for service in the Zanzibar dominions. The salary of each of these posts will be at the rate of 500*l.* per annum, with an office allowance of 100*l.* a-year, and a further estimate has been taken for an expenditure by each Vice-Consul of the sum of 200*l.* a-year on travelling expenses on the mainland. The Vice-Consuls will be attached to the Zanzibar Agency, and be under the orders of the Agent or his *locum tenens*; and, in order that they may be able to exercise their functions freely in any part of the Sultan's dominions, their Commissions will be made out as "Her Majesty's Vice-Consul in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar."

Lord Granville will leave to you the selection of the posts on the mainland at which you consider it desirable that these officers should respectively have their head-quarters, only observing that they should be chosen with a view to giving the Vice-Consuls the greatest influence over the main commercial and Slave Trade routes to the coast, and with a due regard to healthiness of climate.

The office allowance has been assigned in order to enable the Vice-Consuls to provide themselves with an interpreter or scribe and with office accommodation at their head-quarters on the mainland.

It is hoped that the sum of 200*l.* will be sufficient to cover the travelling expenses which it will be necessary to incur, but it must in any case not be exceeded without special sanction from this Office.

It will probably be most convenient that the Vice-Consuls, on arrival at Zanzibar, should work for some time in the Agency in order to make themselves acquainted with the nature of their duties, which, besides their primary function of watching the Slave Trade, will consist in furnishing you with Reports on all subjects likely to be of interest to commercial or scientific bodies in this country, and in endeavouring, by every legitimate means, to develop the civilization and commerce of the country.

Their official correspondence will be conducted through the Agency, and copies of it should, so far as it is of public interest, be furnished to this Department.

You will explain to the Sultan the objects of Her Majesty's Government in the appointment of these Vice-Consuls, and, besides obtaining His Highness's recognition of them in their official capacity, you should ask His Highness to instruct his officials on the mainland to extend to them their fullest protection and co-operation in the performance of their duties.

You will be duly informed as soon as the appointments are made.

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

No. 128.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 12, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Return of Slave Trade cases for the half-year ending the 30th June, for transmission to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

This Return corrects the statement given in my despatch, dated the 23rd June, by adding two dhows and three slaves to the list of those condemned in this Court, but it does not affect the relative position of the first half-year of 1883 compared with other years, and it nowise alters the value of my remarks in connection therewith.

Notwithstanding the low number of captures, I am convinced that the introduction of fresh slaves into the island by smuggling continues unceasingly. The Sultan has now placed patrols of soldiers along the south-west coast of the island to watch at night, and this will, I have no doubt, have an excellent deterrent effect on the trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 128.

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, 1883.

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.
1	"Kiamba"	Her Majesty's ship "London"	Captain Luxmoere	5	Jan. 28, 1883	Jan. 29, 1883	Condemnation ..	£ 10 12 6	dols. c. 42 24	To be remitted Ditto.
2	Unknown	Ditto ..	Ditto	6	Feb. 7, "	Mar. 8, "	Ditto ..	15 0 0	24 00	..
3	"Ubarima Kavere"	Ditto ..	Ditto	2	Mar. 1, "	Mar. 3, "	Restitution ..	11 9 6	..*	..
4	"Futhei Kheir"	Her Majesty's ship "Undine"	Lieutenant Cutfield	2	Mar. 6, "	Apr. 2, "	Condemnation ..	8 1 6	..	..
5	"Simba"	Her Majesty's ship "Harrier"	Lieutenant Willcox	2	Apr. 4, "	Apr. 24, "	Ditto ..	9 17 6	..	..
6	Four slaves	Her Majesty's ship "London"	Captain Luxmoere	4	May 6, "	June 1, "	Ditto ..	7 19 6	..	..
7	"Wakouyi"	Ditto ..	Ditto	2	June 13, "	June 19, "	Ditto ..	9 2 6	21 00	To be remitted.
8	"Jamila"	Ditto ..	Ditto	1	June 22, "	June 26, "	Ditto ..	11 15 0	63 00	Ditto.

* Proceeds not yet received.

(Signed) S. B. MILES, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, July 12, 1883.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received August 16.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 16, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of Decree of Condemnation in Case No. 7 of 1883, of a dhow and two male slaves captured by Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 13th June, 1883.

On that date the launch was cruising off Pemba, where she intercepted a small dhow with two slaves on board, one of whom leapt into the launch immediately on her coming alongside, and represented himself as being conveyed to Pemba by force.

It was shown in Court that the slaves belonged to an Arab named Abdulla-bin-Jabir, from whom they had escaped, but, having been recaptured in Zanzibar Island, were being taken back in a dhow belonging to their owner to his plantation at Pemba. The slaves both stated that they had run away to escape their master's cruelty and ill-treatment, as one of them had been five years in irons, and the other had been severely beaten. Had their master succeeded in getting them back into his power at Pemba, he would doubtless have inflicted very cruel punishment on them. As the transport of these slaves by sea appeared to me a violation of the Treaty, I condemned the dhow, and have given the slaves free papers, keeping them also under surveillance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 129.

Case No. 7 of 1883.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel named the "Wakouzi," of which Abdulla-bin-Jabir is owner, and Mabrook, master, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and also against two male slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., C.B., a Captain in the Royal Navy, Commanding Her Majesty's ship "London."

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 19th June, 1883, appeared personally John Curtis, boatswain's mate, Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel named the "Wakouzi," of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him off Brick Island on the 13th day of June, 1883, together with two male slaves. 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 was at the time of her seizure engaged in the illicit transport of slaves in contravention of Treaties, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the two male slaves, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And I do further order that the said vessel be broken up and the materials thereof sold by auction in separate parts.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 19th day of June, 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General and Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

WE, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule II of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," a native boat detained by

Her Majesty's ship "London's" boat, on the 13th day of June, 1883, 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	25
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	5
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	8
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	1·79
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	1·79

Signed this 15th day of June, 1883.

(Signed)

H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*

GEO. E. HASWELL, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 15th day of June, 1883.

(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," two male slaves taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in the above case.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES,

Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

ACCOUNT Sales showing Net Proceeds of condemned Dhow in the above Case, sold at Public Auction on the 28th June, 1883, as per Instructions received.

	Dols. c.
Dhow in two pieces—	
First piece	11 75
Second piece	9 25
Two masts	1 50
Two sails	0 50
One anchor, one steer, oars, and ropes, &c.	0 75
	23 75
Commission	1 19
	22 56
Dismounting and cutting	1 56
	21 00
E. & O. E.	

(Signed)

PESTONJI DHUNJIBHOY TULATI.

Zanzibar, June 28 1883.

Received the above sum, and deposited in this Consulate.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES,

Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 130.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received August 16.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 18, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith Admiralty Decree in the case of a dhow and one slave seized by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" and condemned in this Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 130.

Case No. 8 of 1883.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native dhow or vessel "Jamila," under Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Shakua-bin-Junus is owner and Sufu, master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, and also against one female slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Luxmoore, Esquire, C.B., a Captain in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "London," before Frederic Holmwood, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 26th day of June, 1883.

APPEARED personally Henry Blight, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting forth the circumstances under which the dhow "Jamila," sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, owned by Shakua-bin-Junus, and whereof Sufu was master, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him, together with her cargo and one female slave, off Zanzibar, on the 22nd day of June, 1883.

I, the said Consul, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the said female slave was being conveyed on board the vessel, at the time of her detention, from the mainland to Zanzibar against her will, and not in attendance on or in discharge of the legitimate business of her master, with the complicity and full knowledge of Sufu, the master of the vessel, do adjudge the said vessel, her furniture, tackle, apparel, and her cargo, belonging to the master or owner, and also the female slave above mentioned, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 26th day of June, 1883.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**
Her Majesty's Consul and 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 "Jamila," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London's" boats, on the 22nd day of June, 1883, 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	38	0
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	9	0
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	22	0
4. Depth of hold	4	6

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	15·51
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them, poop or round house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	15·51

Signed this 26th day of June, 1883.

(Signed) **H. W. TARGET, Lieutenant.**
GEO. G. HASWELL, Lieutenant.

Approved by me, this 26th day of June, 1883.

(Signed) **PERCY LUXMOORE, Captain,**
Commanding H.M.S. "London."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Captain P. Luxmoore, C.B., R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one female slave, condemned in this Case this 26th day of June, 1883.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.

ACCOUNT Sales showing Net Proceeds of condemned Dhow in the above Case, sold at Public Auction on the 2nd July, 1883, as per Instructions received.

One dhow in two pieces—	Dols. c.
First piece	14 00
Second piece	14 00
Masts	7 25
Sails	9 25
Firewoods, &c. (cargo)	13 50
Anchor, steer, oars, and ropes, &c.	11 25
	<hr/>
Commission	69 25
	3 47
	<hr/>
Dismounting and cutting, &c.	65 78
	2 78
	<hr/>
Net	63 00

E. & O. E.

(Signed)

PESTONJI DHUNJIBHOY TULATI

Zanzibar, July 2, 1883.

Received the above sum, and deposited in this Consulate.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD, *Her Majesty's Consul.*

No. 131.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received August 16.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 21, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of Decree of Restitution in the case of a dhow seized by Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," on the 8th June, 1883.

The dhow was found at anchor off Johanna by Lieutenant Willcox on his arrival, and was taken possession of on the information that she had brought from Madagascar a cargo of fourteen slaves besides six purchased and freed by an American trader, Mr. H. N. Smith, at Maintarana, and three wives or concubines of the owner of the dhow. In Court, however, the three witnesses produced by the captors gave a different account, and stated there were no slaves on board the dhow except those of the American and the owner, and that the three women belonging to the latter had resided with him for six years in Madagascar. These women were, therefore, simply domestic slaves travelling with their master, who was on board with them. The free papers given by Mr. Smith to his slaves were produced in Court, and I have forwarded them to the Sultan of Johanna requesting him to be good enough to hand them to their owners, and to protect them in future as free people.

Lieutenant Willcox in this case appears to me to have been misled by his interpreter, who clearly acted in bad faith, and who has since been discharged. The dhow carried the Arab flag, but had no papers, and her character was, I think, sufficiently suspicious to justify her detention under the circumstances, and with regard to the evidence Lieutenant Willcox believed he could bring against her. I have therefore given no costs or demurrage against him. I attach, for your Lordship's information, copy of a paper given by Mr. Smith to the owner of the dhow, explaining his action in the matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES,

Inclosure 1 in No. 131.

Case No. 9 of 1883.

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 "Alf Sali," flying Arab colours, the owner being Alawi-bin-Saeed, and the master Masoudi, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture, by Scott J. B. Willcox, Esq., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Harrier."

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 2nd July, 1883, appeared personally Scott J. B. Willcox, Esq., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," and produced his sworn declaration, hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said vessel, named the "Alf Swali," whereof Alawi-bin-Saeed is owner, and of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him at Mtsamounda, in the Island of Johanna, on the 8th June, 1883. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced, and examined the witnesses, and having found no proof that she was engaged in the Slave Trade in contravention of Treaties, do adjudge that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture be restored to the possession of her lawful owner intact, hereby approving the seizure of the vessel by the captors as justifiable under the circumstances, and holding them as not liable for demurrage, or other loss, caused by her detention.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 4th day of July, 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General and Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned Officers of Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule II of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel called "Alf Swali," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Harrier" on the 8th day of June, 1883, 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	81 0
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	19 5
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

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	106 03
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	30 78
Poop:—Length, 27 ft.; breadth, 19 ft.; height, 6 ft.	
Total No. of tons	136 81

Signed this 22nd day of June, 1883.

(Signed) S. J. B. WILLCOX, *Lieutenant and Commander.*
W. E. ELLIOT, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 22nd day of June, 1883.

(Signed) S. J. B. WILLCOX,
Commanding H.M.S. "Harrier."

Inclosure 2 in No. 131.

Maintarana, May 7, 1883.

To King Abdulla of Johanna, or whom it may concern.

This is to certify that I, Henry N. Smith, a native of Boston, America, at present residing at Maintarana as agent for George Ropes, of Boston, have engaged a passage

on the dhow "Elf Swala," Allowi-bin-Seeid Akili, owner, for my family and servants, consisting of my son, Dana; Amina, the mother of Dana; Mama, Hishima, nurse; Hishima, ditto; Hasha, foster-sister to Dana; Siticaly, foster-brother to Dana; Mambruki, my former house-boy. The latter six named have each a witnessed freedom-paper from me.

My wish is that this my family shall go to Johanna, and reside there until I come, which I am in hopes will be within three months. My head steward, named Asmani, accompanies them, and will take care of them until I come.

I have made ample provisions for them until I arrive, having placed in the charge of Allowi-bin-Seeid 1,000 rupees, to be used for their benefit, as he may direct, and have also shipped on the dhow six cases corrugated iron, wood beams, boards, &c., to build a comfortable house for them. I have also put on the dhow for them five bags of rice. My object of sending them to Johanna is so that they may enjoy the freedom I have given them, which, if they remain here, would surely be taken from them when left here; without doubt they would be made slaves again by the Sakalava authorities if they remained here, as has been done many times.

My lately hearing that slavery was abolished, or was about to be abolished, at Johanna, is my reason for choosing Johanna for their residence.

That all authorities may aid them, and God protect them!

(Signed) H. N. SMITH,

Agent for Gco. Ropes, Maintarana, West Coast of Madagascar.

P.S.—The only other passengers on the dhow are the three wives of Allowi-bin-Seeid :—Hanifa, Fia, Yaffarani Mamwale.

H. N. S.

No. 132.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received August 16.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 21, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of Decree condemning a native vessel and one slave brought into this Court for adjudication by Her Majesty's ship "London."

The vessel was bound for Zanzibar from Pangani, and was found to have on board two slaves, one of whom, a young female, was in charge of the other, an older slave of the same master. The captain of the dhow could give no explanation of the slaves being on board, and as it appeared clear that the girl, who stated she had never been to Zanzibar before, was being brought over for the purpose of concubinage, and was a fresh importation, I had no hesitation in condemning the vessel and female slave. The man elected to return to his master, and was allowed to go. The Sultan has, at my request, put the captain and owner of the dhow in the fort.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 132.

Case No. 10 of 1883.

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 "Mustahall," under Zanzibar colours, whereof Junah-bin-Saeed was owner and master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, and also against two slaves, one male and one female, seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London."

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 3rd day of July, 1883, appeared personally Mr. S. H. Ellis, Gunner, Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed,

setting forth the circumstances under which the said native vessel named the "Mustahall," whereof Jumah-bin-Saeed was owner and master, and of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement was seized by him in Zanzibar harbour on the 2nd July, 1883.

I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses produced on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the said dhow was, at the time of her seizure, engaged in the illegal transport of slaves, in contravention of Treaties, 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 for the purpose of being broken up and the separate pieces sold by public auction, together with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, releasing the cargo for the purpose of being restored to the owners thereof.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 3rd day of July, 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General and Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule II of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel detained by Her Majesty's ship "London's" boat on the 2nd day of July, 1883, 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	61 0
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	17 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	31 0
4. Depth of hold	8 5

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	59·72
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	59·72

Signed this 3rd day of July, 1883.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*
S. H. ELLIS, *Gunner.*

Approved by me this 3rd day of July, 1883.

(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," one female slave taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in the above case.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

ACCOUNT Sales showing Net Proceeds of condemned Dhow in the above Case, sold at Public Auction on the 10th July, 1883, as per Instructions received.

One dhow in two pieces—						Dols. c.
First piece	..	..	..	..	..	10 50
Second piece	..	..	..	..	..	9 50
Masts	..	..	..	..	..	8 20
Mutoombi	..	..	..	..	..	16 00
Two sails	..	..	..	..	..	8 50
Steer	..	..	..	..	..	1 00
Anchor	..	..	..	..	..	1 50
Ropes, rudder, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	10 75
Anchor, with rope	..	..	..	..	..	7 50
One bedstead	..	..	..	..	..	0 37½
Cask, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1 50
Wood, plank, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1 75
Purmal dustoori, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	2 00
						79 07½
Commission	..	..	..	..	..	3 96
						75 11½
Dismantling and cutting, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	5 11½
						70 00
Net	..	..	..	..	..	70 00

E. & O. E.

(Signed)

PESTONJI DHUNJIBHOY TULATI.

Zanzibar, July 11, 1883.

Received the above sum, and deposited in this Consulate.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,

Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 133.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received August 16.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 22, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to attach copy of correspondence with the Sultan of Johanna on the subject of the Slave Trade Treaty recently concluded by him.

A gentleman, ———, who owns sugar plantations in that island, was staying a short time since in Zanzibar on business.

On the day of his departure for Johanna he paid me a visit, and informed me that Sultan Abdulla had spoken to him about the Treaty, and had made complaints about the way in which he had been induced to sign it by Mr. Holmwood.

I told him that he was my first informant of such complaints, and that if the Sultan had anything to represent it was open to him to write and lay it before me. This was all that passed, and as I have stated in my letter to the Sultan, I gave him no authority to make inquiries of His Highness in the matter.

He, however, appears to have misapprehended me, and on his return to Johanna he took occasion, in presence of Lieutenant Willcox, Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," to ask His Highness whether he had signed the Treaty against his wishes. The Sultan, I am glad to say, gave a very proper answer, and as his letter is confirmatory of his willingness to act in conformity with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, I deem it fitting to inclose it in original.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 133.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to the King of Johanna.

Sir,

Zanzibar, July 9, 1883.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Highness' letter, dated 12th May, 1883, in which your Highness acquaints me of the seizure of a slave dhow which had imported a large number of slaves into your island from the mainland of Africa, and of your Highness' intention to hand them over to Her Majesty's ship "Undine." On the return

of that vessel to Zanzibar I shall inquire into the particulars of this affair, and I trust to have the pleasure of bringing to the notice of Her Majesty's Government this proof of your Highness' sincere intention to fulfil the engagements you have entered into, and I shall avail myself of an opportunity to communicate again with your Highness on this subject.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness' letter of the 23rd June last, informing me that ——— had told you that I had requested him to ask you whether you had signed the Treaty contrary to your Highness' wishes, and that you had replied that you had signed it of your own free will in earnest of your desire to continue the friendship between the British Government and yourself. ——— must have been under some misapprehension in the matter, as he had no authority from me to make such inquiries of your Highness. But it has, nevertheless, been a cause of much satisfaction to me to receive this confirmation of your willingness to meet the wishes of the British Government by signing the Treaty proposed to you by Mr. Holmwood, and the propriety of your action in this matter will doubtless be viewed with gratification by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 133.

The King of Johanna to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir, *Moss Amordor, June 23, 1883.*

I HAVE this pleasant opportunity presented by the Ackla of communicating to you.

2. I have written you stating about a slave dhow seized here by me, which remains unanswered. All the people here expecting to see what will be the decision of this case, as I told them that if any one in the island be found dealing Slave Trade will receive severe punishment.

3. ——— told me that you request him to ask me if I had signed the Treaty against my wishes, and that, if so, the British Government will change another suitable to any one. I told him that have signed the Treaty, by wishes endeavouring to continue the friendship between the British Government and myself, and if he wish to favour me he can do it in many ways, which I believe it is not difficult on him to do it.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) G. ABDALLAH, *King of Johanna.*

No. 134.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 25, 1883.*

WITH reference to the Treaty with the Sultan of Johanna, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you copy of a letter which his Lordship has received from His Highness,* complaining of the action of Captain Willcox, of Her Majesty's ship "Harrier," in regard to his alleged searching for slaves on the Sultan's private property, and announcing the capture by His Highness of a slave dhow; together with the copy of the reply his Lordship has addressed to the Sultan.†

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

No. 135.

Earl Granville to the Sultan of Johanna.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 25, 1883.*
WITH reference to the letter which your Highness did me the honour of addressing to me on the 29th June last, I have to express to you the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learned, from your Highness' letter and the Report contained

* No. 126.

† No. 135.

in it the particulars of the capture you made on the 25th April last of a slave dhow with a full cargo of slaves.

Her Majesty's Government is also exceedingly gratified to receive the assurances, contained in your Highness' letter, of the friendly and loyal sentiments with which the people of Johanna are animated towards the British nation and British officials, and of your Highness' determination to carry out faithfully and loyally the Treaty which has now so happily been concluded between Her Majesty's Government and your Highness for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 136.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 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. 136.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending the 30th June, 1883.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of.		Remarks.
		In Town.	Universities Mission.	
April 2, 1883	No. 4 of 1883 ..	..	2	
April 24, 1883	No. 5 of 1883 ..	1	..	
June 1, 1883	No. 6 of 1883 ..	4	..	
June 19, 1883	No. 7 of 1883 ..	2	..	
June 26, 1883	No. 8 of 1883 ..	1	..	
	Total ..	8	2	

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, August 1, 1883.

No. 137.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 5, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to submit copy of Decree of Condemnation of a dhow and two slaves seized by Her Majesty's ship "Undine" off Mohilla on the 6th March, 1883.

The dhow on being boarded was found to contain two slave-boys, who proved to belong to the owner of the dhow, an Arab named Abdul Rahman. The boys had been shipped at Mikindani, and were being taken to Madagascar, where, as they alleged, they were to have been sold. The Arab denied the ownership of the boys, but the evidence of the crew and of other slaves of his own on board sufficiently corroborated their statements. One of the boys had suffered cruel treatment by burning with hot irons. The dhow, being unseaworthy, was left at Mohilla with the cargo in charge of a prize crew, and the transmission of the Case has been delayed by the absence of certificate of destruction and sale account of cargo. The vessel has since been destroyed, but the account of sale of cargo is still required to complete the Case, and will be transmitted to your Lordship on its receipt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 137.

Case No. 4 of 1883.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen *versus* the native vessel named the "Fath-el-Kheir," under Arab colours, whereof Abdul Rahman was owner, and Faraj master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo; also against two male slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Henry McA. Cutfield, Esq., a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Undine."

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 2nd April, 1883, appeared personally the said Henry McA. Cutfield, Esq., Lieutenant, Royal Navy, and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel named the "Fath-el-Kheir," whereof Abdul Rahman was owner, and of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him off the Island of Mohilla on the 6th March, 1883. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the said native vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the illicit transport of slaves, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, together with the two male slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And I further order the said native vessel to be broken up and sold in separate parts at the place where she is now lying, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 2nd day of April, 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General and Judge.

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, holding the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Undine," do hereby certify that, on the 15th day of July, 1883, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the "Fath-el-Kheir," detained by me on the 6th day of March, 1883, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was unseaworthy, and was destroyed by breaking up by order of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1883.

(Signed) GEO. W. H. MARTIN, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 15th day of July, 1883.

(Signed) H. McA. CUTFIELD, *Lieutenant and Commander,
Commanding H.M.S. "Undine."*

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from McA. Cutfield, Esq., Lieutenant, Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Undine," two male slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in Case No. 4 of 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 138.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 7, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of Decree condemning a native vessel and 103 slaves, 60 male and 43 female, brought into Court by Her Majesty's ship "Undine" on the 20th July, 1883.

In May last I received a letter from the King of Johanna reporting his having seized a slave-dhow which had brought 149 slaves to his island, and of his having succeeded in obtaining 125 of them. His Highness stated that, as there was no man-of-war off Johanna at the time, he had sent at once across to the Island of Mohilla, where a boat belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Undine" had been left in charge of a prize, and summoned the petty officer in charge, who accordingly came over and advised the King to detain the vessel and slaves until the arrival of the "Undine." The King added that he had examined the owner and captain of the dhow, and that he inclosed a statement of the interrogatories, copy of which, with His Highness' letter, is herewith annexed for your Lordship's information.

Her Majesty's ship "Undine" returned to Johanna from the Seychelles on the 5th July, and King Abdallah then handed over to Commander Cutfield 106 slaves, seventeen of whom, however, were stolen or enticed away by the inhabitants before they could be taken on board. Immediate representation was made to the King, who succeeded in recovering fourteen of them from his people, and again delivered them to Commander Cutfield.

Of the 149 slaves landed from the dhow, therefore, 103, nearly three-fourths, have been rescued and brought to Zanzibar, the remainder, 46, are still in Johanna; but Captain Cutfield states that, according to King Abdallah, many of them have died. I have pleasure in bringing to your Lordship's notice the conduct of King Abdallah, who appears to deserve great credit for his loyal action in the affair. The slaves now freed are mostly Makuas, shipped by a slave-dealer residing at Angoxa, on the Mozambique coast. The master and owner of the dhow states that he brought them for ———, but he subsequently escaped from custody, and was not brought to Zanzibar.

Sixty-seven of the slaves were children or youths; they have been received under the charge of the Universities and French Missions, and the remainder have been freed in Zanzibar, where they will be under the surveillance of this Consulate.

I have desired Captain Cutfield to urge King Abdallah to fulfil his obligations, and complete his good action by recovering the remainder of the cargo from the hands of his people, and I trust that a further portion may yet be recovered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 138.

Case No. 11 of 1883.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Maili," sailing under Arab colours, but without papers, whereof Mbarak-bin-Hamed was both owner and master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against sixty male and forty-three female slaves, detained as liable to forfeiture by H. McA. Cutfield, Esq., a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Undine." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 20th day of July, 1883.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. McA. Cutfield, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Undine," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Maili," sailing under Arab colours, but having no papers, owned by Mbarak-bin-Hamed, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was detained, together with sixty male and forty-three female slaves, at Johanna, one of the Comoro Islands, by William Emery, Esq., R.N., Chief Boatswain's Mate under his command, on the 6th day of May, 1883. I, the said Consul, having heard the evidence produced, having found full and sufficient proof that the said vessel, at the anchorage where she was seized, had recently landed a cargo of raw Makua slaves, conveyed by her from the Mozambique coast, in contravention of Treaty; and whereas Abdallah-bin-Selim, Sultan of Johanna, acknowledged in writing to having seized 130 of the said raw slaves on behalf of the said Lieutenant Cutfield, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Undine," whereof 103, as above mentioned, are

placed in Court by that officer, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the said sixty male and forty-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 hereby approve of the destruction of the vessel on the spot as being fully justified by the circumstances.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 20th day of July, 1883.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul and Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Lieutenant-Commander H. McA. Cutfield, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Undine," sixty male and forty-three female slaves, condemned in this Case on the 20th July, 1883.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the Undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Undine," 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 "Undine" on the 5th day of May, 1883, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Fect.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	60
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	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	30
4. Depth of hold	10

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	58·75
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.— Poop—Length, 9 ft.; breadth, 14 ft.; height, 4 ft.	5·04
Total No. of tons	63·79

Signed this 12th day of July, 1883.

(Signed)

GEO. W. H. MARTIN, *Sub-Lieutenant.*
J. BLOOMFIELD, *Boatswain.*

Approved by me this 12th day of July, 1883.

(Signed)

H. McA. CUTFIELD, *Lieutenant,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Undine."

Certificate of Destruction.

We, the Undersigned, holding the rank of Sub-Lieutenant and Boatswain in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Undine," do hereby certify that on the 21st day of July, 1883, the native vessel "Maili" was destroyed by order of Lieutenant and Commander Cutfield in consequence of its being impossible to remove her to Zanzibar or to lay her up safely at the place of capture; the owner of the vessel and slaves, as well as Sultan Abdallah, the Ruler of the country, having previously acknowledged that she had recently landed a cargo of raw slaves, in contravention of the Treaty.

Given under my hand this 21st day of July, 1883.

(Signed)

GEO. W. H. MARTIN, *Sub-Lieutenant.*
J. BLOOMFIELD, *Boatswain.*

Approved by me this 21st day of July, 1883.

(Signed)

H. McA. CUTFIELD, *Lieutenant and Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Undine."

Inclosure 2 in No. 138.

The King of Johanna to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

[Printed literally.]

Sir,

Mossamondor, Johanna, May 12, 1883.

I TAKE this occasion to inform you about a slave-dhow seized here by me on the 25th April last, 1883.

On the evening of that day the vessel was seen by men passing from Wanie, who reported to me that she was landing slaves at Stungeny, and not thought loosing time I sent men to seize her.

On the arrival of my men found them already landed, and the men in charge of them refused to deliver them up, saying they were for ———, and took them up to his estate. As this reported to me, I gave order for the captain and slaves to be taken by force, and wrote to Mr. ———, who is in charge of the said estate, to deliver them amicably.

The slaves before taken up to ——— accounted, and found 149 male and female, and after it been publicly known that I sent men to seize the dhow and take slaves, Mr. ——— wrote me stating that eighty African were land from the dhow, and before his letter reached me my officer arrived there, where he saw the people busily making huts to house them, and received of Mr. ——— 123 male and female. And he again by short search found two, the one being unable to walk, left him there, whom Mr. ——— requested to look after.

My officer then took captain, slaves, and dhow on pass to Mossamondor, and the captain, who is also the owner, was examined in the present of myself. Question and answer will be seen in the statement I herewith inclose. The vessel, although had the usual red flag, but no paper was found on her; there were rifles, &c. After hearing the evidence, and found that the vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, I thought advisable to have an English officer to direct me what do in this case, and I sent a boat to Mohilla with a letter, where it reached Mr. W. Emry, of Her Majesty's ship "Undine," who come here and advised me to detain the slaves and dhow till the arrival of the "Undine." You will see in the statement that the captain of the prize has taken sugar from ——— to payle. slaves. Had he been a Johanna man he who advise this fellow to bring slaves into this island, I would hang him up, but being an American don't know what to do.

Mr. Emry went up to ———, and by searching four slaves been discover. With best wishes, which my son, my Vizir, and his son Jaffer, four, I remain, &c.

(Signed)

S. ABDALLAH, *King of Johanna.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 138.

Statement of Slave-dhow taken by the King of Johanna, April 25, 1883.

[Printed literally.]

THE dhow was observed at anchor at (Stungeny) the anchorage of the Patsy estate, by men who were passing from (Anconi), and reported that she had landed slaves. I immediately sent men to seize the dhow and slaves; on the arrival of my men they found the slaves had been landed.

I gave orders for the dhow to be brought to (Mossamondor, Johanna). But the in charge of dhow and slaves refused to deliver them up, saying they were for (———).

I sent more men and ordered them to take her by force.

The slaves had by that time been taken up to ———, the estate of (———); on going up we found them busily making huts to house them; but on seeing my officer they stopped the work. My officer took the captain of dhow and slaves, 123 males and females (besides the two he found by searching) and housed them at (Johanna), and made a prisoner of captain and afterwards examined him.

Questions and answers as follows:—

Q. Why you brought slaves to this island?—A. Because we took sugar from (———) to pay for them.

Q. Do you not know you are prohibited from bringing slaves to the Island of Johanna?—A. ——— told me he would take them as soon as I arrived, and no one would know it.

Q. What quantity of sugar did you take from him?—A. Two tons at 300 lbs.

Q. Have you taken any money from him?—A. Not any.

Q. What agreement did you make with ——— for the purchase of slaves?—
A. He accepted to take them at 50 lbs. each.

Q. Why did you bring more slaves than the sugar amounted to?—A. He requested me to bring as many as I could, and he would pay the difference.

Q. What date did you make this agreement?—A. The Ramidani 1298.

Q. What part you came from?—A. (Mona).

Q. On the arrival of your vessel was there any one to receive you?—A. On the arrival of dhow the slaves were at once landed and sent to ——— to ———'s estate, and received by Mr. ——— and Mr. ———, who told me ——— had gone to (Zanzibar), and told me to fetch the slaves up, they would look after them till the doctor came.

After I had heard all evidence, I sent a boat in search of an English man-of-war for an officer to take her in charge; on the arrival of her at Mohilla, found a boat belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Undine," whose officer came and determined to retain the dhow and slaves, 121 male and female, till the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Undine." At the disposal of said ship I place dhow and slaves.

Witness my hand,

(Signed) S. ABDALLAH, King of Johanna.

Witnesses:

(Signed)

P. SALIN.

M. JAFFER.

WILLIAM EMRY.

No. 139.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 11, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to attach copy of Decree of Condemnation of a dhow and three slaves seized by Her Majesty's ship "London" in Zanzibar Harbour.

This dhow had been boarded and passed at the entrance of the harbour by the "London's" boats, and was allowed to sail in to the anchorage, but during the evening a slave came off and represented that he and two others were being brought over for sale. It was shown that the clerk of the owner of the slaves was in charge of them, and that he had, immediately on arrival, brought three Theheri Arabs, believed to be slave-labour contractors, on board to inspect them, and had arranged to hand them over that night. The dhow belonged to the same man as the three slaves, and the nakhoda his slave also. The Sultan has imprisoned the clerk at my request, but the nakhoda has been released.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 139.

Case No. 12 of 1883.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen *versus* the native dhow, without name or colours, and whereof Faud-bin-Hamad is owner and Musalliur master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, together with three male slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., C.B., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London."

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 2nd August, 1883, appeared personally S. H. Ellis, holding the rank of Gunner in Her Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn affidavit hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said vessel, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement,

was seized by him on the 29th July, 1883, in the harbour of Zanzibar. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence, and examined the witnesses on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the said vessel was, at the time of capture, engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, with the three male slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and to condemn the same accordingly. And I further direct that the dhow be broken up and the separate pieces sold by auction, together with the cargo.

In testimony whereof, I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 2nd day of August, 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General and 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's" boats on the 29th day of July, 1883, 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	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	19
4. Depth of hold	4½

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	14·22
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	14·22

Signed this 30th day of July, 1883.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*
T. H. ELLIS, *Gunner.*

Approved by me this 31st day of July, 1883.

(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," three male slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court on the 2nd August, 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

ACCOUNTS SALES showing Net Proceeds of condemned Dhow in the above Case, sold at Public Auction on the 12th August, 1883.

One dhow, in two pieces—								Dol.	c.
1st piece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	50
2nd „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	00
Ropes..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	50
Mast, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	00
Steer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25
Cask, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	25
20 tins asali (molasses)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	25
20 „ „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	00
21 „ „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	84
13 bags bittle nut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	50
12 bags and 7 mats mealies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	00
Fish, doors, &c...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	44
Empty bags, casks, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	75
								137	29
Commission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	85
								180	44
Dismantling, cutting, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	50
								127	94

(Signed)

FRACEEJEE EDULJEE,

Clerk to Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy.

Zanzibar, August 12, 1883.

No. 140.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 11, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith Decree of Condemnation in the case of a dhow seized by Lieutenant Eustace, Her Majesty's ship "London," off Champain Island, on the 1st August, with a slave-boy on board, who was clearly being brought from Pemba to Zanzibar for sale, having on the way been offered to Arabs at Kokotoni. The complicity of the captain was proved by evidence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 140.

Case No. 13 of 1883.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen *versus* the native dhow "Bwengo," sailing under Arab colours, and whereof Mahomed-bin-Abdullah is owner, and Chakua master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, together with one male slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., C.B., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London."

BEFORE W. B. Cracknall, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, on the 4th August, 1883, appeared personally John B. Eustace, holding the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn affidavit hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said vessel, of the dimensions and description specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him on the 1st August, 1883, off Champain Island, near the harbour of Zanzibar. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence, and examined the witnesses on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the said vessel was, at the time of capture, engaged in the illegal transport of a slave, do adjudge the vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the slave, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And I further direct that the dhow be broken up and the separate pieces sold by auction.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 4th day of August, 1883.

(Signed) W. B. CRACKNALL,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul and 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 "Bwengo," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London's" boats on the 1st day of August, 1883, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern post.	56
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	18
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	34
4. Depth of hold	11

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	64·36
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.— Poop:—Length, 17 ft.; breadth, 13 ft.; height, 4 ft. 6 in.	9·94
Total No. of tons	74·30

Signed this 2nd day of August, 1883.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*
JNO. B. EUSTACE, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 2nd day of August, 1883.

(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," one male slave taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court.

(Signed) W. B. CRACKNALL,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul and Judge.

ACCOUNTS Sales showing Net Proceeds of condemned Dhow in the above Case, sold at Public Auction on the 12th August, 1883, as Instructions received.

	Dol.	c.
One dhow in two pieces—		
1st piece	5	00
2nd „	5	50
Mast, &c.	18	50
Ropes.	5	75
Sail	3	00
Steer	0	50
Casks	1	25
Boat and anchor	3	50
Cask, &c.	1	25
Mucottee, &c.	1	00
	45	25
Commission	2	25
	43	00
Dismantling, cutting, &c.	2	50
	40	50

(Signed) FRACEEJEE EDULJEE,
Clerk to Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy.

Zanzibar, August 12, 1883.

No. 141.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 11, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to annex copy of Decree condemning a dhow and two slave-boys to Her Majesty's ship "London."

The slaves stated in Court they had recently been brought down to the coast, and an Arabic letter found on board showed that the nakhoda had been paid 6 dollars to bring them across.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 141.

Case No. 13 of 1883.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen *versus* the native dhow, of name unknown, and sailing under Arab colours, and whereof Mahomed-bin-Kalfan is owner, and Furjulla master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, together with two male slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., C.B., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London."

BEFORE W. B. Cracknall, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, on the 4th August, 1883, appeared personally William J. Russel, holding the rank of Quartermaster in Her Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn affidavit hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said vessel, of the dimensions and description specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized on the 3rd day of August, 1883, in Zanzibar waters, near the Island of Chumbi. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the said vessel was at the time of capture engaged in the illegal transport of slaves, do adjudge the vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the two male slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly; and I do further direct that the dhow be broken up, and the separate pieces sold by auction.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 4th day of August, 1883.

(Signed) W. B. CRACKNALL,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul and 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's" boats on the 3rd day of August, 1883, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern post.	30
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	7½
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	13
4. Depth of hold	3½
	<i>Tonnage.</i>
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	5·35
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	5·35

Signed this 4th day of August, 1883.

(Signed)

H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*

JNO. B. EUSTACE, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 4th day of August, 1883.

(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," two male slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in the above Case.

(Signed) W. B. CRACKNALL,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul and Judge.

ACCOUNTS Sales showing Net Proceeds of condemned Dhow in the above Case, sold at Public Auction on the 12th of August, 1883, as Instructions received.

								Dol.	c.
One dhow in two pieces—									
1st piece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	50
2nd "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	00
Mast, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	00
Steer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50
Oars, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	50
Sails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	00
Rope ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	50
								<hr/>	
								57	00
Commission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	85
								<hr/>	
								54	15
Dismantling, cutting, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50
								<hr/>	
Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	65

(Signed) FRACEEJEE EDULJEE,
Clerk to Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy.

Zanzibar, August 12, 1883.

No. 142.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 12, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to forward a Case in which a Decree was passed ordering restitution of a native vessel, under British colours, seized by Her Majesty's ship "London," but condemning a female slave found on board.

The slave was proved to belong to an Arab and his wife travelling in the dhow to Zanzibar, but it also appeared from the evidence that she had come on board as a passenger with her husband, and that the usual passage-money had been paid for her. Her husband was a free man, having been liberated in this Court, and had married the woman on the mainland some months ago. The captain stated that he believed the woman to be free also.

The owner of the vessel is a respectable Indian merchant, named Megji Lilani, who has informed me that the captain has been in his service in that capacity for fifteen years, and had never to his knowledge brought over slaves before.

Under the circumstances it appeared to me that no complicity could be made out against the nakhoda, and that the condemnation of the vessel would not be justifiable, and I therefore ordered her release.

The woman has been freed and provided for in the town under Consular supervision.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. B. MILES.

Inclosure in No. 142.

Case No. 15 of 1883.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the British vessel "Kunguru," whereof Megji Lilani is owner, and Dekhani master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one female slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Putt Luxmoore, Esq., C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London."

BEFORE Samuel Barrett Miles, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 9th August, 1883, personally appeared Henry Blight,

captain of fore-castle, Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said dhow "Kunguru," of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him near Zanzibar on the 7th August, 1883. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, do adjudge the female slave to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And whereas no sufficient proof has been adduced of the complicity of the owner and master, I order the said vessel to be released intact for the purpose of being restored to her owner, hereby justifying the captors in their detention of her, and absolving them from all costs, damages, and expenses that may have been incurred thereby.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 9th day of August, 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General and 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 "Kunguru," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London's" boats on the 7th day of August, 1883, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	<i>Feet.</i>	
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern post	51	
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	28	
4. Depth of hold	6½	
<i>Tonnage.</i>		
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	38·2	<i>No. of Tons.</i>
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.	
Total No. of tons	38·2	

Signed this 9th day of August, 1883.

(Signed) H. W. TARGET, *Lieutenant.*
F. H. ELLIS, *Gunner.*

Approved by me this 9th day of August, 1883.

(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," one female slave taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court on the 9th August, 1883.

(Signed) S. B. MILES,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 143.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 11, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Admiralty Decree condemning a native vessel and one slave, who was being conveyed therein from the coast to Zanzibar by order of his master, who owned the vessel.

The slave-boy was a raw Mzaramo, who had only recently been sold into slavery.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. B. MILES

Inclosure in No. 143.

Case No. 16 of 1883.

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, sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Abdullah-bin-Hamed is owner, and Nyoka master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against one male slave seized as liable to forfeiture by Percy Luxmoore, Esq., C.B., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 11th day of August, 1883.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant J. B. Eustace, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, owned by Abdullah-bin-Hamed, and whereof Nyoka is master, having Zanzibar colours and papers, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, together with one male slave, off the harbour of Zanzibar, on the 9th day of August, 1883. I, the said Consul, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the said vessel at the time of her capture was conveying the said slave from the mainland of Africa to Zanzibar, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and also the said male slave, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 11th day of August, 1883.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul and 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's" boats on the 9th day of August, 1883, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern post	40
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	12
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	21
4. Depth of hold	5

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	18·5
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	18·5

Signed this 10th day of August, 1883.

(Signed)

JNO. B. EUSTACE, *Sub-Lieutenant.*WILLM. S. HILL, *Coxswain of Pinnace.*

Approved by me this 10th day of August, 1883.

(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," one male slave taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned on the 11th August, 1883.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.

ACCOUNTS Sales showing Net Proceeds of condemned Dhow in the above Case, sold at Public Auction on the 12th August, 1883, as Instruction received.

One dhow in two pieces—								Dol. c.
1st piece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 00
2nd „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 00
Steer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 00
Ropes..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 50
Sail ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 64
Pot, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 50
Mast, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 50
Anchor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 75
								74 89
Commission								3 75
								71 14
Dismantling, cutting, &c.								1 75
Net								69 39

(Signed)

FRACEEJEE EDULJEE,

Clerk to Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy.

Zanzibar, August 12, 1883.

Received the above sum, and deposited in this Consulate.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD, *Her Majesty's Consul.*

No. 144.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that I gave over charge of this Agency and Consulate-General to Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., on the 13th instant, during the forenoon.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. B. MILES.

No. 145.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival at Zanzibar on the 12th instant.

Immediately on the vessel being moored I was waited on by General Mathews on behalf of the Sultan, by Mr. Holmwood, and by representatives of all the British residents in town.

The Sultan sent his boat, and expressly desired that on landing I should first visit him. I found everything ready for my reception at the Palace, and remained for some time in conversation with His Highness.

On Monday, the 13th, I took over charge of the office from Colonel Miles, who returns to his former post at Muscat by this mail-steamer.

His Highness has appointed to meet me immediately after the departure of the mail.

As Admiral Sir W. Hewett is expected to arrive here on the 25th instant, I shall delay till then taking any steps in the matter of the investiture of His Highness with which I am commissioned by Her Majesty the Queen.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK.

No. 146.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 15, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 19th July, informing me that it has been decided to transfer the control and payment

of the Staff of the Political Agency and Consulate-General at Zanzibar to the Imperial Government, and that other steps are about to be taken for suppressing the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa by means more adapted to present requirements than the system now in force.

I have, as directed, communicated with the Agency Surgeon, and informed him of the reduction of his appointment, and I shall apply to the Indian Government for orders for his guidance.

I have also informed Consul Holmwood and Vice-Consul Cracknall of the changes that will be made, as they affect them, and both these gentlemen have verbally accepted the new position. I shall after the departure of the mail take the other steps indicated by your Lordship, in order to commence the new order of things on the 1st September.

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

No. 147.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received September 14.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, September 14, 1883.

PLEASE inform Her Majesty invested Sultan to-day.
Admiral Hewett present with eight ships.
Sultan much gratified.

No. 148.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Earl Granville.—(Received September 14.)

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, September 14, 1883.

SIR JOHN KIRK and Admiral Hewett presented me with Her Majesty's letter and the Order to-day.

I am rejoiced at this mark of cordiality, and thank Her Majesty heartily. I pray Almighty grant your Lordship long life, and may the British Empire continue to prosper.

No. 149.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 8.)

(Extract.)

SINCE my return to duty I have had several interviews with His Highness, by whom I have on each occasion been received in the most warm and friendly manner.

I did not fail, in explaining to His Highness the details of the new scheme which Her Majesty's Government have decided to adopt for the further suppression of the Slave Trade, to impress upon him that Her Majesty's Government relied upon his continued co operation and assistance, and I think His Highness fully appreciated the confidence thus placed in him.

His Highness was also most highly gratified at receiving intimation that Her Majesty the Queen had been pleased to signify her friendship and good-will towards himself in recognition of his loyal observance of his Treaty obligation by offering him the decoration with which I have been commissioned to invest him.

I need not say that the arrival of the Naval Commander-in-chief, Sir William Hewett, with a fleet of eight British ships of war, the largest hitherto seen in Zanzibar Harbour, has added largely to the favourable impression that has been produced.

No. 150.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 8.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 15, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 10th instant Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett reached Zanzibar in Her Majesty's ship "Euryalus," accompanied by Her

Majesty's ships "Tourmaline," "Ranger," and "Osprey." There were in harbour at the time awaiting his arrival Her Majesty's ships "London," "Briton," "Dragon," and "Harrier," a fleet of eight British ships of war, the strongest and most numerous force ever seen here.

The day of the Admiral's arrival I called on board and informed him of the ceremony of investing the Sultan with which I had been commissioned, and which I had delayed until his arrival.

The next day the foreign Consuls and others were received by the Admiral on board the flag-ship.

On the 12th September it had been arranged that Sir William Hewett and the officers of the squadron should be presented at the Palace, which was done in the forenoon by me.

The 14th was fixed as the day for the ceremony of investing His Highness with the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

I would again repeat how much I am indebted to Sir William Hewett for the support given on this important occasion, whereby I was able to carry out in a most distinguished and impressive manner Her Majesty's order, and thus enhance the value attached by the Sultan and his people to the honour.

The same evening His Highness gave a dinner to the Admiral, myself, the officers of Her Majesty's ships, the Agency Staff, and chief British residents, at the Palace.

On the 15th His Highness proceeded on board Her Majesty's ship "Euryalus," accompanied by his relatives and suite, and was received, on arrival and departure, with the usual honours, His Highness being evidently much pleased with his reception on board.

In the afternoon a garden party was given by His Highness outside the town, attended by the Admiral, myself, and others.

No. 151.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 9, 1883.*
 WITH reference to the despatch from this Office of the 10th August, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the Queen's Commissions appointing Commander C. E. Gissing, R.N., and Mr. J. G. Haggard, late Lieutenant R.N., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consuls in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar; and I am to instruct you to request His Highness to furnish you with letters expressing His Highness' recognition of these appointments, and to give them with the Commissions to the officers in question on their arrival at Zanzibar.

A copy of the instructions which have been given to the Vice-Consuls is inclosed for your information.

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

Inclosure in No. 151.

*Earl Granville to Commander Gissing, R.N.**

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 1, 1883.*
 I HAVE to acquaint you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint you to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Your Commission to that effect will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, who will obtain for it His Highness' recognition, and hand it to you on your arrival at Zanzibar.

The salary attached to this appointment is at the rate of 500*l.* a-year; and an allowance of 100*l.* a-year will be made to you for office expenses, with a view to enabling you to provide yourself with an interpreter or scribe, and with office accommodation at your head-quarters on the mainland.

You will be under the orders of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, or of the officer temporarily in charge of the Agency, and will receive from him full directions as to the nature of your duties and the district within which he may

* Similar instructions were addressed to Mr. Haggard.

see fit to employ you. You will report yourself to him on your arrival at Zanzibar, and it is probable that your services will at first be most usefully employed at the Agency. Eventually, however, you will proceed to the mainland. Arrangements have been made for your conveyance on board the mail-steamers between the ports of the Zanzibar dominions, which will be explained to you on your arrival at your post.

Your chief duties will consist in endeavours to suppress the Slave Trade by every legitimate means, and in doing all in your power to develop the civilization and commerce of East Africa, and for this purpose you will be at liberty to expend a sum not exceeding 200*l.* a-year, subject to the directions of Her Majesty's Agent, in travelling on the mainland, and on an account being rendered to him, all your reports and official correspondence should be addressed to Her Majesty's Agent, whom you should also furnish with vouchers for any expenditure you may incur in execution of your duties.

The Sultan has been requested to instruct his officials on the mainland to extend to you their fullest co-operation and protection, and you will be careful to do your utmost to work in concert with them, and to avoid all possibility of dispute with the natives.

You are restricted from engaging in commercial pursuits, and all fees which you may levy in your official capacity are to be handed over to Her Majesty's Agent on account of Her Majesty's Government.

Your salary and allowance will be issued to your assigns at the office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General in London, in equal quarterly payments; and they are to cover, so far as this Office is concerned, not only the expenses of your maintenance, but also the ordinary expenses of your Vice-Consulate.

A sum of 170*l.* is assigned to you for outfit.

I have to request you to report how soon you will be prepared to start for Zanzibar, where your presence is required.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 152.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 25, 1883.*
WITH reference to the despatch from this Office of the 10th August, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the Queen's Commission appointing Lieutenant C. S. Smith, R.N., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar; and I am to instruct you to request His Highness to furnish you with a letter expressing His Highness' recognition of this appointment, and to give it with the Commission to the officer in question on his arrival at Zanzibar.

A copy of the instructions which have been given to the Vice-Consul was inclosed in my despatch of the 9th instant.

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

No. 153.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, September 22, 1883.*
THE rumours that have for some time been current in Europe of the death of M'tesa, King of Uganda, referred to in the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London for August, are not as yet supported by anything we know here, and they are generally discredited by those Arabs best acquainted with the interior. News of an event such as this would, I think, have reached the coast had there been any foundation for it.

I am reminded of this by receiving to-day a friendly letter from King M'tesa, dated, however, as far back as the 19th May, 1882, in which he informs me of the death of his mother, Inam-suri-Guame, whose loss seems to have affected him much.

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

No. 154.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 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) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 154.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending the 30th September, 1883.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of.		
		In Town.	Universities' Mission.	French Mission.
July 3	No. 10 of 1883 ..	1	..	..
July 20	No. 11 of 1883 ..	44	31	36
August 2	No. 12 of 1883 ..	3	..	..
August 4	No. 13 of 1883 ..	1	..	..
August 4	No. 14 of 1883 ..	2	..	..
August 9	No. 15 of 1883 ..	1	..	..
August 9	No. 16 of 1883 ..	1	..	..
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	53	31	36

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, October 1, 1883.

No. 155.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 9.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, October 10, 1883.

SINCE my return to Zanzibar there has been no opportunity of communicating with Johanna or Mohilla. The Treaties ratified by Her Majesty for the better suppression of the Slave Trade, and the abolition after a time of slavery in these islands, remain therefore with me.

I find, moreover, that as no intimation of the ratification has been served upon these Chiefs, the Treaties are still in abeyance.

Under these circumstances I have arranged with Sir William Hewett to have a vessel placed at disposal as soon as possible, in order to enable me to give the ratified Treaties to the Chiefs.

As regards charges brought against the King of Johanna of recent complicity in the Slave Trade, I propose awaiting the result of the inquiries I hope to have instituted on the spot before reporting thereon. There certainly is a vast amount of evidence to show he has directly participated in the Slave Trade carried on from Moroni by Seyd Ali of Comoro.

As to Comoro itself, I am told on the best authority that large shipments, both of slaves and of free Comoro people, are being made to Mayotta and Johanna.

No. 156.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 10, 1883.

WITH reference to Colonel Miles' despatch of the 7th August, I am directed by Earl Granville to instruct you to write to the King of Johanna, if you should think it advisable to do so, expressing the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at his loyal action in

effecting the capture of a slave dhow, and assisting in the liberation of the slaves found on board.

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

No. 157.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 13, 1883.*
I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter received from Saïd Ali-ben-Saïd Omar, complaining of the destruction of three dhows belonging to himself and his subjects by Her Majesty's ship "Undine."

You will observe that he styles himself King of Comoro in his communication.

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

Inclosure in No. 157.

The King of Comoro to Earl Granville.

My Lord, *Morroney, Comoro, October 1883.*
THE undersigned humble Petition begs to inform your Lordship that the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Undine" has burned three dhows at the shore of my town Morroney, without any cause; one of them belonging to me, built at Mayotte nearly three years since, and never made any voyage than between Comoro Islands; the others belonging to citizens of Comoro.

The one was laying at the beach of Morroney for repairs during three years, and was just ready to sail.

The third having had carried few men from Comoro engaged by owners of sugar estates of Mayotte in presence of French officer and interpreter from Mayotte, it was reported by Sultan Abdallah-ben-Saïd Omar to the Commander of the "Undine" that she had transported slaves to the said islands.

Those men left Comoro by the said vessel in the time which Sultan Abdallah himself was a King thereon.

Hoping your Lordship will restore justice on our right, I remain, &c.

(Signed) SULTAN SAÏD ALI-BEN-SAÏD OMAR,
King of Comoro.

No. 158.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December '22.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, October 30, 1883.*
I HAVE the honour to report the departure, after a stay of six weeks, of Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett for Bombay, in Her Majesty's ship "Euryalus." His reception by the Sultan throughout the time he remained here was most cordial.

Her Majesty's ships "Briton," "Tourmaline," and "Ranger" have also left, and the "Harrier," "Dragon," and "London" alone remain at present.

Mr. Holmwood has proceeded in Her Majesty's ship "Tourmaline" to Johanna and Mohilla, to present the ratified Treaties which he negotiated some time ago. I have ordered him to avoid all interference, but collect reliable information on matters connected with the Slave Trade, as carried on with Johanna and Mayotta.

Considerable anxiety being expressed regarding Her Majesty's ship "Undine," instructions have been given to the ships employed in the Mozambique channel and on the Madagascar coast to seek for the missing vessel.

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

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 9, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that an attack has been made upon Fulladoyo, a place inland some distance and north of Mombasa, by a party of about 3,000 Arabs and Swahilis of Mombasa, Takaungu, and Malindi, and that Fulladoyo has been plundered and burned to the ground.

This station had been formed exclusively by runaway slaves; it had become a refuge to which slaves were constantly fleeing, and where they could protect themselves against any but a combination such as now proceeded against them. As a free settlement it deserved every sympathy from us, and it would have been to the advantage of the coast-slave proprietors themselves and of the Sultan to have left it alone. They have destroyed and plundered the place it is true, but in doing so three of their number have been killed, while on the other side only six have fallen, and not a captive has been seized. I am unable to say how many inhabitants were in the town, but from being peaceful cultivators they are now scattered and forced to take to a lawless life. I am told that already 250 of them have joined Mubarak, thus strengthening his hand, and at a very critical time likely to aggravate misunderstandings that may precipitate a new and costly war, the very thing which I have been using my best endeavours to avert.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 160.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 10, 1883.

THE following is a brief summary of the latest news from the interior:—

1. Of M. Revoil's expedition to Somaliland nothing is known beyond that he landed at Mogdisho and proceeded to Geledi, a place before visited and described by British German, and French travellers. He intends crossing to Zeila or Obok.

2. Mr. Girand is supposed to have passed south of Lake Tanganyika to Katanga. It was his intention to have visited the Belgian Station at Karema, but he has not been heard of there, and it is presumed he has been able to follow a more direct route, in which case intelligence will first be received through the agents of the African Lakes Company employed making the road between Nyassa and Tanganyika.

3. Mr. Thomson has not communicated with Zanzibar since my arrival, but we know that he has again entered the Masai country under the protection of a Pangani caravan, and he was well up to the 1st August last, having then reached Lake Naivasha without opposition or danger. The united caravan was proceeding in the direction of Lake Baringo when last communicated with by a homeward-bound Pangani caravan. He is said to have lost only one of his men through small-pox in Arusha.

4. The Church Mission Station at Uganda was held by Mr. O'Flaherty and Mr. Ashe in September last, and there had been no further difficulty with King Mtesa, who is not dead, as reported. Mr. Mackay had crossed to the south of the lake in order to open a station. He had with him Messrs. Wise and Gordon. The latest date from this party is the 21st September.

5. The London Missionary Society was represented on the west of Lake Tanganyika by Mr. Griffith in Uguha; he had lost his companion, Mr. Dineen, of abscess of the liver.

6. On the lake Mr. Hore, accompanied by Mr. Swan and Mr. Brooks, had gone cruising to the south to open a new Mission Station and await the arrival of the sections of the steamer that is being transported by the Central African Lakes Company for their use. The last date is the 4th June.

7. Mr. Shaw was with Mirambo, and all was quiet on the 1st October.

8. Mr. Blackburn was at Uyni, having just arrived from the coast.

9. Of the French Missions in the interior I can give less exact information. The Algerian party have left Uganda, and are concentrating towards the Congo route, which is occupying the attention of Frenchmen at present, and which will undoubtedly in a few years compete actively with Zanzibar and Egypt in Central Africa in the ivory trade. I am told that a French Roman Catholic Bishop has been consecrated, and is on his way to

Zanzibar to superintend the work on this side, while M. Lerignac, late head of the Mission in Uganda, will return as Vicar-Apostolic for the Lakes and the Upper Congo.

10. Mr. Johnstone, of the Universities Mission, is supposed to be still on Lake Nyassa, while Mr. Maples remains in the vicinity of Masai; but until the arrival of the newly-consecrated English Bishop, no definite decision will be taken regarding these distant stations.

Of the Missionary and other European stations near the coast I have nothing special to report.

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

No. 161.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 24, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that it appears to me the Zanzibar and Pemba Slave Trade is now reduced to the very smallest possible limits, only a few cases of smuggling having come to my knowledge since my return in August last, in each of which the Sultan has succeeded in capturing the slaves.

In Pemba the inducement to introduce new slaves is very small, in consequence of the great depreciation in the selling price of cloves; also, since the Sultan asserted his authority in Pemba after the murder of the late Captain Brownrigg, the Pemba planters have held his orders in much higher respect. The Sultan has this year reduced the tax on Pemba cloves, but even now it amounts to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, while the Zanzibar planters, whose young trees are coming into full bearing, pay no tax whatever. If things remain as they are, and, owing to increased production, the price of cloves will certainly diminish, the question will be, not how Pemba is to obtain labour, but how far the owners can afford to keep up their estates on the island.

No doubt there is a steady influx of slaves to the coast. Missionaries near Lindi tell us of slaves sold not far from the town; some of these, no doubt, are shipped, their ultimate destination being Johanna, but the bulk of these slaves are bought and worked by negro tribes on the coast. At one day's journey from Bagamoyo I am also told of a well-known station for the transfer and sale of slaves who are brought from the adjacent inland districts; some of these are moved north, but by inland paths, and often at night, not openly.

When the Vice-Consuls have gained an influence on the coast I trust to know more of this Traffic, and to be able to force the Sultan's authorities, who now wink at it, to interfere, as they easily can do, when the whole course of the Traffic has been disclosed.

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

No. 162.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 27.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, November 23, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that Consul Holmwood has returned from the Comoro Islands, having delivered to the Chiefs of Johanna and Mohilla the ratified Treaties.

I inclose Mr. Holmwood's two separate Reports giving account of his proceedings; also a copy of my letter of instructions. I considered it advisable at present for us to avoid taking any step that might necessitate the use of force on our part, and I instructed Mr. Holmwood accordingly. At the same time, I desired him to avail himself of every opportunity of obtaining reliable information, and to report on the conduct of the King of Johanna. I also desired Mr. Holmwood to take care to remove from the mind of the native Chiefs any idea they might have formed that the provisions of former Treaties had now become a dead letter, and could no longer be appealed to in case we found it necessary to do so. Mr. Holmwood has most zealously carried out his orders and collected full information. His Reports show clearly that the King of Johanna has acted throughout in bad faith, that he never looked upon the new Treaty but as a farce, and that he has, since he made it, systematically carried on and extended

the illegal Traffic in Slaves, both for his own use in Johanna and for sale to the French planters of Mayotta. There cannot be a doubt that the King is himself the chief slave-dealer in the island, while his people are only behind him in this, each one according to his opportunities and means.

The question of Mohilla may be dismissed for the present; bad as the Chief is, he has at all events registered the slaves, and there is no charge against him of deliberate disregard of all his obligations.

In Great Comoro the old slave-trading Chiefs who signed Anti-slavery Treaties with us have now been killed or exiled, and Comoro is ruled *de facto* by one who repudiates all our past Treaties, who will have nothing to do with us, and who carries on the Slave Trade in the most open and cruel manner.

Mr. Holmwood's Reports are necessarily long, but the details are needed, in order to enable your Lordship to fully understand the situation in which we stand.

Inclosure 1 in No. 162.

Sir J. Kirk to Consul Holmwood.

Sir,

Zanzibar, October 23, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to instruct you to make the necessary preparation, so as to be ready to proceed on board Her Majesty's ship "Tourmaline" on Thursday, the 25th, for the purpose of delivering to the Kings of Johanna and Mohilla the Treaties ratified by Her Majesty for the further suppression of the Slave Trade, and the abolition, after a term of seven years, of the status of slavery within the respective jurisdictions of these Chiefs.

I am further directed to instruct you to report on the state of affairs at Johanna. In delivering these ratifications to the Chiefs of Johanna and Mohilla, it will be well to take an opportunity of pointing out that the provisions of former Treaties remain still in force as regards slaves who may have been smuggled into their islands since the time the Traffic was forbidden, and you will impress upon them the necessity of preparing for the new position in which, after the time stipulated by these Treaties, the master and slave will stand to each other.

Without interfering in any way with the internal affairs of Comoro, it will be advisable you should avail yourself of every opportunity of knowing how matters really are in that island, and what amount of truth there is in the reports that slaves are now being sent to Johanna and Mayotta by Seyed Ali, of Mroni.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 162.

Consul Holmwood to Sir J. Kirk.

(Extract.)

"Tourmaline," off Mohilla, November 4, 1883.

IN accordance with your instructions directing me to convey to the Kings of Johanna and Mohilla the Treaties ratified by Her Majesty the Queen, I proceeded to these islands in Her Majesty's ship "Tourmaline," which arrived at Mtsamundu, the capital of Johanna, on the 31st October.

On the 1st instant, having received an intimation from the King that he would receive me in the afternoon, I landed under a salute from the ship, and proceeded to the Palace accompanied by Captain Boyle and the officers of the "Tourmaline," and I delivered to His Highness the ratification, together with letters from Earl Granville and yourself, in presence of the Vizier and the principal officers of the island.

I took this opportunity of explaining to the King that the provisions of former Treaties were still in force as regards slaves introduced into the country since the time such Traffic was forbidden, and I impressed upon him that the best way of preparing for the changes which the pending emancipation must bring about would be by carrying out faithfully in the meantime the other stipulations of the Treaty now ratified.

His Highness informed me that, while he accepted the ratification, he feared the temper of his people would render the carrying out of his engagements a matter of extreme difficulty, for they had plainly shown a determination not to submit to the new Treaty. He stated that he had already been under the necessity of putting down a

rebellion got up in consequence of his having yielded to our wishes last year, and he had now reason to suspect that a more formidable resistance had been organized, and that large numbers of breech-loading arms had been secretly obtained from the neighbouring French Colonies. Under these circumstances, he believed that any attempt to compel his subjects to observe the Treaty would result in the murder of himself and his son, and the succession of his brother Mohammed, who had joined the people in bitter opposition to any interference with their slaves.

Here the old man, Alawî-bin-Omer, referred to in my Report of October 1882, who had attended at the head of the more influential and respectable of the townspeople, interrupted the King in the same way as he had done on the former occasion, and gave him to understand that if such evils did come upon him he would only have himself to blame for joining with the Kafiri in interfering with their religion.

I told His Highness that my present duty was simply to deliver to him Her Majesty's ratification, and to press upon him the fact that the provisions of the new Treaty were now in force, but it would be well for his people to fully realize that all slaves not properly registered within six months would be entitled to their freedom. I added that if the officer appointed to carry out the registration did his duty, it would become impossible in future for any act of slave-dealing or, indeed, any other breach of Treaty, to remain long undetected.

His Highness replied that he was desirous of fulfilling his engagements, but that without the active support of the English Government this would be impossible.

Captain Boyle assured the King that any assistance the British navy could properly afford him should be always at his disposal.

His Highness said that all he could promise at present was, that after consultation with his advisers he would write officially on the whole subject.

At the conclusion of the reception I had a private interview with His Highness relative to certain inquiries I had been engaged in, which will be referred to later in this Report.

From what I had already seen since my arrival, I could quite believe that the King had not exaggerated the feeling which possessed the slave-holding population of Johanna; but I had also ascertained beyond a doubt that in active slave-dealing and in gross infraction of all our Treaties, His Highness had far surpassed any of his subjects, and for ends moreover purely selfish, he having stocked his harem with numbers of young girls torn from their homes in the neighbouring island with his connivance and assistance, while a still greater proportion of these enslaved people had been relegated by him to his plantations, or sent as engagés in fulfilment of a private contract he had entered into at Mayotte, to which Colony he had also shipped the slaves he had retained out of a cargo he seized on the 25th April, and claimed credit for delivering up to Her Majesty's ship "Undine," and also some of those he had succeeded in secreting when Commander Wilcox searched his estate for the slaves landed from the dhow "Alfswala."

Although only two days in the island, I could have confronted him with numerous recent victims of his relentless action in conjunction with Sayyid Ali, of Mroni; but with the exception of a few Comoro slaves whom I had arranged privately to bring as witnesses to Zanzibar, I considered my instructions prevented my taking steps to secure the necessary proofs, as the landing of an armed force would have been indispensable to the carrying out of such a measure in face of the openly-expressed determination of the people to resist any attempt to meddle with their slaves.

I remained another day at Johanna, in order, as far as possible, to complete my information on the subjects you specially instructed me to report upon, and on the morning of the 3rd instant the "Tourmaline" left for Mohilla, taking on board only one of the Comoro slaves I have referred to, the owner of the others having failed at the last moment to carry out the arrangements agreed upon through fear of the King.

We arrived off the capital of Mohilla at 11 A.M. the same day, and I sent at once to Sultan Abder Rahman, who was absent at his plantation. He came in during the afternoon, and I placed in his hands Her Majesty's ratification of the Treaty signed by him on the 24th October, 1882, in presence of Captain Boyle, the officers of Her Majesty's ship "Tourmaline," Mr. Maxwell Sunley, and the Vizier and other officers attending His Highness. I repeated to him the same warnings that I had addressed to the King of Johanna, and he replied that he had already completed a registration of all the slaves in his country, and that he would, as far as possible, carry out the other obligations imposed upon him by the Treaty now duly ratified. I found here several newly-imported Comoro people, who had arrived in dhows dispatched from Mroni by Sayyid Ali, and I brought away with me as evidence a free-born girl, who I found had relatives, respectable tradespeople, in Zanzibar. She had been seized, together with all

her school-fellows, while attending the school in her village, by the Johanna mercenaries of Sayyid Ali, who had shipped them on board a dhow which they had in waiting, regardless of the entreaties of their parents, who followed them to the beach.

These witnesses shall be brought before you on arrival in Zanzibar; their testimony will be valuable as supplementing the other evidence I have referred to.

Although during my visit to these two islands I have been much hampered in my investigations by prudential considerations, yet I have obtained a certain amount of reliable information, and, I think, a clear insight into what has been, and is still, taking place. It is only possible to arrive at one conclusion in regard to the exportation which has been going on under the auspices of Sayyid Ali, the King of Johanna, and the adjacent French Colony during the past year, supplying Mayotte with engagés and Johanna with slaves, and I may safely state that the reports which have reached us from time to time of the ruthless way in which this Slave Trade has been carried on are fully borne out by what I learned on the spot.

From the following Report, it will be evident that the suspicions of double-dealing which I entertained against the King of Johanna during my last visit, and which I recorded in my Report of the 29th October, 1882, were more than justified, and it is equally certain that the only method of insuring the fulfilment of the new Treaty will be by enforcing its provisions both on the Ruler and his subjects.

The various Articles of the Treaty, however, contain within themselves ample provision for enabling a Consular officer to see them carried out, and anticipating, from the character of the King and his people, every obstacle that trickery and falsehood could devise, penalties were inserted which will preclude the possibility of their gaining any advantage from such practices when once it is decided to insist practically on the observance of the engagements entered into with us.

It only remains, therefore, to consider the best means of supporting the officer who may be intrusted with this duty, and it is clear from the temper shown by the people that this must include material support on shore as well as afloat. It is probable that an officer possessing some experience of the country and people would succeed in bringing both the Ruler and his subjects to reason without any actual collision occurring; yet the possibility of fanaticism, combined with an intense aversion to the proposed measures, overcoming every other consideration, must not be lost sight of where any weakness shown at so critical a time might result in a general massacre of slaves.

When once the people of Johanna have been brought into submission, a Vice-Consul, provided with a good steam-launch, would be able to undertake all that will then be required in the way of supervision, both in this and the other islands, and, by the 4th August, 1889, the natural action of the Treaty will have probably left very little to do in the way of emancipation.

No doubt, if scrutiny were now made, nearly every slave in Johanna would be found to have been introduced in violation of former Treaties, and the King could not complain if we answered his duplicity by setting every one free forthwith; but for this a force would have to remain in the country to protect or remove the freed slaves, and the risk of collision with the people would be very serious, while the ruin of the island would almost certainly follow.

Inclosure 3 in No. 162.

Consul Holmwood to Sir J. Kirk.

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, November 15, 1883.

IN order to complete the account of my recent visit to the Comoro Islands, it is necessary to supplement my Report of the 4th inst. with a considerable amount of detailed information obtained both at the spots visited and from persons who quitted Grand Comoro about the time I left the neighbouring islands, whom I have since examined here.

Owing to circumstances which were referred to in my first Report, it was impossible for me, after delivering to the King of Johanna Her Majesty's ratification of the Convention of the 10th October, 1882, to take any of those steps which are indicated in the Treaty for ensuring its fulfilment, or even to use the means by which alone any large amount of direct evidence on the subjects you desired me specially to inquire into could be procured, as to do so would have involved the necessity of employing force.

A sufficient amount of such evidence, however, was met with to prove clearly that the interval since Sayyid Ali's accession to power in Grand Comoro has been marked by

a wholesale kidnapping, under his direction, of the population of that island, and their disposal to the King of Johanna and his subjects as slaves, or to the French planters as engagés.

In following out this scheme, both for the chastisement of those who remained loyal to their rulers as well as for the replenishment of his own and his followers' resources, neither the restrictions of his religion nor the ties of relationship among his victims received the smallest consideration—freeborn youths and girls of well-known Mahomedan families having been taken from their homes with as little hesitation as the slave from his hut, and shipped to the market they best suited, whether Moslem or Christian.

The evidence of two of such Comoro people and a number of witnesses generally corroborate what we have heard from the victims themselves and the reports which have reached us from the families who have been bereaved by these ruthless measures.

Comparing the evidence—the truth of which is supported by ample proof—with the conclusions pointed to by the less direct testimony contained in the numerous depositions referred to, the simple facts of the whole case would appear to be as follows:—

Early in 1881 Sayyid Ali's ambition led him to repeat one of his numerous attempts to gain over the people of Mroni, who were at the time somewhat dissatisfied with the rule of Sultan Abdullah-bin-Hamza.

The King of Johanna, being extremely annoyed at the recent action of the Sultan of Zanzibar in influencing Sultans Moosa Fum and Abdullah, who acknowledged him as Suzerain, to put a stop to the landing of cargoes of Makua slaves in Grand Comoro, agreed to assist Sayyid Ali; and Sayyid Hashim, Chief of Bajini, from which place engagés had hitherto usually been shipped, angry at the prospect of having to give up his lucrative trade with the French colonists, joined in the rebellion, and admitted Sayyid Ali and his mercenaries to his town.

The Commandant of Mayotte positively refused to countenance these designs.

Both Mroni and Itsandaa were surprised and occupied, the latter town belonging to Moosa Fum, who, being universally recognized as the representative of the ancient line of Comoro Chiefs, would certainly not have been attacked except under a belief that he was interfering with the Slave Trade.

Shortly afterwards the Sultan of Mroni came to Zanzibar to claim assistance from His Highness Sayyid Burghash, and Moosa Fum commenced to rally his people round him in the hills. The Sultan of Zanzibar, after referring to Paris through the French Consul, authorized the enlistment of a force in his country for the purpose of driving the usurper from Grand Comoro, and he also furnished the means for arming and paying it for some months in advance.

When the small, but well-armed, force from Zanzibar reached Moosa Fum, that Chief, who had in the meantime collected a large native following, was already gaining ground on Sayyid Ali, while the King of Johanna was showing symptoms of backing out of his costly interference, which, though it had resulted in the coveted accession of young Comoro girls to his harem, had failed hitherto to yield him the money return he had calculated on.

The united forces soon drove Sayyid Ali back upon his base at Mroni, where he was closely invested, and, having at the time no hope of reinforcement, he would undoubtedly have shortly been compelled to capitulate.

Unfortunately at this crisis news reached Johanna that the Sultan of Zanzibar had refused the King's demand for the return of a number of his slaves who had sought refuge on board His Highness' steamer "Akola," and been freed by Sir John Kirk, and this was followed by the capture and destruction in quick succession of two of the dhows engaged in bringing his mercenaries and their spoil from the war. The masters of these vessels informed him that the information which had led to their destruction had been supplied to the British cruisers by Moosa Fum himself in one case, and in the other by witnesses they had obtained among his people.

The effect of these occurrences on the King of Johanna, as described by one of his own advisers, was that he lost all control over himself, and, dropping the caution which had so nearly resulted in his withdrawal from further connection with Sayyid Ali's schemes, he now freely disbursed large sums in equipping a new expedition to aid him, which, being armed with rifles, was much more formidable than the first.

It was at this time that I first visited Grand Comoro, and arranged with Sultans Moosa Fum and Abdullah-bin-Hamza to make new Treaties with us. Sayyid Ali was then closely invested in Mroni, but, as he very significantly informed me, the advanced guard of a relieving force had already brought him stores and ammunition by sea, while at the moment a large body of the new expedition was in the act of landing at Bajini, on the opposite side of the island.

The sequel has been fully reported; on my second visit to Grand Comoro, though the two Sultans still maintained their investment of Mroni by land, reinforcements, consisting principally of notorious slave-dealers and their followers, were coming in almost daily to Sayyid Ali by sea, while the Johanna force, which had landed at Bajini, had already commenced to turn the scale in his favour by ravaging the interior and cutting off supplies. In view, however, of the King of Johanna's reiterated assurances that the officers he sent with me had instructions to withdraw all his subjects from the war, and as the want of fuel on board my vessel made it impossible for me to protract my stay, I thought it best to conclude the Treaties I had negotiated, and to warn Sayyid Ali according to my instructions that the British Government were determined to abolish the Slave Trade throughout the Comoro Islands without further delay. His insulting refusal, however, either to acknowledge the existing Treaty with Mroni or enter into a new one, caused me considerable anxiety, for I felt sure he must be backed by Johanna or Mayotte in this action; but as my instructions practically prevented any steps being taken to verify my suspicions, there was nothing to do but to accept the declaration of the King of Johanna and his officers, that they had done, and would continue to do, all in their power to induce the Johanna mercenaries to withdraw, and to trust that events might take a more favourable turn than then seemed probable.

On my final return to this island a few days later to take on board the fuel Moosa Fum had obtained to enable me to reach Zanzibar, the insulting bearing of those Johanna people, together with Sayyid Ali's openly expressed threats that he would destroy the Chiefs who had made Treaties with us, confirmed my suspicions regarding the King of Johanna's conduct; but seeing that any further delay with an Arab master and crew and a steamer short of fuel would probably have prevented my returning to Zanzibar at all, I was compelled to leave without obtaining further proofs of his duplicity.

On my departure the terrible famine which has since destroyed so large a proportion of the population was already imminent, and as the slave-trading owners of the dhows which were now congregating at Mroni refused to take their cargoes of grain to Moosa Fum's ports, I landed the whole of our rice and such other provisions as could be spared at Itsandaa, and promised to send a dhow-load of grain immediately on my arrival at Zanzibar. During the famine which supervened thousands died of starvation.

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

No. 163.

Mr. Hewett to Commander Dowding.

Sir,

"Osprey," off Ras al Walaya, May 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that on the 5th day of May, at 7 P.M., I was ordered to take charge of the jolly-boat under the orders of Senior Lieutenant T. R. Pelly in the whaler, and board a dhow which was supposed to be landing slaves.

2. On getting to within fifty yards of the beach, I was ordered to proceed along the shore in the direction of Ras al Hadd.

3. After pulling some distance a dhow was sighted close to the beach, which I boarded, and found two negro boys on board.

4. The whaler shortly after arrived, and the men landed to try and capture some slaves. There were several footmarks on the sand and a chest was found, but nothing else. Everybody then re-embarked, and returned to the ship with the dhow in tow.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. W. HEWETT, *Midshipman.*

Inclosure in No. 163.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.		Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Round.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1883 May 5	At Ras al Walaya	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Dhow rigged	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	East Coast of Africa	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Slaves	Unknown	...	...	...	...	Muscat	Slaves escaped with exception of two boys, who were emancipated. Deaths—Nil.

“ Osprey,” May 12, 1883.

(Signed)

HERBERT W. DOWDING, Commander.

No. 164.

Lieutenant Pelly to Commander Dowding.

Sir,

“Osprey,” off Ras al Walaya, May 6, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 5th May, 1883, at about 7 P.M., I left the ship off Ras al Walaya, in charge of the whaler and jolly-boat, to board a dhow which had been observed from the ship apparently landing a cargo of slaves on the beach.

2. It was quite dark on my approach, and only making out a small dhow I ordered the jolly-boat, with Mr. Hewett, midshipman, to board her, while I searched the coast with the hope of either finding another dhow or intercepting any slaves that had been in the one just mentioned.

Not finding anything, I returned and found Mr. Hewett in possession of the afore-said dhow.

She was at anchor and quite deserted, with the exception of two little negro boys, who stated that the remainder had landed in canoes and made off; that there were about twenty more slaves of both sexes, and they came from the East Coast of Africa.

3. Leaving a guard on board I landed, to try and capture some of the slaves. I found a chest nearly empty on the beach, and several footmarks were discernible, which I endeavoured to trace, but owing to the darkness, and the beach terminating in rocky heights, I did not consider it advisable to continue the search beyond a few hundred yards.

4. After satisfying myself that there was no use in remaining longer on shore, I returned with the dhow on board the ship at about 9 o'clock.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS R. PELLY.

No. 165.

Commander Dowding to Captain Boyle.

Sir,

“Osprey,” at Muscat, May 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that at 5.30 P.M. on the evening of the 5th instant, when off Ras Junaiz, a small dhow was observed close in shore under sail off Ras al Walaya, distant about five miles. The speed of the ship was immediately increased, in order to close the vessel before dark.

2. The dhow's sail being lowered, no measures were taken to bring her to, and canoes were seen plying backwards and forwards to the beach, distant only a few yards from her.

3. On arriving near the dhow in Her Majesty's ship “Osprey” it was quite dark, and I sent Senior Lieutenant Francis Pelly and Mr. Hewett, midshipman in charge of the whaler and jolly-boat, to examine her, the steam cutter following as soon as ready.

4. They only found on board two small slave boys left behind, who stated the remainder had escaped in two canoes; that they came from the East Coast of Africa, and there were about twenty more slaves landed, eight being women and two more boys. They could not tell the name of the dhow or her captain, but knew the cook's name and two others.

5. The Senior Lieutenant landed and endeavoured to trace the slaves; but directly the beach was left all tracks were lost: the neighbourhood being rocky and mountainous gave especial facility to concealing the slaves.

6. On the following morning one of the canoes was found empty on the beach, but no further traces of the slaves could be found.

7. The dhow was very small, measuring only some nine tons. She had a large quantity of water on board, and no cargo beyond rice and beans sufficient for the slaves' food.

8. I then proceeded to Ras al Hadd to endeavour to prevail on the Sheikh to send out people to bring in the slaves, and received a most courteous reply from him in person; but he explained it was useless to send out, as the country was beyond his jurisdiction and only inhabited by Bedouins, who certainly would have taken the slaves inland immediately out of reach.

9. The dhow was condemned to be broken up and sold in parts at Muscat on the 12th May.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT W. DOWDING.

No. 166.

Commander Darwall to Captain Boyle.

Sir,

"Ranger," at Ras Madraka, May 25, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 6th May, 1883, Lieutenant John A. Colwell, whilst cruising off the island of Masirah, in charge of the boats of this ship, observed a native vessel at anchor close to the shore, between Ras Half and Dattah. On approaching to board this vessel, he observed the Arab crew and negroes making for the shore, taking with them all the moveable articles they could from the vessel, and deserting her. On our boats coming up two negroes jumped into them, and said they were slaves. Lieutenant Colwell tried to gain information as to the whereabouts of the captain and crew or owner of the boat, but could obtain none.

Taking into consideration the circumstances of the vessel being deserted by the crew, with no flag or papers; also that on searching her she had a large cask for water on board above the usual size, as well as the two negroes saying they were slaves, and that two vessels of a similar description had run a cargo of slaves to the mainland two nights before, Lieutenant Colwell decided upon detaining her, and sent her in charge of one of the boats to the ship at Ras Yé. The "Badan" having been at anchor at Ras Yé from the 7th to the 19th May, without anybody coming to claim her, I left Ras Yé at 6 P.M. on the 19th May, with the "Badan" in tow, for Muscat.

At 1 A.M. on the morning of the 20th May, owing to the state of the sea, both hawsers parted, and the vessel became a complete wreck, and went to pieces.

On arrival at Muscat the seizure of the "Badan" and slaves was put in the Consular Court for trial.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. E. DARWALL.

No. 167.

Commander Darwall to Captain Boyle.

Sir,

"Ranger," at Ras Madraka, May 25, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that the seizure of the native boat, with two slaves, taken by Lieutenant Colwell in the Masirah Channel, was tried before the Consular Court at Muscat on the 21st and 22nd inst. Evidence having been brought forward by the brother of the owner of the boat that she was not engaged in the Slave Trade, Decree was given against the ship, and the sum of 300 dollars, equal to 638 rupees, was awarded as compensation for the loss of the vessel, she having been wrecked.

The money was paid into the Court by the paymaster of this ship on my order.

The two slaves were ordered to be discharged to the Consulate. I have the honour to inclose copy of Decree giving judgment against the ship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. E. DARWALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 167.

W. E. DARWALL, *Commander.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at Muscat, on the 22nd day of May, 1883.

Before EDWARD MOCKLER, *Major, Consul.*

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the "Badan" and two Male Slaves seized by Commander William E. Darwall on the sixth Day of May, 1883.

THE evidence of Lieutenant Colwell and of the two negroes taken by him goes to corroborate the statement of Nasir bin Mahomed, who claims the said "Badan" as his property, as to her status and the occupation of her crew at the time of her seizure. It is quite clear to me that the men seen to carry things on shore were the crew taking their nets on shore to repair, and that there was no one on board when she was boarded

by Lieutenant Colwell was due to the fact that the crew were occupied in repairing the nets on shore. The heap seen by Lieutenant Colwell, and believed by him to have been the cargo of the "Badan" they had just taken on shore, was evidently composed of these nets, of which, according to Nasir bin Mahomed, there would be about forty, large and small. The stench from the "Badan" was probably due to putrid entrails and blood of fish, she having just returned from a fishing cruise; and the cask capable of containing sixty or seventy gallons of water, not, I think, too large for a crew of seven men and two boys.

The two negroes received on board Her Majesty's ship "Ranger" themselves state that they are not quite fresh importations. I think they are probably of five and two years date, as stated by themselves. Commander Darwall's evidence as to a small boat having appeared under sail coming out to sea when he was at big gun practice, which afterwards turned back to shore, corroborates another statement of Nasir bin Mahomed, and I am of opinion that the said "Badan" was not engaged in the Slave Trade at the time of her seizure; and I do hereby acquit her of the same, as I do not consider the circumstances under which the said "Badan" was seized were such as to warrant her seizure.

I hereby decree against Commander William E. Darwall, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Ranger," the sum of 300 dollars, to be paid to the owners of the said "Badan" in full compensation for the loss thereof. In witness whereof I have signed this Decree and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 22nd day of May, 1883.

(Signed) E. MOCKLER, Major,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Muscat.

Inclosure 2 in No. 167.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel, stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.			
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.		
1883 May 6	In Masirah Channel	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Dhow lateen	Not known	Not known	12	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	3	Groon	..	Muscat	..	Slaves in good condition. Vessel leaky. No deaths. Number emancipated, 2.

“Ranger,” May 25, 1883.

(Signed)

W. E. DARWALL, Commander.

ADJUDICATIONS AND BOUNTIES.

No. 168.

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. 168.

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.

Inclosure 2 in No. 168.

(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, Zan- zibar	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 con- demned
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 con- demned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 168.

(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.
					£	s.	£	s.
1882 Oct. 21	Naval Prize Account ..	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 3 of 1882)	39	5	10	214 10
Nov. 4	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Mambo Kwa Mungu .. (No. 4 of 1882)	58	5	10	319 0
" 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
" 23	Ditto ..	London ..	Bada Theky.. .. (No. 36 of 1881)	71	5	10	390 10
							1,210 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 169.

Mr. Cole to Mr. Lister.—(Received May 5.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, May 4, 1883.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before Earl Granville, the inclosed copy of a Return of Adjudications in Slave Trade cases in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and the Mixed Courts of Justice, as reported to this Board between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1883; and I am to add that no slave or tonnage bounties appear to have been paid during the same period.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. COLE.

Inclosure in No. 169.

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, 1883.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London ..	Fatel el Khevi .. (No. 14 of 1882)	Oct. 8, 1882	Oct. 12, 1882	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 1 slave condemned. Cargo restored.
Ditto ..	Jowhari .. (No. 15 of 1882)	" 23, "	" 26, "	Ditto ..	1 slave condemned. Vessel restored.
Ditto ..	Mombokongo .. (No. 16 of 1882)	" 24, "	" 25, "	Ditto ..	Vessel and 34 slaves condemned.
Ditto ..	Tangolea .. (No. 17 of 1882)	" 30, "	Nov. 2, "	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Undine ..	Machasay .. (No. 18 of 1882)	" 12, "	Oct. 28, "	By Her Majesty's Consul, Judge on board the vessel at the Island of Grand Comoro	Vessel, &c., condemned.
Ditto ..	Malaria .. (No. 19 of 1882)	" 12, "	" 28, "	Ditto ..	Vessel, &c., condemned.
Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 20 of 1882)	" 12, "	" 28, "	Ditto ..	Vessel, &c., condemned.
London ..	Boro Kupata .. (No. 21 of 1882)	Nov. 23, "	Nov. 24, "	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 30 slaves condemned.
Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 22 of 1882)	" 21, "	" 27, "	Ditto ..	Vessel, &c., condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 170.

Sir R. Welby to Mr. Lister.—(Received August 2.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, July 31, 1883.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before Earl Granville, the inclosed copies of three Returns relating to Slave Trade matters for the quarter to the 30th June, 1883.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. S. WELBY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 170.

(No. 1.)—List of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to the Treasury between 1st April and the 30th June, 1883.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
Harrier	Gazelle (No. 23 of 1882)	Nov. 28, 1882	Dec. 22, 1882	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel, &c., condemned.
London	Kiamba (No. 1 of 1883)	Jan. 28, 1883	Feb. 29, 1883	Ditto ..	Vessel and 5 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 2 of 1883)	Feb. 7, ..	Mar. 8, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 3 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Usharema Karere (No. 3 of 1883)	Mar. 1, ..	.. 3, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel restored. 2 slaves set at liberty.
Harrier	Simba (No. 5 of 1883)	Apr. 2, ..	Apr. 25, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 170.

(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, 1883.

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.
1883							
April 14	Naval Prize Account.	London	Female slave "Muchiro" (No. 7 of 1882)	1	..	..	£ 5
May 21	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown (No. 9 of 1882)	1	..	..	5
" 21	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown (No. 13 of 1882)	13	..	..	65
" 19	Ditto	Ditto	Jowhari (No. 15 of 1882)	1	..	..	5
							80

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 170.

(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, 1883.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty Paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per Ton.		Amount paid.
					£	s.	£
1883							
April 2	Naval Prize Account ..	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 8 of 1882)	41	5	10	225 10
May 21	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 13 of 1882)	9	1	10	13 10
„ 21	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Maudumbwa .. (No. 12 of 1882)	65	5	10	337 10
June 19	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 11 of 1882)	38	5	10	209 0
„ 19	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Futeh el Kheir .. (No. 14 of 1882)	48	5	10	264 0
„ 20	Ditto ..	Undine ..	Machassy .. (No. 18 of 1882)	133	5	10	731 10
„ 20	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Malaria .. (No. 19 of 1882)	142	5	10	781 0
„ 20	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 20 of 1882)	37	5	10	203 10
							2,785 10

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 171.

Mr. Cole to Mr. Lister.—(Received November 9.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, November 8, 1883.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before Earl Granville, copies of Returns on Slave Trade matters for the period from the 1st July to the 30th September last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. COLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 171.

(No. 1.)—LIST of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice, reported to the Treasury between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1883.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court Adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
Ranger ..	Name unknown ..	May 6, 1883	May 22, 1883	Consular Court, Muscat	Seizure not justifiable; 300 dols. awarded in full compensation.
London ..	1 male slave; 3 female slaves (No. 6 of 1883)	„ 27, „	June 1, „	Consular Court, Zanzibar	4 slaves condemned.
Ditto ..	Wakouri .. (No. 7 of 1883)	June 13, „	„ 19, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto ..	Jamila .. (No. 8 of 1883)	„ 22, „	„ 26, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Harrier ..	Alf Sali .. (No. 9 of 1883)	„ 8, „	July 4, „	Ditto ..	Vessel restored without costs or damage.
London ..	Mustahall .. (No. 10 of 1883)	July 2, „	„ 3, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned; cargo restored.
Undine ..	Fath el Khevi .. (No. 4 of 1883)	Mar. 6, „	April 2, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 12 of 1883)	July 29, „	Aug. 2, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and 3 slaves condemned.
Ditto ..	Bwengo .. (No. 13 of 1883)	Aug. 1, „	„ 4, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 14 of 1883)	„ 3, „	„ 4, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto ..	Kungwin .. (No. 15 of 1883)	„ 7, „	„ 9, „	Ditto ..	Vessel restored without costs, damages, and expenses; 1 slave condemned.
Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 16 of 1883)	„ 9, „	„ 11, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 171.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for Captured Slaves as undermentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1883.

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.
1883 July 11	Naval Prize Account ..	London	Mambo Kongo .. (No. 16 of 1882)	34	..	..	£ 170
„ 11	Ditto	Ditto	Boro Kupata .. (No. 21 of 1882)	30	..	..	150
							220

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 171.

(No. 3.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's ships of war, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1883.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty Paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount paid.
1883 July 11	Naval Prize Account ..	London	Mambo Kongo .. (No. 16 of 1882)	23	£ s. 1 10	£ s. 34 10
„ 11	Ditto	Ditto	Tangulia .. (No. 17 of 1882)	23	5 10	126 10
„ 11	Ditto	Ditto	Boro Kupata .. (No. 21 of 1882)	10	1 10	15 0
„ 11	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 22 of 1882)	38	5 10	209 0
Aug. 7	Ditto	Seagull	Futteh el Salama .. (No. 34 of 1881)	40	1 10	60 0
„ 7	Ditto	London	Mambo Saso .. (No. 37 of 1881)	84	5 10	462 0
„ 11	Ditto	Harrier	Gazelle .. (No. 23 of 1882)	26	5 10	143 0
Sept. 8	Ditto	London	Kiamba .. (No. 1 of 1883)	11	5 10	60 10
						1,110 10

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.