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SLAVE TRADE. No. 1 (1885).

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS
ABROAD,

AND

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS

AND THE

TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO THE

SLAVE TRADE:

1884-85.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1885.*

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 30.)

My Lord,

Petropolis, April 5, 1884.

THE emancipation of all the slaves in the Province of Ceará has been completed, and the event has been the cause of great rejoicings on the part of the Abolitionist Societies here and at Fortaleza, the capital of the province.

The fêtes connected with the abolition of slavery in the first province which has entirely freed itself from slavery lasted during the whole of last week.

The latest official Returns of the number of slaves in the Empire do not come down later than the 20th June, 1882, when the number existing appeared to be 1,346,648, being 195,584 fewer than the 1,542,232 registered in the special register which closed the 30th September, 1873. Of the 195,584, 132,770 were recorded as dead, leaving 62,805 who were emancipated, whereas the special Returns of liberations gives the number emancipated up to the 30th June, 1882, as 87,705, although the returns are incomplete as regards Ceará, S. Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Matto Grosso.

The leading newspapers, and one, the "Jornal do Commercio," usually well-informed, thinks the number of emancipations amount to about 100,000, and the number of slaves now existing to 1,200,000. Among those emancipated, 15,000 were freed by the Emancipation Fund, and the slaves themselves contributed about 1,000,000 milreis (about 100,000*l.*) of their price. The amount distributed by the Emancipation Fund has been 15,227,958 milreis (about 152,230*l.*), of which 4,800,000 milreis (about 480,000*l.*) has yet to be employed.

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

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Bahia*

No. 2.

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

My Lord,

Bahia, November 8, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, the arrival here on the 6th instant, from Point Banana on the Congo, of the Belgian barque "Ville d'Ostende," Horn (Englishman) master, having on board 126 time-expired African

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BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Bahia. Ceara.*

adults, of whom seven are females, returning to Zanzibar (where they were engaged three years ago by the Congo International Association), where the master will pay them off.

The "Ville d'Ostende" is thirty-two days out, and having failed to reach Cape Town, fell short of provisions, and bore up for this port to obtain them, the negroes having shown an attitude of mutiny on being kept some days on salt fish.

Reports having got abroad that these Africans are slaves for whom a market is being sought, I deem it useful to make this communication.

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

No. 3.

Consul Stevens to Earl Granville.—(Received February 6, 1885.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the transactions in slaves in this province during the half-year ending this day have been very limited, and that the average price of slaves has been about 250 milreis per head. Slaveholders inform me that such sales as now occur are, as a rule, for freedom, and that scarcely any one will, in view of probable sudden emancipation, buy slaves for use, notwithstanding that Bahia is the province in which there is the least agitation against keeping up the odious institution.

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

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Ceará.*

No. 4.

Vice-Consul Studart to Earl Granville.—(Received March 30.)

(Telegraphic.)

Fortaleza, March 29, 1884.

BRITISH residents joyfully announce total emancipation province.

(3)

EGYPT.

No. 5.

Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received March 18.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 7, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a Return, showing that a total number of 8,986 slaves have been manumitted in Egypt up to the 31st January last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

Inclosure in No. 5.

RETURN showing the Number of Slaves manumitted at the several Bureaux, to the end of January 1884.

	Alexandria Bureau.				Cairo Bureau.				Lower Egypt Bureau.				Upper Egypt Bureau.				Totals.			
	Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1882. To Nov. 30.	741	1,637	4	12	1,506	2,136	15	59	852	558	..	1	315	249	3	4	3,414	4,560	22	76
December .	...	5	...	...	20	18	...	1	2	7	...	...	1	2	...	...	23	39	...	1
1883. January .	2	11	...	2	7	25	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	41	...	3
February .	1	2	...	1	23	22	...	2	3	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	27	31	...	3
March .	2	13	...	...	21	27	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	5	...	...	26	48	...	2
April .	1	6	...	...	13	31	...	1	5	4	...	...	3	8	...	...	23	49	...	1
May .	1	9	...	...	16	34	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	20	46	...	...
June .	1	17	...	...	6	39	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	61	...	...
July .	2	34	...	...	6	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	47	1	...
August .	...	14	...	...	8	43	...	2	7	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	16	62	...	2
September .	2	9	...	...	12	42	...	1	5	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	20	56	...	1
October .	2	5	...	...	14	31	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	39	1	1
November .	1	7	...	...	15	37	...	1	7	2	...	...	3	4	...	...	26	50	...	1
December .	...	5	...	...	3	25	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	37	...	1
1884. January .	2	1	...	...	3	25	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	36	...	...
	758	1,776	4	15	1,673	2,548	17	73	896	609	...	1	326	285	3	4	3,653	5,217	24	93
	2,553				4,310				1,506				618				8,986			

No. 6.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, April 15, 1884.

YOUR despatch of the 25th February, on the subject of slavery in Egypt, has been received and laid before Parliament.

I gather from it that, while you are of opinion that some legislative enactment, such as the Indian Act V of 1843, would be the most effectual method of abolishing slavery in Egypt, you consider that it would be unwise at present to adopt such a measure; and that you are of opinion that the plan which has been suggested of the conclusion of a Convention abolishing slavery within seven years from its date is impracticable.

If you are correct in thinking that the existing machinery of manumission is imperfectly understood in this country, you will see that this will be met by the publication of your despatch showing that, under existing circumstances, any slave who applies to the Bureau of Manumission can at once obtain his freedom, but also showing that many are deterred from doing so by the subsequent difficulty of finding a livelihood. Your proposal to supply a remedy for this latter difficulty by encouraging a scheme for finding employment for freed slaves, especially for females, is well deserving of consideration.

MOROCCO.

No. 7.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Earl Granville.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord,

Tangier, February 5, 1884.

WITH reference to your Lordship's instructions on the subject of slavery, directing that a strong representation should be made to the Moorish Government, and that I should lose no opportunity of renewing my efforts to obtain the abolition of slavery, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, since my return to Tangier in the month of October last, I have frequently spoken to Cid Mohammed Bargash on the subject, and have pointed out the bad effect produced on the minds of foreign residents and of the numerous travellers who visit Morocco by the sale of slaves in the streets by public auction. I observed that since the five years' drought and consequent penury of the agricultural classes in the interior, the sale of slaves in Tangier, where the inhabitants, being engaged in commercial rather than in agricultural pursuits, have increased in wealth, had trebled, and I urged that he should put a stop at least to the sale by auction of human beings as if they were cattle.

Cid Mohammed Bargash promised to attend to my wishes, and, as I understand, gave directions, which were disregarded by the local authorities, and subsequently nothing further was done to meet the wishes I had expressed.

Under these circumstances, and in my desire to act up to the spirit of your Lordship's instructions, I addressed a letter to Cid Mohammed Bargash, of which I have the honour to transmit a translation. Your Lordship will observe that I warn the Sultan and his Ministers, as a disinterested friend, that in their position, contiguous to Europe, they must not disregard public opinion, as expressed in journals throughout the civilized world, and that a strong tide of feeling had set in regarding the continuance of slavery, which renders the Moorish Government most unpopular, and may in course of time even place in jeopardy their existence as a State.

I inclose a translation of Cid Mohammed Bargash's reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Cid Mohammed Bargash.

(Translation.)

(After usual compliments.)

Tangier, January 7, 1884.

IN the month of August last Mr. White, who was at that time in charge of Her Majesty's Legation during my absence, addressed, as you are aware, by express order of Her Majesty's Government, a letter to the Vizir, for communication to the Sultan, on the subject of slavery, pointing out that it had been abolished in all civilized countries throughout the world, Turkey and Egypt included, and that Great Britain had abolished it fifty years ago in her Colonies by paying 100,000,000 dollars to the British subjects who owned slaves, and urging that His Shereefian Majesty the Sultan and his Ministers should seek to follow the praiseworthy example set by other Mahomedan Sovereigns, and showing that it would be for His Shereefian Majesty's interests to act upon this advice, as the continuance of slavery in a country like Morocco, which is contiguous to Europe, has created much dissatisfaction, and is a subject of constant comment in the public journals of England and other countries very unfavourable to the interests of the Sultan, and to the maintenance of the integrity of these realms, for it is urged by many that a Government which pays no attention to the expression of public opinion in Europe, and continues to permit slavery to be practised in a manner which is repugnant to the feelings of all civilized peoples, ought not to be allowed to continue to exist. Public opinion, expressed continuously in the influential journals of Europe, has, as you are aware, a great effect on the minds, not only of private individuals, but also on Governments, and sooner or later the latter may

find it incumbent on them to meet the wishes of the public on important questions like this.

The reply of the Sultan through the Vizir upon this subject was duly communicated to Her Majesty's Government, who are perfectly aware of the difficulty which may be experienced by His Shereefian Majesty in the sudden abolition of slavery, but His Shereefian Majesty, in his wisdom, directed the Vizir to say that "His Majesty would bear this subject in mind, and that it is a matter of the deepest interest to His Shereefian Majesty."

There is nothing in the Mahommedan law, that I know of, against the abolition of slavery and of the sale of God's creatures. The question may arise as time passes, and public opinion against Morocco waxes stronger on account of the continuance of this institution, whether, if slavery is not abolished, the Government of a country which permits it to continue can be suffered to exist. There lies the danger, and as a true friend, who has ever at heart the welfare of Morocco, and the independence of the Sultan, I will not conceal from you my apprehensions, and therefore give you timely warning.

I have repeatedly pointed out to you the baneful effect upon the minds of European residents in, and of the numerous distinguished visitors to Tangier, on witnessing the sale by auction of slaves—where sometimes may be seen a mother sold to one person, and her children to another. I asked you to put a stop to the disgraceful practice of selling human beings by auction as is done with animals; you have not, to my great regret and surprise, attended to this advice, though you promised to do so.

I have now to repeat my request that this be done, not only at Tangier, but at all the ports where Europeans reside, so that these disgraceful scenes be no longer witnessed.

It has been stated in public journals of Europe that black boys are brought from the Soudan to this country, and that slave-dealers mutilate numbers of them, so as to supply the harems with eunuchs, and that this is done in a barbarous manner, by which numbers of these boys perish in horrible agony. This, if true, is equivalent to the murder of God's creatures. I have to request that you cause an inquiry to be made into this report, and that orders be given to stop these horrid and cruel crimes, for such they are in the eyes of God and man.

If slavery cannot be abolished at once, let the Sultan and his officers show at least their desire to mitigate the evils which emanate from the institution, as far as it is in their power to do so. This would show at least their friendly desire to meet the wishes of the powerful Governments of Europe, and especially of that of Great Britain, the true and disinterested friend of Morocco.

Peace!

(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Cid Mohammed Bargash to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

(Translation.)

(After usual compliments.)

Tangier, January 31, 1834.

WE have received your letter of the 7th instant informing us that Mr. White, who was in charge of the Legation during your absence, wrote in the month of August last to the Vizir, for communication to the Sultan, on the subject of the general abolition of slavery in all countries, advising that the example be followed, as the matter had been discussed in the principal public journals, and the continuance of slavery in Morocco caused general dissatisfaction, and that the Sultan's answer had been communicated to the British Government, who had instructed you to make a further representation on the subject.

You observe that the abolition of slavery is not contrary to Shrâa,* and that, as a true friend of this country, you will not conceal from us your opinion and apprehensions. You call especial attention to the sale of slaves by public auction, to the separation of children from their mothers; and to the mutilation of boys brought from the Soudan to this country to be made eunuchs for service in the harem, some of whom die from the effects. You urge that a strict investigation be held, and a stop put to these practices, and that, if slavery cannot be abolished, our Lord [may God protect him] and his Ministers should show their desire to mitigate the evils which emanate from

* The Mahommedan religious law.

the institution, as far as lies in their power, in order to please the Great Powers, and especially the Government of Great Britain, the disinterested friend of this country.

We have given our attention to all you say. Know, Oh friend, that we cannot add anything to the answer given by the Vizir, by direction of the Sultan, except to declare to you that the abolition of slavery cannot be effected, as that would amount to abolishing Shrâa, and the people of this country, especially the Ulema, would never admit this.

We can assure you that slaves are not kept in order to make money by their labour, but only for domestic service, such as in the harems, to perform services, inside the house and without, which cannot be performed by the ladies of a harem on account of their being kept indoors, as is customary in towns; and there is no distinction made in the treatment of slaves and ladies of the harem either in the matter of dress or in the matter of food, and this, as you are aware, is a well-known fact.

Did you ever see or hear of a male or female slave being turned out of the house in time of famine, or deserted by the master (on account of the dearness of food)? Many free persons, when suffering in the time of famine, are deserted, and have no one to assist them as slaves have.

It is possible that poor people may sometimes sell their children to escape starvation, as happens also in other places, and may receive money for them to save themselves from penury, but this is disapproved of (by all good Mahommedans). This, however, cannot be the case with slaves, for if a slave bear a child to her master she becomes free, and the child inherits from the father, according to Shrâa.

Moreover, if you care to collect information, and to prove this by inquiry, it will be evident to you how well slaves are treated, so well, indeed, that most of them, male and female, if offered their liberty, refuse it, and prefer to remain slaves; and this would not be the case were it not that slaves, if deserving, are equally well treated and cared for as the members of the harem, and they know that if freed they must die from want, as has happened to others, and that there is a great difference between having to seek one's food and having it ready prepared for one by others.

As to the statement which you say has appeared in the journals that children are brought here from the Soudan to be made eunuchs, we are very much surprised at it, for we have never heard of such a case, much less seen one, and it astonishes us greatly that you can have heard of such a thing, for the castration is performed in other countries and not here. Eunuchs are brought from the East in European vessels, but very few are ever brought to this country, and those are only employed in the highest posts, such as door-keepers at the Palace, guardians of the Treasury, attendants on the ladies of the harem, and on the Royal children, for much confidence is placed in them.

With regard to the separation of children from their mothers, this may possibly occur sometimes, though very rarely, as it is forbidden, and contrary to Shrâa so long as the children are young, but when they are grown up and fit to marry the case is different, for a girl when she is ready for marriage is separated from her father and mother in all countries.

We refer all that you have written to the Sultan, in order that His Majesty may give directions that whatever is contrary to Shrâa should be put a stop to. With regard to your suggestion about doing away with the sale of slaves by public action before the eyes of foreigners and others, we will make it also known to our Lord the Sultan, and His Majesty, in his clear judgment, will decide what should be done.

Peace and friendship.

(Signed) MOHAMMED BARGASH.

No. 8.

Earl Granville to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 21, 1884.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 5th instant, reporting your representations with the view of urging upon the Sultan the abolition of slavery in Morocco. I have to inform you that I entirely approve your action in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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No. 9.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Earl Granville.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Tangier, March 13, 1884.

MR. ALLEN, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, has lately visited Tangier, and I had a conversation with him on the subject of slavery in Morocco. He left with me a copy of a pamphlet called the "Anti-Slavery Reporter," of which he is the editor. I cut out from the January number the accompanying paragraph, in which the writer suggests that I should "insist that all persons who enjoy the protection of the British flag be required to refrain from the buying and selling of slaves, or employing slave labour."

I do not suppose that I would be justified in issuing an order to Moorish subjects in the service of British Consular officers, or who are employed as the agents of British merchants, and thereby enjoy British protection, to liberate the slaves they may possess, under the threat of withdrawing British protection, without obtaining, in the first place, your Lordship's authority; but I beg to submit to your Lordship whether it would not be right and proper at the present time that this be done, as such a step would impress upon the minds of the Sultan and his Ministers our earnestness in desiring to bring about the abolition of slavery in Morocco.

With regard to the few Mahommedans in the employment of Her Majesty's Government, of Her Majesty's Consul, and of myself at Tangier, I am happy to inform your Lordship they do not possess slaves. Some few of them have black men and women in their households, but they are all manumitted, holding papers of their freedom, but declining to leave their comfortable homes.

At the time when I was making pressing representations to this Government upon the subject of slavery, I took an opportunity of expressing to those Mahommedan dependants who enjoy British protection my anxious desire that any slaves in their possession should be given their freedom, if they were desirous of retaining my good-will. On inquiry I discovered that only one man was held as a slave, and, at my suggestion, the owner gave him at once his freedom. I marked my approval of the conduct of this Mahommedan, in setting such a praiseworthy example to his co-religionists, by making him a liberal present.

I may here remark that, as the owners of slaves almost invariably on their death-beds manumit the slaves in their households, the number of persons actually in slavery in Tangier is insignificant, and those slaves who receive their freedom generally prefer to remain with the families of their late masters as domestic servants.

Whilst awaiting your Lordship's reply to this despatch, I have requested the Consular officers at the Moorish ports to furnish me with lists of the slaves in the employment of Mahommedans who enjoy protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

P.S.—Your Lordship will learn, from the accompanying copy of a despatch I have addressed to the Consular officers of the Government I represent, that I have requested that they furnish me with lists of slaves possessed by Mahommedans in the service of Austrian, Danish, and Netherlands subjects, as well as of British. Under these circumstances, I have thought it my duty to apply to the several Governments I have the honour to represent for authority to issue instructions to their Consular officers of a similar character to those I have submitted should be given to me by your Lordship.

J. H. D. H.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

Extract from the "Anti-Slavery Reporter" of January 25, 1884.

MOROCCO.—The flagrant and shameful spectacles witnessed every few days in the streets of Tangier, where small "parcels" of human merchandize, including many children of tender age, are publicly sold by auction, induced the Anti-Slavery Society to call the earnest attention of Her Majesty's Government to this scandalous proceeding, with the happy result that Lord Granville forwarded a very sharp note to Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, enjoining him to call upon the Emperor to put a stop to this abominable Traffic. At this moment, however, these sales continue as frequent as ever,

as may be seen from the Report which we publish each month. Sir John Hay will have to go on protesting, but his protests will be more likely to be listened to if he insists upon all persons who enjoy the protection of the British flag refraining from the buying and selling of slaves or employing slave labour.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

Circular addressed to the British, Austro-Hungarian, Danish, and Netherlands Consular Officers at the Western Ports of Morocco.

Gentlemen,

Tangier, March 13, 1884.

I REQUEST you to furnish me with a list of the number of slaves, male and female, held by natives who enjoy protection, either as your dependants or in the service of merchants as "semsars."

You have no doubt learnt from documents lately published in the newspapers that Her Britannic Majesty's Government has caused representations to be made to the Government of Morocco, urging the abolition of slavery or a mitigation of the evils of this institution, and I have taken an opportunity of submitting to the Governments I have the honour to represent whether it would not be advisable under these circumstances, and with the view of marking our earnestness on this question, that Moorish subjects who enjoy protection be informed that they cannot be permitted to hold slaves. I may here remark that, in consequence of steps taken by me some time ago, the few Mahommedans at Tangier who enjoy protection have manumitted the insignificant number of slaves who were in their possession.

Whilst awaiting instructions, I should learn with satisfaction that, through officious and friendly language to Mahommedans under protection at the Moorish ports, you are enabled to forestall the instructions which I presume will be given me on this subject by the respective Governments I have the honour to represent.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

No. 10.

Earl Granville to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 3, 1884.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th ultimo, on slavery and Slave Trade in Morocco, I have to request that you will inform me what is the practice of the Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of other Powers in Morocco in regard to the holding of slaves by persons enjoying their protection.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 11.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Earl Granville.—(Received April 24.)

My Lord,

Tangier, April 17, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, in which, with reference to my despatch of the 13th ultimo, your Lordship directs me to report what is the practice of the Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of other Powers in Morocco in regard to the holding of slaves by persons enjoying their protection.

With the exception of the French Minister, who has, by order of his Government, informed French subjects under French protection that they cannot be allowed to possess slaves, foreign Diplomatic or Consular officers have taken no steps to prevent persons under their protection from holding, purchasing, or selling slaves.

The Danish Government has instructed me to inform Moorish subjects enjoying Danish protection that they cannot be permitted to hold slaves.

My reason for recommending this step for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government was with the view of showing consistency in our action. We have urged

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the Sultan to abolish slavery, or at any rate to mitigate the evils produced by that institution, I thought it therefore advisable that we should give proofs of our earnestness by making it publicly known that those who desire to enjoy British protection can not, any more than British subjects, employ slave labour or possess slaves.

It would appear from the Reports I have received from Her Majesty's Consular officers that there are very few Moors under their protection who are owners of slaves, and these few have, at their recommendation, manumitted their slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

No. 12.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Earl Granville.—(Received May 2.)

My Lord,

Tangier, April 24, 1884.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th February, transmitting the translation of a note I had addressed to Cid Mohammed Bargash urging that steps should be taken to mark the Sultan's desire to do all in his power to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of slavery, and suggesting that orders should be issued by his Shereefian Majesty to put a stop to the sale of slaves, like animals, by public auction, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received a communication from the Vizir, in which he states that His Shereefian Majesty has directed him to inform me that a Shereefian Edict is about to be issued regarding the sale of slaves, in a form that will not give rise to unfavourable comments on the part of the Mahommedan population, and which His Shereefian Majesty expects will be satisfactory to them as well as to us.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

No. 13.

Earl Granville to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 9, 1884.

IN reply to your despatch of the 17th ultimo, I have to state to you that I approve of your suggestion for the issue of a notice warning British subjects and British-protected persons in Morocco against holding slaves; and I have to instruct you to take whatever steps you think best calculated to give effect to it.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 14.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Earl Granville.—(Received June 18.)

My Lord,

Tangier, June 9, 1884.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th April, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received a letter from the Vizir informing me that orders have been sent by the Sultan to the Governors of towns to put a stop to the sale of slaves by public auction.

The Basha of Tangier has, I understand, already received this order.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

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No. 15.

Earl Granville to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 8, 1884.

IN acknowledging receipt of your despatch of the 9th ultimo, I have to request you to express to the Moorish Government the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt that orders have been given by the Sultan to the Governors of towns to put a stop to the sale of slaves by public auction.

You should instruct the Consular officers in Morocco to report whether the sales actually cease.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 16.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Earl Granville.—(Received July 24.)

My Lord,

Tangier, July 17, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant, directing me to express to the Moorish Government the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt that orders have been given by the Sultan to the Governors of towns to put a stop to the sale of slaves by public auction, and to instruct Consular officers to report whether this mode of selling slaves at their respective ports has ceased.

I shall be careful to carry out your Lordship's instructions as soon as I receive the Reports of the Consular officers, to whom I have written as directed. I await their Reports before I address a note to the Moorish Government on this subject, in order that I may learn whether there has been any neglect in the transmission of the promised orders to the Governors at the ports, so that I may take that opportunity of remonstrating in case the Sultan's orders have not been generally carried into execution.

At Tangier the sale of slaves by auction has ceased, and I understand that Shereefian orders have been received also at Rabat and Daralbaida.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

No. 17.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Earl Granville.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord,

Tangier, August 7, 1884.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 8th ultimo, directing me to instruct the Consular officers in Morocco to report whether the sales of slaves by public auction actually cease, I have the honour to transmit the copy of a despatch addressed to me by the Vice-Consul at Saffee, stating that the Governor of that port had received instructions from the Court to prohibit the sale of slaves by auction.

Similar reports have reached me from the other Vice-Consuls.

In Tangier I find the general impression prevails amongst the natives that the Sultan has prohibited the sale of slaves by auction or otherwise.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

Inclosure in No. 17.

Vice-Consul Hunot to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

Sir,

Saffee, July 23, 1884.

WITH reference to your Excellency's Circular despatch of the 19th May last, directing that all Moorish subjects under British and Danish protection who may be in the possession of slaves, or who continue to employ slave labour after the 30th June last, were to be taken off the list of protégés, I beg to state that this information was duly

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communicated to the parties enjoying such protection, and I am glad to be able to report that they have freed, in consequence thereof, about thirty-five beings who were in slavery, and have also promised to abstain from entering in the future into transactions connected with this vile Traffic. Their documents of freedom are deposited in this Vice-Consulate, which I intend to register in the book of public acts.

The Kaid of Saffee has also received instructions from the Court to prohibit the parading of slaves through the streets by the auctioneers who sell them.

The Traffic is diminishing, and the value of slaves decreases daily.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE P. HUNOT.

PERSIA. (*Consular*)—*Fars*.

No. 18.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to Earl Granville.—(Received November 28.)

(Telegraphic.)

Bushire, November 28, 1884.

MARKED increase in Slave Trade this year.

No. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to Earl Granville.—(Received December 31.)

My Lord,

Bushire, November 28, 1884.

I HAVE the honour most respectfully to submit, for the information of your Lordship, copy of a letter which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Government of India, relative to the co-operation of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat in dealing with Muscat subjects engaging in Slave Traffic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. ROSS, *Political Resident*.

Inclosure 1 in No. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Bushire, November 28, 1884.

WITH reference to my telegram dated the 17th November, 1884, about the sale of freshly-run Africans on the Pirate Coasts of Oman, I have the honour to inclose copies of correspondence, from which it will be seen that His Highness, Sultan of Muscat, has issued circular letters to all the independent Trucial Chiefs, authorizing them to deal with Muscat subjects engaging in Slave Traffic on the Pirate Coast. This was necessary to prevent the Trucial Chiefs from pleading want of authority in such cases, as was actually done by the Debay Chief.

2. Syyed Turki has also renewed his Proclamation prohibiting the Traffic in his dominions.

3. I would respectfully attract attention of this fresh proof of His Highness' loyal and sincere adherence to the British Government.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.

Sir;

Muscat, November 23, 1884.

IN acknowledging the receipt of the copy of correspondence from the Residency Agent at Shargah, relative to the importation of slaves from the Batineh Coast to Debay and Ras-el-Kheymah, I have the honour to inform you that I communicated at once with His Highness Syyed Turki in the terms of your demi-official note, and have been furnished by him with a circular note addressed to the Trucial Chiefs, which I herewith inclose for transmission to them by you.

2. His Highness informed me that he was aware of a large importation of slaves having taken place this year into Oman, but had not heard of the dispatch of the cargoes reported by the Residency Agent from the Batineh to Julfar Coast.

3. The chief importers of these slaves are the Jenebeh tribe of Soor and the

Yal Saad of the Batineh, the latter being the largest tribe in Oman. His Highness is not in a position to interfere and coerce these tribes, and it would be beyond his power to seize and confiscate a cargo of slaves landed by the Yal Saad, unless he were supported in so doing by a British force. His Highness has, however, at my suggestion, again issued a Proclamation warning his subjects that the prohibition against the Slave Trade is still in force, and I herewith beg to attach a translation of the same.

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

Inclosure 3 in No. 19.

The Sultan of Muscat to the Chief of Rasal Khyawh.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

3rd Safar, 1302 (November 22, 1884).

ALL vessels which shall arrive towards you containing any slaves, we have to request that you will apprehend the same, and hand over the slaves to the British Agent, and punish the importers of the slaves according to the extent of their crime and daring they have exhibited after the prohibition and interdiction; and we hope that you will use no negligence and connivance in the matter, and salaam.

(Also similar letter to Sheikh Ahmed, of Omal Kain; Sheikh Rashad-bin-Hamaid; Sheikh Sahar-bin-Khabd, of Shargab; Sheikh Hashar-bin-Maktoom, of Debay; Sheikh Zaed-bin-Khaleefah, of Abu Thahee.)

Inclosure 4 in No. 19.

Proclamation from the Sultan of Muscat.

(Translation.)

TO all who may peruse this, to wit, the prohibition to carry slaves, which exists from of old still continues in the same manner at present; therefore, every carrier of slaves, or every one who helps him, commits the crime of disobedience, and is liable on that account to severe punishment, in order that another one may not commit it, or he who has committed it may not perpetrate the same again. That this may not be concealed, and salaam.

3rd Safar, 1302 (November 22, 1884).

Inclosure 5 in No. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Sir, I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch dated the 23rd November, 1884, and to request you will convey my thanks to His Highness Syyed Turki for his compliance with my request, and say I feel sure the Government of India will appreciate his action.

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

No. 20.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to Earl Granville.—(Received January 7, 1885.)

My Lord, *Bushire, December 6, 1884.*

ON the 28th ultimo I sent your Lordship the following message:—

“Marked increase of Slave Trade this year.”

I have now the honour most respectfully to submit a Memorandum showing the information on which my Report was based. The Government Agent on the Pirate Coast of Oman reports that the Arabs intend equipping several vessels for dispatch to the coast of Africa next summer, being under the impression that the opposition of the

British Government to the Traffic in Slaves is withdrawn. Measures which I am taking will, however, I think, undeceive them.

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

Inclosure in No. 20.

Memorandum.

IN May 1884 the Political Agent at Muscat reported that for some time past rumours had been prevalent that the Arabs were likely to show renewed activity this year in connection with the African Slave Trade, and he thought it probable that an attempt would be made to run several cargoes this season to Oman and the Persian Gulf, and that he had learnt that one large dhow with a full cargo of slaves had already been captured by one of Her Majesty's cruizers on the East Coast of Africa.

In June the Political Agent communicated certain information received by him on the landing of cargoes of slaves in Oman as follows:—

“Early last month two small slavers from Zanzibar landed their freight at El Khudhra, near El Mesnah, in the Batineh; and some days later three or four more cargoes were successfully landed near Soweik. Soor has also received several batches of slaves this season.”

In October the Political Agent reported‡ the capture by Her Majesty's ship “Philomel,” off Soor, of an Arab dhow with 154 slaves on board. Letters found in possession of the nakhoda (master) of the dhow contained information that another slave-dhow was shortly to follow this one.

In November information was received from the Political Resident at Aden and the Political Agent at Muscat, that Her Majesty's ship “Philomel,” on her way from Muscat to Aden, had captured another Arab dhow containing fifty-one slaves bound to the Batineh.

Again in November information was received from the Residency Agent on the Arab coast in the Persian Gulf, that about 220 slaves had been imported by two vessels at El Batineh and were being sent in small batches by native craft to the ports of the Trucial Chiefs on that coast. Further reports stated that a batch of fifty-four slaves had been landed at Debay and sold there with the knowledge of the Chief. The Assistant Political Resident was, on receipt of the latter Report, deputed in Her Majesty's ship “Dragon” to the Arab coast, to institute inquiry and to demand the surrender of any slaves proved to have been landed at Debay or other Trucial ports.

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PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Mozambique.*

No. 21.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received March 18.)

(Extract.)

Mozambique, February 3, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report my return to Mozambique on the 30th ultimo. I regret exceedingly, my Lord, that the term of my leave of absence should have been exceeded, but the delay in my return was partly due to a serious illness from which I suffered, and partly to the swollen state of the rivers and swampy state of the country, the rains having heavily set in.

After recovering I got steadily better, and reached the coast at Angoche on the 25th January. Thence I came up to Mozambique in a dhow.

Of my journey and its results I beg your Lordship will permit me to delay writing till next mail, as, though much better and feeling only in want of a little change and rest, I am still weak and unfit for much work.

I have been strongly recommended by medical men to take a sea trip, and after I have got through the work I found awaiting me on my return, I hope, with your Lordship's permission, to be able to do this.

No. 22.

Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 24, 1884.

EARL GRANVILLE has read with much satisfaction your despatch of the 3rd ultimo, announcing your safe return from your journey in the interior. He regrets, however, to observe that the hardships you underwent have told on your health, and, in consequence, he sent you this day a telegram authorizing you to take a sea trip as recommended by your medical adviser.

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

No. 23.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received May 14.)

(Extract.)

Steam-ship "Dunkeld," at Sea, April 5, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report that, just before leaving Mozambique, I received intelligence from Ibo that the Franco-Portuguese Convention for the supply of native labour was being gradually carried into effect.

Having learnt by experience the unwisdom of attempting to carry out this emigration at the outset upon a large scale, small schooners have now taken the place of the steamers that were first sent over to transport the natives.

The first batch of labourers, thirty-two in number, left Ibo for Mayotte on the day my informant, dispatched his letter to me. A second schooner was shortly expected.

These labourers, it appears, are engaged for a short term of service, the object apparently being to treat and pay them well, and then send them back to persuade others to follow.

At the same time, I am told that a feeling of alarm was again arising at Ibo amongst the natives similar to that which balked the first attempt to carry off labourers.

No. 24.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(*Received October 29.*)

(Extract.)

Mozambique, September 4, 1884.

THE only vessels that had visited Ibo up to the 12th August for the purpose of carrying away native labourers were those reported by me in my despatch of the 5th April last.

No. 25.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(*Received November 25.*)

(Extract.)

Mozambique, October 1, 1884.

IT is with the deepest regret I have to report that last night I received intelligence of the death of Captain Foot at Blantyre, of fever, on the 16th August last. When I left Blantyre on the 29th July last he was unwell, but it was only attributed to a little fever, contracted, it was supposed, on one of his numerous journeys to the lowlands adjacent to the Shiré River, in his energetic efforts to settle our difficulties with the Makololo.

But a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. Peden at the request of Mrs. Foot, showed that he suffered from abscess of the liver; and that this, with inflammation of the bowels, was the cause of his illness and death.

No. 26.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(*Received November 25.*)

My Lord,

Mozambique, October 3, 1884.

IT is with great regret I have to report to your Lordship that the Angoni raid, a rumour of which I communicated to your Lordship in my despatch of the 1st September, has been carried into execution, and that much havoc has been made of the Ajawa country around Blantyre. Some of the people—happily not many, for there was no resistance—have been killed, many carried away into slavery, and a considerable portion of the district, which, when I left it, was thickly populated by an industrious people, who came in hundreds every week to seek work at Blantyre and Mandala, has been devastated. The stores of grain laid up by the natives have been carried off, their houses burnt, and their gardens destroyed. The following are some extracts of letters I have received from the Rev. D. C. Scott, Head of the Scotch Established Church Mission; from Mr. Henderson, of the same Mission; and from Mr. John Moir, the Head Manager of the African Lakes Company.

The Rev. D. C. Scott writes, under the 8th September, 1884:—

“Our visit to the Angoni was most successful, though very weighty. Since then the war that was preparing before we went has visited the Yaos. We were successful in our attempts, by going to the camp and by conversation, to avert the burning of Dirande and Soche hills; also the extinction of those crowded at Malaboi. I trust by future visits, if God will, to keep war in future away altogether. The Angoni were sent against Mtaja at Zomba, and while across the river had instructions to punish Matope for having taken two ivory tusks from their country, but not to enter the territory of the white men. A good deal of grain has been destroyed, many villages burnt, a considerable number of captives taken, but few killed.”

Mr. Henderson writes from Blantyre, under the 7th September, 1884:—

“The Angoni raid has been felt much here. Much burning at Malabwe, Mpingwe, and Bangwe. They camped for a week very near the place we slept for a night from this. A good many people, and many fowls, goats, &c., have been carried off. Zomba and Mchemba were visited. They professed to be friendly enough to us.”

Mr. John Moir writes from Mandala, under the 26th August:—

“Now the Maviti from the other side of the Shire are about us. They have apparently (as we hear) orders to leave us alone, for they passed through Buchanan's cattle without molesting him or his. They released some of Hetherwick's boys when they were found to belong to the English, and although they have come and burned a hut or two within a mile or a little more of us, any small parties have made off at our

approach. Buchanan estimates their number at about 1,000. Mr. Scott saw about 150 of them in a small detachment. They have been burning all round, at the back of Pingwe, Dirande, Mitachis, on the other side of the Napere (this side of Soche), and have gone as far as Chola, where I hear to-day they have taken all Chipitula's cattle (now Chikusi's, I suppose). We have at least 300 people in here, in our back park, where we have built temporary huts. They have even more at Blantyre, I believe. Mr. Scott's visit, to arrange about planting a Mission among them at some future time, has been useful to us all, I think."

The most remarkable point about this raid, and one I should think unique in the history of the raids of such marauding tribes as the Angoni and Mankanwara, is the manner in which the lives and property of the English and their dependants have been respected. A greater proof could not be given of the wholesome influence exerted by the Mission over the surrounding people—an influence based entirely on respect and affection, for none knew better than the Angoni how completely defenceless the Blantyre Mission is. It is very satisfactory also to know that not only were the people attached to the Mission spared (some 800 took shelter at Blantyre and Mandala), but that Mr. Scott was able to secure the safety of the people of the Ajawa Chief Kapeni (who has always been on friendliest terms with the Mission) at Soche and others at Durandi and Malabvi.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 27.

Consul O'Neill to Earl Granville.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, October 17, 1884.

WITH reference to the Franco-Portuguese Convention for the supply of native labour from the district of Ibo, I have the honour to report that a vessel called the "Saphyr," chartered by a sugar planter of Mayotté, lately arrived at Ibo for the purpose of procuring native labourers. After delaying at Ibo some time, attempting to induce men to go, the "Saphyr" was obliged to sail without having succeeded in shipping a single labourer.

The Governor of Ibo, I am told, is very particular in having the terms of the contract under which they were to go explained to all the natives, and that though some presented themselves, they withdrew when they fully understood the conditions under which they would have to go.

The natives evidently have not yet recovered from the effects of the bloody riot which attended the first effort to procure labourers.

I shall take an early opportunity of visiting Ibo, according to your Lordship's instructions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 28.

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

My Lord,

Mozambique, November 8, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 23rd instant, I received the following telegram from Sir John Kirk:—

"Ibo slaver captured, Aden; fifty-four slaves."

Notice of this I at once communicated to the Governor-General, begging that steps be taken to discover the place of shipment, and promising to place full details in his Excellency's hands when they are supplied to me.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

18

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Mozambique. Nyassa.*

Inclosure in No. 28.

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

Your Excellency,

Mozambique, October 28, 1884.

I DEEPLY regret to have to inform your Excellency that I am in receipt of telegraphic intelligence of the capture of a dhow, with fifty-four slaves on board, who are stated to have been shipped "from Ibo." By this, I presume, is meant the district of Ibo.

Evidence in support of this statement I am unable yet to lay before your Excellency, but as the case will be shortly tried before either the Slave Court of Aden or Zanzibar, and the examination of the dealers and slaves made public, I hope soon to be in possession of it, and shall place it before your Excellency without delay.

Meanwhile, I think it best to inform your Excellency of the telegram I have received, so that you may direct any inquiries that shall seem to you necessary for the ultimate discovery and punishment of the offenders at the port of embarkation to be made.

I feel sure your Excellency will receive this intelligence with the greatest regret, and will cause precautions to be taken to prevent a revival of the export Slave Trade, which it was generally hoped was gradually but steadily on the decrease.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 29.

Mr. Lister to Consul O'Neill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 30, 1884.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to express to you his approval of the steps taken by you in regard to the Ibo dhow captured by one of Her Majesty's cruisers, as reported in your despatch of the 8th ultimo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Nyassa.*

No. 30.

Consul Foot to Earl Granville.—(Received January 23, 1884.)

My Lord,

"Assyria," at Mozambique, December 12, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on arrival at Zanzibar, the Senior Naval Officer informed me that he regretted being unable to place a man-of-war at my disposal for conveyance to Quilimane.

Under these circumstances, there was no alternative but to proceed by this ship to this port, and change to the Castle Line mail-steamer "Florence," which calls at Quilimane.

I have this day called on his Excellency the Governor-General of Mozambique, who informed me that instructions had been sent to the Governor of Quilimane to render any assistance I may require.

I hope to reach Mandala by the early part of next year, and to meet on the way Consul O'Neill, of whom nothing has been heard since the 30th September, when he was in the vicinity of Lake Shirwa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. E. FOOT.

No. 31.

Consul Foot to Earl Granville.—(Received April 14.)

(Extract.)

Mandala, near Blantyre, East Central Africa, January 18, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival at this part of my district on the 7th instant, having left Quilimane on the 18th December in the steam-ship "Lion," a small steamer belonging to the Castle Line, and chartered by the East African Trading Company, entering the Kongone mouth of the Zambesi the following morning, the African Lakes Company steam-ship "Lady Nyassa" awaiting me.

I am glad to report that at least 18 feet of water is obtained on the bar at high water, and I believe vessels drawing 15 feet can cross. Vessels of 12 feet draught and under should experience no difficulty.

The bar is better than that of Quilimane; Captain Augustus Castilho, of the Portuguese navy, who is agent for the East African Trading Company, which has taken up the Andrada concession, and who accompanied us in the "Lion," informed me he would have the channel buoyed and leading marks for crossing the bar erected.

The great assistance rendered by this officer in getting my baggage and goods passed free through the custom-house, and his general co-operation in forwarding all connected with my journey through Portuguese territory, was such that I venture to bring his name specially before your Lordship.

The Settlement of Inhamisengo consists of a Commandant, Senhor Fenero, with about fifteen black soldiers, a Dutch house, the property of the Handels Company, and a French house of the firm of Régis, Aîné, et Cie.

The African Lakes Company has also a piece of ground and a hut, but no one as yet in occupation.

Captain Castilho is about to fix the trading station of the East African Trading Company some 18 miles higher up the river, as at Inhamisengo the swell rolls in and makes loading and unloading vessels at times difficult.

The principal trade is in oil-seeds, which are purchased by branch establishments of the Dutch and French houses at Senna and Tete, and carried down in canoes in the dry season, and by barges when the Zambesi is high.

The Dutch house has a small screw-steamer, drawing 4 ft. 6 in., which was about to proceed to Senna, the river having commenced to rise.

The French house is getting out a small stern-wheel steamer of 2 ft. 6 in. draught.

Trade is increasing, and I consider the fact of the Kongone bar being proved suitable for navigation is a very important feature in the future development of this part of Africa.

Leaving the mouth of the Zambesi on the 21st December, we proceeded to Maruro, which is close to Mazaro, marked on Ravenstein's Map. This is a station of the African Lakes Company, and is 6 miles from the Kwa-Kwa, or Quilimane River, which does not run into the Zambesi, as the map would lead one to suppose, and therefore necessitating a portage from the boats and canoes to and from Quilimane, as no steamer runs on the Kwa-Kwa River, and in the dry season it is almost too shallow for boats.

After stopping leaks, fitting fire-bars, and rigging temporary awnings, we left Maruro on the 28th December, reaching the Portuguese custom-house on the 29th. It is situated a little below the entrance of the Shire, which river we entered the same evening.

On the 30th I obtained information at the Morambala wooding station of the African Lakes Company that the Portuguese Government had taken over the Praza or territory of the late Matakenzia, who was the son of the rebel convict Mariano, mentioned by Young and Livingstone as a notorious slave-dealer and tyrant.

A Portuguese official had been sent in March to collect the poll tax on the Praza. Only one collection had been made, and from what I could gather, but 1 rupee's worth of grain per head had been exacted instead of 2, the amount paid on the estates under the jurisdiction of the Portuguese Government.

The territory of Matakenzia extends from Morambala to the Ruo River, which practically may be looked upon as the southern boundary of the Makololo Chief Chipitula, who jealously guards his territory from the encroachments of Matakenzia's people, and has even made war on them, driving them south.

On the passage up I had an opportunity of stopping close to where coal is marked on the Map, *i.e.*, Malawe, obtaining a small specimen from a native of the substance reported to be coal, but I fear it is only black gneiss.

Professor H. Drummond, who is on his way home from a trip round Lake Nyassa, promises to visit the spot and definitely decide the question of coal.

The steamer arrived at Katunga's on the 4th instant, and after three days' delay this place, which is the head-quarters of the African Lakes Company, was reached.

It is situated 1 mile to the south-west of Blantyre, and at an elevation of 2,720 feet, fairly watered, with productive soil suitable for coffee, which appears to do well; but as I shall report specially on this place and Blantyre at a future time, I shall not enter on the subject now.

In conclusion, my Lord, I have to remark that, as far as I was able to judge on the way up the Zambesi and Shire, a depth of 4 feet is obtainable to Katunga's.

The road which connects the Upper and Lower Shire starts from this point. This road made by the African Lakes Company was originally 10 feet wide, but owing to the fact that it is almost solely used by native carriers, who always march in Indian file, it is much overgrown with scrub.

The African Lakes Company have one cart which occasionally goes down to the river for small loads, but the natives being unaccustomed to bullock-driving, the Company are placed at a great disadvantage, and it is a question if this mode of transport will be practicable without importing experienced bullock-drivers from India or the Cape.

A light tramway of 2 feet gauge, to be drawn either by bullocks, donkeys, or men, might be laid at a cheap rate, the natives being good workers with the hoe, and accustomed to fell timber which is close at hand along the line of road.

No. 32.

Consul Foot to Earl Granville — (Received April 14.)

My Lord,

Blantyre, February 7, 1884.

LIEUTENANT PULLEY, a retired naval officer, who has been elephant-hunting for the African Lakes Company at the head of Lake Nyassa, has just returned to Mandala to wait till the rains are over. He informs me that there is a considerable amount of slave catching and trading going on at the south end of Lake Tanganyika, where he has been to assist in transporting portions of the London Missionary Society's steamer to the lake.

A Beloochee, called Kabunda, has swept a large portion of the country at the south-west end, and is now moving to Zanzibar. This man has some 400 or 500 armed followers, and has been making war indiscriminately, joining Chiefs, and assisting them against their neighbours, for the purpose of obtaining slaves.

The natives from the south-east end of Tanganyika came over to the west side whilst Lieutenant Pulley was there, and bought slaves in exchange for grain.

As to the Slave Trade on Lake Nyassa, Kota Kota, on the west side, is the principal port, and the Chief called Jumbe is notorious. He possesses four or five dhows, and has been seen by Europeans openly shipping slaves. They are taken to Losewa on the south-eastern side, and from there are sent to the coast. One of Jumbe's dhows, with a cargo of slaves, recently sank, and all were drowned. A Chief called Mponda, on the Upper Shire, is also a slave-dealer, and sends them across the river, and on by a road passing Zomba, where it divides, one branch passing north of Lake Shirwa, and the other trending to the coast by the Malenje Hills.

As I purpose going in a few days to Mount Zomba and the country between Lake Nyassa, I shall hope to be able to give your Lordship fuller information. No doubt Consul O'Neill, who was heard of at the east side of Lake Shirwa in October, has by this time returned to Mozambique with most valuable information.

When the rains are over, which will be in April, I purpose proceeding round Lake Nyassa and visiting, if possible, the south end of Tanganyika.

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

(21)

TURKEY.

No. 33.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received January 16.)

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. 34.

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.

No. 35.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received February 1.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 16, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a *pro-memorid* which I have thought it my duty to lay before the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In this *pro-memorid* I have pointed out that in spite of the orders of the Imperial Government the Slave Trade is still being carried on with the greatest activity in Bengazi, and that Abdul Kader, the notorious slave-dealer, far from meeting with the punishment he deserves, is encouraged in his illicit practices by the local authorities. After urging upon Aarifi Pasha the necessity of putting a stop to this state of affairs, I have, in conclusion, expressed the hope that the Imperial Government will not hesitate to send categorical orders to the local authorities of Bengazi to take immediate steps for the expulsion of Abdul Kader from the vilayet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 35.

Pro-memorid.

PAR sa note du 30 Décembre écoulé, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a bien voulu informer l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique que les ordres les plus catégoriques avaient été envoyés de nouveau aux autorités Impériales du Vilayet de Benghazy leur enjoignant de veiller attentivement à ce que la défense concernant la Traite des Nègres soit observée rigoureusement dans toute l'étendue de la province.

D'après une dépêche que M. le Consul d'Angleterre vient d'adresser à cette

Ambassade, il résulte que le commerce des esclaves se poursuit à Benghazy aussi activement que par le passé, et que les autorités locales ne prennent pas les mesures efficaces que les circonstances exigent en vue de faire cesser ce trafic illicite.

Ainsi Mr. Wood dit qu'il n'a pas pu obtenir la punition des indigènes qui ont pris de nouveau des esclaves par force et ont brutalement maltraité des esclaves affranchis par l'intervention du Consulat d'Angleterre.

M. le Consul de Sa Majesté a demandé, sans pouvoir les obtenir, de nouveaux certificats d'affranchissement pour remplacer ceux qui avaient été déchirés ou brûlés.

Par sa note en date du 8 Septembre écoulé, l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique se conformant aux ordres de Lord Granville, avait fait de fortes représentations à la Porte contre la conduite d'un certain Abdul Kader, connu à Benghazy comme courtier d'esclaves, et avait prié la Porte de l'expulser du Vilayet de Benghazy ou bien de lui infliger une toute autre punition publique et efficace.

Les renseignements ultérieurs, fournis pour M. le Consul d'Angleterre à Benghazy, disent que cet individu continue à se livrer impunément et ouvertement à son commerce illicite et que les autorités locales, loin de mettre un terme à ce trafic de chair humaine, l'encouragent à l'exercer en dépit des ordres réitérés de la Porte et de la Convention spéciale conclue entre la Turquie et l'Angleterre.

L'Ambassade vient par conséquent faire de nouvelles représentations contre un état de choses qui est contraire aux Firmans de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, et espère que la Sublime Porte n'hésitera pas à transmettre des ordres catégoriques en vue de l'expulsion d'Abdul Kader de Benghazy.

Constantinople, le 12 Janvier, 1884.

(Translation.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has been so good as to inform Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy, by his note of the 30th December last, that categorical orders had been sent anew to the Imperial authorities of the Vilayet of Bengazi, enjoining them to watch attentively over the prohibition related to, in the Slave Trade being strictly observed throughout the whole extent of the province.

According to a despatch which the English Consul has just addressed to this Embassy, Slave Traffic is being carried on as actively as in the past, and the local authorities do not take the effectual steps necessary for the prevention of this illegal Traffic.

Then Mr. Wood says he has been unable to obtain the punishment of the natives who have again taken slaves by force, and have brutally maltreated slaves freed through the intervention of the English Consulate.

Her Majesty's Consul has demanded, but without result, the issue of fresh certificates of manumission in place of those torn up or burnt.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, in his note of the 8th September last, made strong representations to the Porte, in conformity with Lord Granville's orders, against the conduct of a certain Abdul Kader, known at Bengazi as a dealer in slaves, and begged the Porte to expel him from the Vilayet of Bengazi, or to inflict upon him some other public and effective punishment.

Further information received from the English Consul at Bengazi states that this person continues to carry on his illegal trade with impunity and publicly, and that the local authorities, far from stopping this Traffic in human flesh, encourage him to pursue it in spite of the repeated orders of the Porte, and of the special Convention between Turkey and England.

The Embassy therefore renews its representations against a state of things which is contrary to the Firmans of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and hopes that the Sublime Porte will not hesitate to issue categorical orders for the expulsion of Abdul Kader from Bengazi.

Constantinople, January 12, 1884.

No. 36.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, February 11, 1884.

I APPROVE the terms of the *pro-memorid* on the subject of the Slave Trade at Bengazi, copy of which was inclosed in your despatch of the 16th ultimo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

TURKEY.

No. 37.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 2, 1884.

WITH reference to Mr. Consul-General Blunt's despatch of the 10th ultimo, of which a copy was sent by him to Constantinople, I have to request your Excellency to express to the Porte the appreciation of Her Majesty's Government of the conduct of Ghalib Pasha in regard to the loyal execution of the Convention for the suppression of the African Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 38.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received April 23.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 18, 1884.

ON receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd instant, I instructed Sir Alfred Sandison to transmit, verbally, to Artin Effendi, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the satisfaction felt by Her Majesty's Government at the loyal manner in which Ghalib Pasha has enforced execution of the provisions of the Convention for the suppression of the African Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 39.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received August 27.)

My Lord,

Therapia, August 19, 1884.

MR. MARINITCH, Second Dragoman in Her Majesty's Embassy, has been for some time past intrusted with dealing with questions which might arise at Constantinople in connection with the suppression of the Slave Trade in accordance with the Convention between Great Britain and Turkey of the 25th January, 1880.

I have now the honour to inclose to your Lordship, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, an interesting Memorandum drawn up by Mr. Marinitch, showing the result of his labours in this philanthropic cause, and which I think your Lordship will acknowledge reflects much credit upon him.

I beg to call your special attention to the inclosures in the above-mentioned Memorandum, which give (1) the number of slaves who have escaped from slave-dealers and who have been liberated; (2) of those who have been set free with or without the consent of their masters; and (3) of those who have been seized and liberated on their arrival at Constantinople by the Turkish maritime police. Much credit is due to the Turkish authorities here for the manner in which they have so far given effect to the Convention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 39.

Memorandum.

IN accordance with instructions given me by Her Majesty's Embassy, I have been occupied for some time past with the question of the suppression of the Slave Trade, which is the object of the Convention signed at Constantinople on the 25th January, 1880, between Great Britain and Turkey. I now consider it my duty to set forth in a few remarks the result of my labours, in order that Her Majesty's Government may form an idea of what is being done at Constantinople to forward so humane an object.

In order that Her Majesty's Embassy may fully understand the present position of the question, it is important to describe briefly the three principal categories under which slaves found at Constantinople may be classed:—

1. Those who escape from slave-dealers.
2. Those who leave their masters' houses on account of ill-treatment.
3. Those who are seized by the maritime police upon their arrival at Constantinople.

Those belonging to the first two categories invariably seek refuge at the British Embassy to invoke its aid in obtaining a certificate of manumission. Since the publication of the above-mentioned Convention, the number of slaves who escape from slave-dealers or their masters has so much increased that I found it necessary two years ago to establish a home for them, where they are lodged and boarded for two or three days until I can find them a suitable situation in a Mussulman family. There too they wait for their certificate of manumission, which I endeavour to obtain for them either from the Minister of Police or their masters themselves, according to the circumstances. I moreover engaged the services, with the approval of the Embassy, of a former officer at the Porte named Osman, whose duty it is to render assistance to the negresses who come to the Embassy. Osman is instructed by me to present himself almost daily at the Council of the Ministry of Police, in order to watch proceedings, to defend the interests of the slaves, and, in short, to attend to all cases of slavery referred to this Council. The presence of this semi-official personage among the Council strongly tends to insure a fair hearing of the case. I generally give him instructions how to act, and only intervene personally where the nature of the case obliges me to do so, as I find it advisable to use my influence as sparingly as possible in matters requiring, like these, to be treated for the most part indirectly and unofficially. The employment of a Mussulman under my direction has been attended with the very best results.

In the case of the negresses whom I have placed in the first category, inasmuch as the IInd Article of the Convention has especial reference to them, no difficulty is made by the police authorities in giving them a certificate of manumission, if they are able to bring two witnesses to prove that they have escaped from the slave-dealer before taking refuge at the Embassy. As soon as this has been established, and the negress has obtained the required certificate, the Ministry of Police draws up a *procès-verbal*, formally accusing the slave-dealer of having carried on his Traffic contrary to the prohibition issued by the Government, and sends him with the papers containing the details of the case to the Procureur-Impérial, whose duty it is to apply the law.

Upon making inquiries, however, at the Ministry of Justice, I have been unable to discover that any action has as yet been taken upon these *procès-verbaux*, owing apparently to the fact that the Imperial sanction has not yet been obtained to the *Projet de Loi* two years ago elaborated by a Special Commission and approved by the Council of State.

With regard to the second category, consisting of the so-called domestic slaves, namely, those who take refuge at the Embassy from ill-treatment at the hands of their masters, although the Convention to which I have alluded above does not invest us with any right to interfere on their behalf, I have in every case assisted them unofficially to the best of my power, while endeavouring to keep as far as possible within the limits of the instructions given by Her Majesty's Government to this Embassy.

It would, I think, be unjust not to take this opportunity of testifying to the goodwill and zeal with which the police authorities carry out any request which I may have to make to them with reference to a case of slavery; and I should add that not only do they assist me officially, but in the case of domestic slaves who have been in service for a great number of years, they use their influence privately on their behalf and endeavour to persuade their masters to set them at liberty.

This praiseworthy conduct of the police authorities greatly facilitates my task, and has enabled me to deliver from slavery a very large proportion of the negresses who have taken refuge at the Embassy, and who generally belong to the class of domestic slaves.

The third category consists of slaves who have been seized by the authorities upon their arrival at Constantinople. They have no difficulty whatever in obtaining their certificates from the police, who, mindful of the law which was in force even before the existence of the Convention, act with the greatest energy and promptitude, without staying to consider whether the masters or mistresses occupy high social positions.

I will conclude this Report by offering a few remarks as to the slave-dealers, from whose hands, as will be seen from the annexed Tables, a certain number of negresses have been able to effect their escape and consequently to obtain their freedom by virtue of the Convention. The Slave Traffic still continues to be carried on by these men, in defiance of the prohibitions issued from time to time against it by the Imperial Government and the penalties attached to it. It cannot, however, be denied that from the time of the signing of the Convention this Traffic has been gradually decreasing, owing to the fact that the dealers have no longer a fixed residence, but are compelled to wander from house to house in order to escape the vigilance of the police, who treat them, when necessary

with the greatest severity, and only tolerate their existence as simple brokers whose business it is to find servants for Mussulman families. Indeed, not a few of them, scared by the difficulties and obstacles which are thrown in their way, have already abandoned their illegal trade; but on the other hand women who find means of engaging in this Traffic are, on account of their sex, but little molested by the police, and have consequently been able to establish themselves in several quarters of Stamboul.

I have the honour to transmit herewith three Tables. The first, marked (A), contains the names of slaves escaped from dealers and liberated by virtue of the provisions of Article II of the Convention; the second (B) is a list of those who have obtained their liberty with or without the consent of their masters; and the third (C) of those who have been seized and liberated upon their arrival at Constantinople by the maritime police.

(Signed) HUGO MARINITCH.

Pera, July 30, 1884.

Inclosure 2 in No. 39.

(Table A.)—AFRICAN Slaves escaped from Slave-dealers and liberated by virtue of Article II of the Convention, from the 7th February, 1881, to 17th May, 1884.

Names of Slave-dealers.	Names of Slaves.	Names of Slave-dealers.	Names of Slaves.
Chakir Effendi	Letafet (negress).	Sitdi Meriam	Ferrahnaz (negress).
Hamida Hanem	Halimé	Timur Agha	Saïd (negro).
Scheikh Ibrahim Effendi	Nevress	Ramazan	Cadem Hair (negress).
Mehemed	Sernnas	Mehemet Effendi	Ferrat
Mehemed Hanefi	Mejbouré	Haji Salih	Amber (negro).
Fatma Hanem	Keihan (negro).	Parmaksiz Mehmet	Zehra (negress).
Ali Effendi	Mahir (negress).	Emineh Hanem	Selvinas
Aïshé Hanem	Gulfidan	Haji Ibrahim	Messerret
Mehemet Effendi	Zumbul		Cadem Hair (negress).
Haji Cadin	Fatma	Emineh Hanem	Cadem Hair
Mehemet Agha	Gulfidan		Kastcalfa
Aïshé Hanem	Hakikat	Mehemet Bey	Hijab
Ali Agha	Ferrah	Makboulé Hanem	Nerguis
Emineh	Saïdé	Scheikh Ibrahim	Gufser
Missirili Mehmet Agha	Nifshé	Misserli Mehmet	Menekshé
Ali Bey	Sedakat	Senieh Hanem	Djeihoun
Ibrahim Agha	Cadem Hair (negress).	Aïshé Hanem	Gulfidan
Ali Effendi	Selim (negro).	Demir Agha	Fettanfer
Feruz Agha	Yeldiz (negress).	Emin Effendi	Tanzifé
Coluz Hedieh	Fidaï	Saïda Cadin	Mersim
Hakki	Hosh Cadem (negress).	Haji Mustapha	Hosh Cadem

Total, 42.

(Table B.)—DOMESTIC Slaves liberated with or without the consent of their Masters, from the 6th March, 1881, to 21st May, 1884.

Names of Masters.	Names of Slaves.	Names of Masters.	Names of Slaves.
Ahmet Bey	Djeihouni (negress).	Hairié Hanem	Zerafet (negress).
Mehemet Ali Bey	Hoch Cadem		Messerret
Emineh Hanem	Menekshé	Chukri Effendi	Schrah (negress).
Eyoub Nouri	Sedakat	Mustapha Bey	Fatma
Ahmet Djemil	Messerret	Saïdé Cadin	Mersim
Fatma Elzekrah	Hijap	Colonel Hafiz Bey	Ferrasset
Abdul Khalim Bey	Bilal (negro).	Kiamil Bey	Nifshé
Aïshé Hanem	Karanfil (negress).	Mehmet Ali Effendi	Merim
	Cadem Hair	Faïk Pasha	Saïd (negro).
Sarah Cadin	Mesruka	Husni Effendi	Teravet (negress).
Aïshé Hanem	Fatma	Mahmoud Effendi	Parasine
	Husné		Letafet
Hulussi Effendi	Yaver (negro).	Ahmed Rassim Pasha	Guilfidan
	Hosh Cadem (negress).	Ahmed Rassim Pasha's	
	Saï'a	mother	Nasrah
Scheikh Zaffer Effendi	Fatma	Saïd Bey	Fatma
	Fatma		Cadem Hair (negress).
Hamdi Effendi	Halimé (negress).	Eumer Effendi	Nefissé
Safvet Effendi	Sourour		Cadem Hair
Ziah Bey	Reshid (negro).		Saïdé
	Atilié (negress).		Meshoude
Hassan Effendi	Husné	Ibrahim Agha	Fidaï

Names of Masters.	Names of Slaves.	Names of Masters.	Names of Slaves.
Ouram	Cadem Hair (negress).	Ibrahim Effendi	Mahir (negress).
Imam Mahmoud Effendi	Hosh Cadem "	Eumer Effendi	Zeineb "
Khirsto	Oulam (negro).	Suleiman Bey	Mejbour "
	Festouné (negress).	Nourieh Hanem	Letafet "
	Menekshé "	Ramazán Bey	Letafet "
	Selim "	Hamsa Bey	Ferasset "
Osman Bey and Ali Effendi	Cadem Hair "	Hilmi Bey	Letafet "
	Shirine "		Mes-erret "
	Halimé "		Halimé "
	Nour Sabah "	Essad Bey	Saïd (negro).
	Karanfil "	Haji Mustapha Effendi	Terrah "
	Halimé "	Yunus Effendi	Hosh Cadem (negress).
Alessi	Shirine "	Scrviniaz Cadin	Ferrah "
Carabet Agha	Mariam "	Rifaat Effendi	Ferrah "
	Meshoudé and her daughter (negresses).	Hermi Hanem	Menekshé "
Mahmoud Saïd Effendi	Meshouré (negress).	Jeza Agha	Kiz (negro).
	Cadem Hair "	Eda Hanem	Zumbul (negress).
	Nefis "		Dilferrah "
Abdul Medjid Effendi	Methouné "	Haji Mehmet Effendi	Menekshé "
Hadji Abdullah Agha	Hassané "	Wife of Haïdar Pasha	Cadem Hair (negress).
Mahmoud Bey	Fatma "	Colonel Ali Bey	Ferrah "
	Cadem Hair "	Azizé Hanem	Menekshé "
	Hosh Cadem "	Nouri Effendi	Fidaï (negress).
Mustapha Rushdi Effendi	Amber "	Ahmet Bey	Messerret (negress).
	Menekshé "	Halim Bey	Chirin "
Maritime Police	Hosh Yar "	Ali Agha	Halim "
Ibrahim Agha	Gumush "	Aishé Adika Hanem	Hussieh "
	Halima "	Abdul Latif Agha	Nevress "
Ismail Effendi	Cadem Hair "	Hussein Effendi	Nazieh "
	Ferrah "	Haïdar Effendi	Zarifet "
Izzet Effendi's wife	Nursebah "	Kiamil Bey	Selvinas "
	Mahir	Ismail Bey	Menekshé "
	Ferrah	Mehmet Bey	Ferrah "
	Yerder "	Selim Agha	Halimé "
Esma f Effendi	Ferrah "	Tokouz Effendi	Cadem Hair "
	Gulfidan "	Hadji Nouri Effendi	Cadem Hair "
	(with her son Ziver).	Kiamil Effendi	Shuret "
	Hosh Cadem (negress).	Haji Mazhar Bey	Bakiré "
	Muniré "	Djemilé Hanem	Gulferrah "
Ahmed Assim Effendi	Nursebah "	Ali Effendi	Cadem Hair "
	Zighfra "	Halepsa Hanem	Menekshé "
	Feridé "	Riza Bey	Amber (negro).
Unknown	Halimé "	Without master	Mesrour (negress)
Yussuf Effendi	Hosh Cadem "	Vassif Bey	Sedakat "
Ali Bey	Halimé "	Mehmet Bey	Gulferrah "
Abdullah Agha	Nourija "	Hassan Effendi	Zeniar "
Aishé Hanem	Husné "	Hassan Bey	Menekshé "
Bekir Effendi	Perver "	Eshref Bey	Shaïesté "
Danish Effendi	Halimé "	Riza Bey	Yaver (negro).
Velis Effendi	Roushen "	Izzet Effendi	Nursebah (negress).
Sadika Hanem	Karanfil "	Reshid Bey	Cadem Hair "
Hairi Effendi	Sadakat "	Abdullah Captan	Sadakat "
Rashid Effendi	Nouri (negro).	Riza Effendi	Nerguis "
Chakir Effendi	Mahir (negress).	Rifat Pasha	Mihri "
Mahmoud Effendi	Gulfidan "	Ferit Bey	Sedakat "
Cherket Agha	Mejbour "	Haji Emin Effendi	Mes-erret "
	Teshvi "	Ali Bey	Gulfidan "
Hakki Bey	Ghanimé (negress).	Belkis Hanem	Neshat "
Hairullah Effendi	Husné "	Nesserrash Hanem	Nezakat "
Halil Effendi	Cadem Hair "	Abdul Rahman Effendi	Selim (negro)
Haji Mustapha Agha	Gulferah "	Ismet Pasha	Menekshé (negro).
Nibé Bey	Fatma "	Sabita Hanem	Lemsi "
Behjet Effendi	Reshid "	Ali Bey	Cadem Hair (negress).
		Hassan Effendi	Cadem Hair "

Total, 171.

TURKEY.

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(Table C.)—AFRICAN Slaves seized and liberated upon their arrival at Constantinople, by the Maritime Police, from the 5th May, 1881, to 12th May, 1883.

Namcs of Masters.	Names of Slaves.	Names of Masters.	Names of Slaves.
Mehmet Selim Effendi ..	Karanfil (negress).	Halit Bey	Saïd (negro).
Eumer Fehmi Effendi {	Mirouké ”	Faïk Bey	Messerret (negress).
Abdul Kadir Effendi ..	Hatiché ”	Halil Kiamil Effendi ..	Cadem Hair ”
Sabit Pasha ..	Firuz (negro).	Ali Effendi	Fidaï ”
Izzet Bey ..	Mimineh (negress).	Caïmakam Mehemet Bey {	Jefher ”
Mustapha Effendi ..	Tcharesaz ”	Colonel Ahmet Bey ..	Neshat ”
Ibrahim Effendi ..	Karanfil ”		Rusi ”
	Zirafet ”		Nerquiz ”
	Chirin ”		

Total, 17.

No. 40.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, September 3, 1884.

I HAVE read with much satisfaction the Memorandum on the Slave Trade Convention of 1880 which was contained in your Excellency's despatch of the 19th ultimo, and have to request your Excellency to express to M. Marinitch my approval of the zeal and energy shown by him in the matter. I have also to request your Excellency to make suitable acknowledgments to the Turkish Government of the loyalty shown by them and their subordinate officers in the execution of the terms of the Convention.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 41.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, September 5, 1884.

WITH reference to Mr. Acting Consul Abdur Razzack's despatch of the 7th ultimo,* of which a copy was forwarded to you from Jeddah, I have to observe that the manner in which the rescued slaves were disposed of, as therein reported, by distribution in the capacity of slaves among the households of the captors and local authorities is not that in which Her Majesty's Government had understood that Article III of the Slave Trade Convention of 1880 was to be carried out. The Porte by that Article engaged to adopt adequate means to insure the freedom of such captured Africans, and in the present case these latter appear to have been left in slavery. Her Majesty's Government are, however, fully alive to the difficulty of disposing satisfactorily of slaves captured by Turkish cruizers, and are prepared to leave to your Excellency's discretion the question of making any representation to the Porte in this case.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 42.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received September 24.)

My Lord,

Therapia, September 11, 1884.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd October, 1883, I duly addressed a note, dated the 10th of that month, to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs, calling his Excellency's attention to the large Traffic in Slaves that was carried on at Hodeida, and to the alleged complicity of

* No 58.

the former Governor of that place, pointing out at the same time that such a traffic was in direct violation of the Treaty recently entered into with England for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have now the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of the reply which I have just received from the Sublime Porte to the above note, from which your Lordship will perceive that orders have been given to the Commanders of Ottoman men-of-war cruizing in the Red Sea to redouble their efforts to put down Slave Traffic, and that the Hodeida authorities have received instructions in a similar sense.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 42.

Note Verbale.

LE Ministère des Affaires Étrangères a reçu la note verbale que l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu lui adresser le 10 Octobre, 1883, relativement à la Traite des Nègres qui continuerait à être exercée sur la côte de la Mer Rouge.

Interpellées à ce sujet, les autorités Impériales du Vilayet du Yémen déclarent que les infractions signalées ne peuvent avoir été commises que sur des points déserts du littoral où l'on est parvenu parfois à débarquer des esclaves. Aussi, les Commandants des steamers Ottomans qui croisent dans ces parages ont-ils été invités à redoubler de vigilance pour empêcher le trafic interdit. Les autorités de la province ont également reçu l'ordre de veiller strictement à cette défense.

Sublime Porte, le 9 Septembre, 1884.

(Translation.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has received the *note verbale* which Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador was so good as to address to him on the 10th October, 1883, relative to the Slave Trade which continues on the Red Sea coast.

Questioned on the subject, the Imperial authorities of the Vilayet of Yémen declare that the misdeeds reported can only have been committed on desert spots on the coast where slaves may have been sometimes disembarked. The Commanders of Ottoman steam-ships which cruize in those seas have been ordered to redouble their vigilance for the prevention of the prohibited Traffic. The provincial authorities have likewise received the order to see strictly to this prohibition.

Sublime Porte, September 9, 1884.

No. 43.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received September 24.)

My Lord,

Therapia, September 17, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 5th September, respecting the proceedings of the authorities of Hodeida with regard to the slaves captured by the Turkish gun-boat "Sitt-el-Bahar," and to state that previously to the receipt of your Lordship's despatch the Earl of Dufferin had thought it his duty to bring the circumstances reported by Mr. Razzack to the notice of the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs. His Excellency at the same time expressed to Assim Pasha the hope that the Sublime Porte would not fail to send such instructions to the authorities of the Yemen as would effectually prevent the recurrence of such deplorable proceedings, and cause them in the future to pay due respect to the provisions of the Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade made between England and Turkey in 1880.

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

TURKEY.

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No. 44.

Mr. Lister to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 29, 1884.*
 IN acknowledging the receipt of Lord Dufferin's despatch of the 11th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to express to you his Lordship's satisfaction at the orders given by the Sublime Porte to the Commanders of Ottoman men-of-war cruising in the Red Sea with regard to the suppression of Slave Traffic.

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

No. 45.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 13, 1884.*
 MR. CONSUL SANDWICH, in a despatch of the 21st ultimo,* has brought under my notice that the Regulations introduced by Photiades Pasha for putting a stop to the Traffic in Slaves between Tripoli and Constantinople, which had been carried out with the most beneficial results, have now been suspended by orders of the Turkish Home Minister.

Mr. Sandwith expresses his fears that this retrograde step will give a fresh impetus to the Trade, and I have consequently to request you to use your best endeavours with the Government of the Sublime Porte to get the recent order recalled.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 46.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received December 24.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, December 16, 1884.*
 IN his despatch of the 28th November of last year, the Earl of Dufferin informed your Lordship that, with the consent of the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs, an arrangement had been come to between the Governor-General of Crete and Her Majesty's Consul in that island, by which a strict and effectual search was made for slaves on board Turkish passenger-steamers touching at Canea, with a view to putting a stop to the Traffic in Slaves carried on between Tripoli and Constantinople.

By this arrangement the Trade in question was effectually put down.

Your Lordship will, however, have seen from Mr. Sandwith's despatch to this Embassy of the 21st ultimo, of which your Lordship has already been furnished with a copy, that Photiades Pasha has recently been instructed by the Minister of the Interior to cease detaining suspected slaves, and to confine himself to advising the authorities of the port to which the slaves are bound, in cases where they are not provided with manumission papers.

As it is only too probable that this decision on the part of the Imperial Government will, as Mr. Sandwith observes, give a fresh impulse to the Slave Trade at Tripoli and Bengazi, I have thought it my duty to address a note to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs, begging that the Sublime Porte may reconsider their resolution to put a stop to an arrangement that has already done so much towards the suppression of the Slave Trade between the above provinces and the Levant.

A copy of my note to Assim Pasha is inclosed herewith.

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

* See No. 55.

Inclosure in No. 46.

Mr. Wyndham to Assim Pasha.

M. le Ministre,

Constantinople, December 8, 1884.

IN the month of November of last year Her Majesty's Consul in Crete proposed to his Excellency Photiades Pasha a plan for putting a stop to the Traffic in Slaves carried on between Tripoli and Constantinople.

The Vali gave his full concurrence to Mr. Sandwith's proposals, and caused a strict search to be made on board Turkish passenger-steamers carrying slaves, and the Trade was thus effectually stopped.

Her Majesty's Embassy has, however, now been informed that the Minister of the Interior has recently instructed the Cretan authorities to cease detaining suspected slaves there, as it considers such a step to be contrary to the Convention between Great Britain and Turkey for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, and has directed them to confine themselves to advising the authorities of the port to which the slaves are bound, in case it should be found that they were not furnished with certificates of manumission.

As your Excellency is aware, the 1st Article of the said Convention declares that "His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans engages to forbid from henceforward the importation of African slaves into any part of the Ottoman dominions or its dependencies, or their transit through Ottoman territories by sea," &c.

It seems, therefore, to Her Majesty's Embassy that in order to give effect to these Treaty stipulations the authorities in Crete must continue to search Turkish passenger-steamers, with a view to discover the slaves and furnish them with a certificate of manumission.

I beg to add, at the same time, that should the orders of the Minister of the Interior be maintained, it is to be feared that a fresh impulse will be given to the Slave Trade at Tripoli and Bengazi.

Hoping that the Sublime Porte will share the same views, I avail, &c.

(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 47.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 20, 1884.

I FORWARD to you herewith copies of a despatch, and its inclosures, from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, reporting the landing of between 600 and 700 slaves on the coast close to that port, who were taken to Mecca for sale.*

You will observe that Consul Jago considers the reply of the Vali of Mecca to the representation he addressed to his Excellency on the subject to be of an evasive and unsatisfactory nature; and I have accordingly to request that you will bring the circumstances under the notice of the Government of the Porte, and remonstrate with them on the laxity displayed in carrying out the Regulations which are enjoined by Treaty for the suppression of this nefarious Traffic.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 48.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 30, 1884.

I APPROVE the steps taken by you in regard to the passage of slaves through the Island of Crete, as reported in your despatch of the 16th instant.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

TURKEY.

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No. 49.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received December 31.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, December 23, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, Mr. Consul Jago having forwarded to me a copy of his despatch to your Lordship of the 18th ultimo,* reporting a recent large importation of young Abyssinian slaves into the Hedjaz, I have thought it right to address a note to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject, copy of which I beg to inclose herewith.

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

Inclosure in No. 49.

Mr. Wyndham to Assim Pasha.

M. le Ministre,

Constantinople, December 18, 1884.

I REGRET to have to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Embassy has received intelligence from a reliable source to the effect that during the last month sixteen native boats, containing between 600 and 700 young Abyssinian slaves, boys and girls, with a few Nubians and eunuchs amongst them, had landed on the sea-coast between Jeddah and Liet; that the bulk of these slaves had been taken to Mecca and sold there, while a considerable number were bought for service in Nejd and other parts of the interior of the Arabian continent.

The 1st Article of the Convention entered into between Turkey and England for the suppression of the African Slave Trade states that "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 dominions or its dependencies, or their transit through Ottoman territories by sea, and to punish, in the manner provided by Ottoman law, and in conformity with the provisions of the Firman of the year A. H. 1273 (A. D. 1857), any person or persons who may be found engaged, directly or indirectly, in the Traffic of African Slaves."

The circumstance which I have reported above constitutes a most flagrant violation of the orders issued by the Ottoman Government to give effect to the Convention in question, and I feel assured that your Excellency will agree with me in thinking that it calls for immediate and energetic action on the part of the Sublime Porte.

I venture, therefore, to express the hope that your Excellency will see fit to cause an immediate inquiry to be made into the matter, and, should the circumstances be found to be correctly reported, to cause the captains of the native boats that conveyed the slaves to the coast, and all the other persons engaged, directly or indirectly, in this nefarious transaction, to be brought to justice, in conformity with the laws of the Empire.

I would also suggest to your Excellency, with a view to avoiding the recurrence of such violations of the law in the future, the advisability of sending such instructions to the authorities in the Hedjaz as will insure their paying due attention to the orders that they have already received as regards the suppression of this illegal Traffic.

No. 50.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 31, 1884.

I APPROVE the note which you addressed to the Sublime Porte on the subject of the importation of slaves into the Hedjaz, of which a copy was inclosed in your despatch of the 23rd instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

* No. 60.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Bengazi.*

No. 51.

Mr. Lister to Consul Wood.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 29, 1884.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you copy of a despatch from Lord Dufferin, stating the nature of the instructions which, as his Excellency has been informed, have been sent to the authorities at Bengazi with a view to putting a stop to the Slave Trade in that vilayet.*

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

No. 52.

Mr. Lister to Consul Wood.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 11, 1884.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 23rd November last, relative to the Slave Trade at Bengazi, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith, for your information, copies of correspondence, as marked in the margin,† that has passed with Lord Dufferin, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, on this subject.

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

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Canea.*

No. 53.

Consul Sandwith to Earl Granville.—(Received April 23.)

My Lord,

Canea, Crete, April 12, 1884.

THE Ottoman mail-steamer plying between Tripoli and the capital, which called here on the 8th instant, had on board as passengers for Constantinople six young negroesses of ages varying from 12 to 16. I was informed that they were suspected of being slaves, and was on the point of bringing the matter to the notice of the Governor-General, when his Excellency forestalled my intention by sending an officer to inform me that he had himself sent for the children and questioned them. He found that they were all furnished with papers of manumission issued by the authorities of Bengazi, declaring them free and that they had been engaged as hired servants by different individuals, one of whom was the Cadi of Bengazi. His Excellency, not satisfied with this story, announced his intention of detaining them here for a fortnight, and, except with regard to one who seemed really anxious to continue her voyage, he carried out his intention. He accordingly had the remaining five lodged in the house of the Sheikh of the Bengazi Arabs who are domiciled in the outskirts of Canea. Finding themselves free, on the morrow they all five declared that they had been carried off from their families, one of them being a native of Soudan. They expressed themselves as well satisfied to take service in Mussulman families here, which often experience difficulty in finding domestic servants, and they have already found suitable situations. The worthy Sheikh who gave them hospitality in his harem asks no compensation, and is ready at all times to co-operate in the same good work.

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

* No. 33.

† Nos. 35 and 36.

TURKEY. (Consular)—Canea. Jeddah.

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No. 54.

Mr. Lister to Consul Sandwith.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 30, 1884.*
 WITH reference to your despatch of the 12th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to instruct you to express to Photiades Pasha the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for his efforts to stop the Slave Trade, as its suppression is a matter of deep interest to Her Majesty's Government.

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

No. 55.

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

My Lord, *Canea, Crete, November 21, 1884.*
 IN my despatch of the 16th November, 1883, I had the honour to inclose copy of a despatch which I had written to the Earl of Dufferin explaining a plan which I had proposed to Photiades Pasha for putting a stop to the Traffic in Slaves carried on between Tripoli and Constantinople.

The Governor-General entered so cordially into my views, and caused so strict a search to be made on board the Turkish passenger-steamers carrying slaves, a remarkable instance of which I gave in my despatch of the 12th April, that the Trade was effectually stopped. His Excellency now informs me that he has received orders from the Home Minister enjoining him to cease detaining suspected slaves here, which he declares is a breach of the Convention between Great Britain and Turkey on the subject of slavery, and to confine himself to advising the authorities of the port where the slaves are bound, in case it should be found that they were not furnished with papers of manumission. It would appear that those interested in this cruel Trade at Tripoli and Bengazi have induced the Porte to take this step, and it is to be feared that a fresh impulse will be given to the Trade when those engaged in it become aware that their human chattels are not liable to be stopped *in transitu*.

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

TURKEY. (Consular)—Jeddah.

No. 56.

Consul Jago to Earl Granville.—(Received June 4.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, May 12, 1884.*
 I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch addressed by me this day to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, reporting the capture of young Abyssinian slaves by a Turkish man-of-war.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) THOS. S. JAGO.

Inclosure in No. 56.

Consul Jago to the Earl of Dufferin.

(Extract.)

Jeddah, May 12, 1884.

BY a despatch dated the 17th March the Political Resident at Aden informed me that he had reported to the Government of Bombay that he had every reason to believe

that the Slave Trade was actively carried on at Shorain, near Hodeidah, and with the full knowledge of the authorities there.

I have now the honour to report to your Excellency that a few days ago the Turkish gun-boat "Sitt-el-Bahar," Captain Aziz Bey, belonging to the squadron of Commodore Mehmet Bey, stationed at Jeddah, which had been dispatched south shortly before on account of Bedouin disturbances on the coast, captured at Maily, a place a little to the north of Loheiya, a native sailing craft with about sixty young Abyssinian slaves on board, forty girls and twenty boys, bound from the opposite coast for sale at Jeddah. The place of capture being within the jurisdiction of the Vali of the Yemen, the slaves have, I believe, been handed over to that functionary for final disposal, and have, I believe, been sent to Hodeidah. I have congratulated the authorities here, and especially Commodore Mehmet Bey, on this capture, which I believe is the first made by Turkish cruisers in the Red Sea. The Commodore informed me that he had always instructions to capture slavers, and trusted it would not be the last seizure.

No. 57.

Mr. Lister to Consul Jago.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 9, 1884.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 12th ultimo, I am directed by Earl Granville to instruct you to endeavour to ascertain how the slaves captured by the Commander of the Turkish gun-boat "Sitt-el-Bahar" have been disposed of.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 58.

Acting Consul Razzack to Earl Granville.—(Received August 27.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, August 7, 1884.

AGREEABLY to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch dated the 9th June last, inquiries were at once instituted by Mr. Consul Jago to ascertain how the slaves captured by the Commander of the Turkish gun-boat "Sitt-el-Bahar" had been disposed of, and I have now the honour of transmitting the translation of a letter, furnishing details regarding the whole affair, which has been received from a trustworthy person in Hodeidah.

The information conveyed in the letter is to the effect that, after the capture of the slave-dhow by the "Sitt-el-Bahar, in the harbour of Maily, it was taken to Loheiya, where the slaves (fifty-two in number, of whom eighteen were males and the rest females) were landed and taken to the Governor's house, while the captain and the crew of the dhow, together with five slave-dealers, were cast into prison.

A month and a half elapsed before orders arrived from the Vali of Yemen to send the slaves and their five owners to Hodeidah.

On their arrival at the place the slave-dealers were imprisoned and the slaves distributed by Jameel Pasha, the Mutessarif.

Our informant adds that he afterwards learnt from two of the slave-dealers, on their liberation by the authorities, that the captain of the man-of-war had taken four of the best slaves for himself, and distributed four others privately, before making over the slaves to the authorities regularly.

These eight, therefore, together with the fifty-two above mentioned, bring up the whole number of the slaves captured to sixty.

The four slaves appropriated by the Captain of the gun-boat are said to be still with him in his ship, which is stationed at Camaran.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ABDUL RAZZACK.

Inclosure in No. 58.

Letter received from Hodeidah.

(Translation.)

YOU say that you have heard about the Turkish man-of-war "Sitt-el-Bahar" having captured a "sayeh" (dhow) containing sixty heads of slaves and making them over to the authorities at Loheiya, but that you don't know what happened to the slaves beyond this. I have understood all this, and you now desire a reply from me after making inquiries about it.

Now, be it known to you that the case happened just as you have heard. I received a letter on the 17th Jamad-el-Akhar, 1301 (13th April, 1884), dated the 15th of the said month (11th April, 1884), from Loheiya, by which I was informed of the arrival from the north of a foreign "zaemah" (sambook) belonging to the northern (Jeddah) people in the harbour of Maily, close to the port of Loheiya, containing fifty-two Abyssinian slaves from the country of the Danakils, as well as five Danakils who were the owners. As soon as the boat arrived in the said harbour of Maily with the slaves then the steamer "Sitt-el-Bahar" bore down upon her and captured the sambook, together with all who were in it, and arrived with them at Loheiya, where the slaves were at once landed and taken to the Governor's house. The slaves were fifty-two in number, out of which eighteen were males and the rest females. The boat was detained in the harbour, and the captain and his men, together with the five proprietors of the slaves, were imprisoned.

These people, together with the slaves, remained in Loheiya until orders arrived from the Vali of the vilayet to send the slaves and those who were with them to Hodeidah. They arrived in our part of the country probably about the end of the month of Rajab (about the 25th May), in the sambook of one of the merchants of Loheiya. The captain of this boat was promised for the passage 5 piastres per head, and there were fifty-seven persons, but up to date the bond which the Government gave promising to pay the passage as above is still in the hands of the agent in this place. They have not paid him a single para, because they have no money, although the whole amount is 285 piastres.

As soon as the slaves, together with the proprietors, arrived here, the five Danakils who were the owners were put in prison, while the slaves were dealt with according to custom as the authorities thought proper. Usually they distribute some amongst the people, and deal with the others as they wish by selling them or otherwise.

The owners of the slaves remained in the prison of Hodeidah up to about the end of Shaaban (25th June, 1884), when they were let out, and they went back to their country empty-handed and as beggars.

Orders were at the same time received from the vilayet to release the sambook from Loheiya, together with the "nacoda" (captain) and the crew. They went away to their country towards the end of Shaaban (25th June, 1884), which I came to know from a letter which I received from Loheiya concerning their departure.

When the five Danakils, who were the owners of the slaves, came out of prison and were preparing to set out for their country, I was told by one of them that the actual number of slaves in the said sambook was fifty-eight heads, out of which the Captain of the said steamer (man-of-war) took for himself four heads of the best and good-looking slaves, and placed them in the man-of-war, and he gave away two others. The whole number which the Captain took for himself and the said people were six heads of slaves, and the number which he landed openly in Loheiya and who arrived in Hodeidah as I have told you, were fifty-two heads, amounting, according to what the owner said, to fifty-eight heads of slaves. This was confirmed by another respectable Danakil of the party, and two days before date I heard from a man on whom I can rely that the slaves whom the Captain of the steamer (man-of-war) had taken for himself were still with him in the steamer at the Island of Camaran, the place of his appointment. From this last person I also learnt that two heads of slaves were with the Kaïmakam of Loheiya also, which would bring up the number to sixty heads of slaves, and agreeing with what you have heard. But, my dear friend, the actual number, as I was personally told by one of the owners of the slaves, is fifty-eight, who were distributed as above mentioned, and this was confirmed by the second Danakil.

It is, however, possible that the person who informed me of the above was not aware of the number of slaves belonging to the other four owners, and did not know the exact number possessed by each. There is no doubt by what has been proved that there were fifty-eight heads of slaves. This is all that I know, and have related to you in detail.

No. 59.

Consul Jago to Earl Granville.—(Received November 17.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, October 21, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that a person, having recently returned from the Haj, informs me that he visited, at Mecca, the places where slaves are privately sold, and that he found few or no black slaves for sale. Of Abyssinians (boys and girls) there were about 230, a diminution over last year. Comparatively few of this number were recent importations.

My informant tells me that there is little demand for slaves in Mecca, which he ascribes chiefly to the small gains now made by residents out of pilgrims on account of the little means of the bulk of the latter. The cessation of most of the land caravans may perhaps also have had a slight influence on the demand.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. S. JAGO.

No. 60.

Consul Jago to Earl Granville.—(Received December 16.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, November 18, 1884.

REFERRING to my despatch dated the 21st October, reporting on the Slave Trade at Mecca, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that my informant has now returned from Mecca, and reports that he had discovered that, within the preceding few days, sixteen native boats, containing between 600 and 700 young Abyssinian slaves, boys and girls, with a few Nubians and eunuchs among them, had landed on the sea-coast between Jeddah and Liet; that the bulk of the slaves had been taken to Mecca for sale; and that the boats had come from near Zeyla, on the south-westerly coast of the Red Sea. My informant visited the depôts, and found them full. Prices had fallen, and many were being bought for service in Nejd and other parts of the interior of the Arabian continent.

I at once addressed a letter on the subject to the Vali of the Hedjaz (copy inclosed), and informed Lieutenant Crowe, of Her Majesty's ship "Coquette," who was just leaving for Suakin, of the fact, for the information of Commodore Molyneux.

This large importation, and one effected, too, after the Haj, when little demand exists, would tend to show that large accumulations of young slaves had taken place on the south-west coast of the Red Sea, consequent apparently on difficulties experienced in sending them across in the usual small quantities, and that a favourable moment having arisen, the whole fleet ran across to the opposite coast.

What these difficulties were I do not know; but the long continuance of strong northerly winds throughout the entire autumn may possibly have had something to do with them.

I inclose a translation of a letter which I have received from the Vali on the subject in answer to mine, and which, I regret to say, is evasive.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. S. JAGO.

Inclosure 1 in No. 60.

Consul Jago to Osman Pasha.

Excellency,

Jeddah, November 8, 1884.

I HAVE been informed that, contrary to existing Treaties, a large number of native boats, carrying between 600 and 700 young slaves, have recently landed their cargoes on the sea-coast to the south of Jeddah, and that the bulk of the slaves has been taken to Mecca for sale.

A year since I was informed by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople that the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs had transmitted stringent orders to your Excellency and to the Vali of the Yemen, with a view to the entire suppression of the Slave Trade.

Knowing the zeal which your Excellency ever shows in carrying out the well-known

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Jeddah. Salonica.*

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humane intentions of the Turkish Government in regard to this illegal Traffic, I have the honour to request that your Excellency will be pleased to institute inquiries into the said illegal landing of slaves, with a view to the freedom of the slaves and the punishment of the slave-dealers.

(L.S.) (Signed) THOS. S. JAGO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 60.

Osman Pasha to Consul Jago.

(Translation.)

Mecca, November 17, 1884.

IN your letter of the 19th Moharem you stated that there had been imported by native boats about 700 slaves, and you requested me to do what was necessary. Therefore, in accordance, I have inquired into the orders received respecting the prohibition of the importation of slaves, and I have given strict orders to the Kaïmakams of the vilayet and of Liet, so that in future no slaves should be allowed to enter by any of the ports of the vilayet.

(Signed) OSMAN.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Salonica.*

No. 61.

Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(Received March 22.)

My Lord,

Salonica, March 10, 1884.

ON the 2nd instant a black female slave, named Suriya, took refuge in this Consulate-General, and begged me to assist her in procuring her liberation, as her master was about to sell her for 30*l.* to some Bey in the interior.

I sent her to the Governor-General, Ghalib Pasha, in charge of my first *cava-s*, Hussein Agha, with instructions to express my hope that the authorities would inquire into her case.

His Excellency promised to do so; and, subsequently, the Administrative Council of the vilayet decreed that Suriya was entitled to be emancipated, and furnished her with a certificate to that effect. I inclose a translated copy of this document.

As Suriya expressed a wish to proceed to Constantinople, where she is in hopes of obtaining employment, I shall procure a free passage for her by an English steamer.

I beg leave to avail myself of this opportunity to report to your Lordship that Ghalib Pasha in this, as in all similar cases which I have brought to his notice, has readily acted in conformity with the Anglo-Turkish Convention for the suppression of the African Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

P.S.—The master of the British steam-ship "Dartmore" which will proceed to-morrow to Constantinople, has kindly given a free passage to the within-named black female.

J. E. B.

March 11, 1884.

Inclosure in No. 61.

Certificate.

(Translation.)

THE black female slave named Suriya is at liberty to depart to wherever she pleases, in confirmation of which this certificate has been given into her hands, so that she may not meet with any hindrance.

(L.S.) IDAREH,
Medjliss of the Vilayet of Salonica.

Salonica, March 7, 1884.

No. 62.

Mr. Lister to Consul-General Blunt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 2, 1884.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 10th ultimo, on the case of the negress slave Suriya, and to forward you the inclosed copy of a despatch which his Lordship has addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, requesting his Excellency to express to the Porte the appreciation of Her Majesty's Government of the conduct of Ghalib Pasha.*

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

TURKEY. Admiralty Reports.

No. 63.

Commander Domville to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Condor," July 24, 1884.

IN my last letter of proceedings I informed you of my arrival at Jeddah.

While there I obtained the following information:—

(1.) All importation of slaves from the Soudan has been entirely stopped by the insurrectionary movement.

If any Soudanese slaves are in the market, they are such as are changing masters, not fresh arrivals.

(2.) The only slaves now brought in are Abyssinians, and are shipped principally from neighbourhood of Berbera, Zeyla, and Tajourra.

(3.) With regard to the capture of a slave-dhow by the Turkish ship "Sit-el-Bahr," the following is an outline of the circumstances of the case:—

The dhow arrived at Meidi from Danaghib with five proprietors, eighteen male and thirty-four female Abyssinian slaves, about three months ago. She was seized by the "Sit-el-Bahr" and taken to Zoheia.

The captain, crew, and proprietors were imprisoned, and information sent to the Vali, who ordered the slaves, crew, &c., to be taken to Hodeida, where they arrived about two months ago, and the crew, &c., again imprisoned, the slaves being distributed among various people apparently by the Shereef of Hodeida (Jemil Pasha), who sent a few to the Vali, kept seven for himself, sent others to Tais, &c. The Captain of the man-of-war is also said to have kept some, but this seems to be at least doubtful. The proprietors, crew, and dhow have since been liberated.

"Sphinx," at Suakin, July 28, 1884.

Submitted for information, observing that the details of the disposal of the slaves captured by the Turkish ship "Sit-el-Bahr" only reached Jeddah during the "Condor's" stay at that place, or immediately preceding it.

(Signed)

R. H. MORE MOLYNEUX,

Commodore.

Admiral the Right Hon. Lord John Hay, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-chief.

ZANZIBAR.

No. 64.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 23, 1884.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 5, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith Admiralty Decree condemning a dhow and two slaves, together with the cargo belonging to one of the slave-owners.

This vessel was seized by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," on the 26th ultimo, at the entrance of the Zanzibar Channel.

She was engaged in bringing away from Itsandaa, in Great Comoro, the surviving members of a number of Comoro families who had lost their property and been otherwise despoiled after Sayyid Ali's occupation of that district.

Some of these emigrants were followed by domestic slaves who had escaped capture by hiding in the adjacent hills, and who preferred coming away with their masters to incurring the constant privations and dangers incidental to the present state of affairs in Grand Comoro.

The case presented considerable difficulties, owing to the fact that certain half-caste Arabs, who were also passengers on board, had availed themselves of the occasion to bring a few Comoro slaves for sale.

These facts were only fully proved after examination of some hundreds of Swahili letters found on board and lengthy cross-examinations of both slaves and passengers; but it was not until towards the close of the proceedings, which lasted uninterruptedly for six days, that the owner's implication in these illegal acts and guilty knowledge became sufficiently clear to warrant the condemnation of his vessel.

Eventually, however, it was discovered that the owner's son, in charge of the vessel on the voyage, who had declared that all papers in his possession had been given up to the captors, had secretly handed two small cases of letters to one of the passengers, and these were found hidden among some clothes in his chest.

Among these were letters of a most compromising kind relating to the slaves found on board, which fully proved a guilty knowledge on his part. I therefore included the vessel in my Decree. Although I did not allow it to weigh with me in the decision of this case, I may mention that this is the second vessel of the present owner which I have had to condemn as engaged in the Comoro and Madagascar Slave Trade.

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

P.S.—The justice of the present Decree has been fully confirmed by the subsequent sale of many of the passengers who had been landed as free people.

J. K.

Inclosure in No. 64.

Case No. 17 of 1883.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Sahalah," sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, owned by Saeed-bin-Sobeit, and whereof Saleh is master, her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male and one female slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by H. W. Dowding, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," before Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 5th day of December, 1883.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant F. R. Pelly, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," and produced his sworn declaration setting forth the circumstances under

which the native vessel "Sahalah," having Zanzibar colours and papers, owned by Saeed-bin-Sobeit, whereof Saleh is master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with one male and one female slave, off Mafia Island, on the 26th day of November, 1883, as being engaged in the Slave Trade. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced, and examined the witnesses on both sides, as well as the documents filed in the case, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in conveying slaves, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the two slaves before mentioned, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, together with such part of the cargo as may belong to the owner and to Saeed-bin-Salim Bagraf, who is proved to have shipped one of the said slaves found on board, and do condemn the same accordingly; hereby releasing all other cargo on board the vessel belonging to other parties.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 5th day of December, 1883.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain H. W. Dowding, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," one male and one female slave condemned in the above Case on the 5th December, 1883.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officer and petty officers of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," 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 "Sahalah," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," on the 26th day of November, 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	68
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	18·5
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	35·5

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	84·2
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.—	
Poop:—Length, 21 ft.; breadth, 15 ft.; height, 5 ft.	15·7
Total No. of tons	99·9

Signed this 28th day of November, 1883.

(Signed) FRANCIS R. PELLY, *Senior Lieutenant.*
J. HARVEY, *Leading Seaman.*
JAS. CAWTE, *ditto.*

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

(Signed) HERBERT W. DOWDING, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Osprey."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the undersigned Herbert Ward Dowding, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," do hereby certify that, on the 7th day of December, 1883, I directed a survey to be held

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on the dhow or native vessel called the "Sahalah," detained by me on the 26th day of November, 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 found to be perfectly seaworthy, and was ordered to be destroyed by the Court; and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders by means of two gun-cotton cartridges, her keel being shattered and her sides blown open by their explosion.

Given under my hand this 14th day of December, 1883.

Approved by me, this 14th day of December, 1883.

(Signed) HERBERT W. DOWDING.

Proceeds of Sale.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Net proceeds of auction sale of parts of vessel and fittings.. ..	400	0	0
Paid interpreter	30	0	0
Court fees credited in Consular accounts	275	6	3
Balance, 7l. 16s. 1d., remitted by bill at rupees 12 : 2 per £ sterling	94	9	9
	400	0	0

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

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

December 12, 1883.

No. 65.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 24, 1884.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 13, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report that Captain Foot, R.N., Her Majesty's Consul for Nyassa, arrived here on the 2nd instant on his way to Quilimane. Captain Foot remained with me during his stay in Zanzibar, and I obtained for him letters of recommendation from the Sultan to the Chiefs of the Nyassa district, with whom His Highness is in friendly relations, including Mataka, Makanjila, Mponda, and the Chiefs of Lusiwa and Kota-Kota, also general letters to all His Highness' subjects travelling in these districts, and to his officials, the latter to be used in the event of Captain Foot having occasion to communicate with me overland.

No. 66.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 24, 1884.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 19, 1883.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival, on the 2nd instant, of Commander Gissing and Mr. Haggard.

I have obtained the Sultan's written recognition of these officers as Vice-Consuls within his dominions, and given this, together with the Queen's Commission, into their hands. I have also presented them personally to His Highness, and received his assurance of co-operation when they shall be placed in charge of districts on the coast.

In the meantime, Commander Gissing and Mr. Haggard remain attached here to the Agency, that they may familiarize themselves with the working of the Treaties, and the rules for their observance, both in Slave Trade and commercial matters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 67.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 1, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed Quarterly Return of the disposal of freed slaves taken by our ships of war and condemned as forfeited in this Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 67.

 RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ended December 31, 1883.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	Disposed of: In Town.
December 5, 1883	Case No. 17	2
December 31, 1883	Case No. 18	3
Total .. ..	.. ..	5

Zanzibar, January 1, 1884.

 (Signed) JOHN KIRK,
 Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

No. 68.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 1, 1884.

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, 1883.

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

ZANZIBAR.

Inclosure in No. 68.

RETURN of Prizes in respect of which Proceedings have been taken before Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction, during the Half-Year ending the 31st December, 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.	Remarks.	
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
9	" Alf Salla "	H.M.S. " Harrier "	Captain Wilcox	..	June 8, 1883	July 4, 1883	Restitution	8 8 6	..	..	Vide No. 108 of 1883.
10	" Mustahall "	H.M.S. " London "	Captain Luxmoore	1	July 2, "	July 3, "	Condemnation	8 0 6	12 8 2	12 8 2		
11	" Mail "	H.M.S. " Undine "	Lieutenant Cutfield	103	May 6, "	July 20, "	Ditto	9 18 0	..	..
12	Unknown	H.M.S. " London "	Captain Luxmoore	3	July 29, "	Aug. 2, "	Ditto	9 14 6	22 13 8	22 13 8		
13	" Bwengo "	Ditto	Ditto	1	July 1, "	Aug. 4, "	Ditto	8 11 6	7 3 7	7 3 7	Ditto.	
14	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	2	Aug. 3, "	Aug. 4, "	Ditto	8 8 6	9 6 9	9 6 9	Ditto.	
15	" Kanguree "	Ditto	Ditto	1	Aug. 7, "	Aug. 9, "	Slave condemned; dhow re-leased	8 18 6	..	..	Ditto.
16	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	1	Aug. 9, "	Aug. 11, "	Condemned	11 13 0	12 6 1	12 6 1	Ditto.	
17	" Sabalah "	H.M.S. " Osprey "	Commander Dowding.	2	Nov. 26, "	Dec. 5, "	Ditto	22 19 0	33 6 8	7 16 1	See No. 128 of 1883.	
18	" Salamath "	H.M.S. " London "	Captain Luxmoore	2 + 1*	Dec. 20, "	Dec. 31, "	Ditto	41 14 0	74 14 5	To be remitted.		

* Condemned by Court.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, January 1, 1884.

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No. 69.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 8, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival, on the 31st December, 1883, of Lieutenant C. S. Smith.

I have obtained the Sultan's written recognition of this officer as Vice-Consul within his dominions, and given this, together with the Queen's Commission, into his hands.

For the present Lieutenant Smith will remain attached to the Agency, and familiarize himself with the working of the Treaties and the rules for observance in Slave Trade and commercial matters on the coast.

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

No. 70.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 14.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, January 16, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report that Captain Gissing, who went by last mail-steamer to Mombasa to make arrangements for his stay, returned by the downward vessel and resumed work here.

He has now again sailed in one of the launches of Her Majesty's ship "London" for his post, fully prepared to carry out the work with which he is intrusted.

Before he left I had a general meeting of native merchants, and explained fully the position that Captain Gissing would occupy, and I think I can depend upon their loyal support.

I propose visiting Mombasa again myself next month, and proceeding to Lamo to introduce Mr. Haggard.

Lieutenant Smith will remain still at Zanzibar, as the rainy season is now fast approaching in the southern district, where I intend stationing him.

No. 71.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 20.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 18, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a translation of the Circular letter addressed by the Sultan of Zanzibar, at my request, instructing his Governors on the coast to give the Vice-Consuls every assistance and support in the execution of their duty, and permitting us to make the same use of his prisons on the coast as we here are allowed to do.

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

Inclosure in No. 71.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to the Governors on the Coast.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

20 Rubea-el-Awal, 1301 (January 17, 1884).

OUR friend Captain Gissing has been appointed as Vice-Consul by Her Majesty the Queen under Sir John Kirk, and he will be stationed to watch over the interest of British subjects within your district, and to judge them. He will hoist the British flag wherever he may for the time reside.

You are therefore required to show him all honour and respect, that he may ever have occasion to acknowledge your assistance; also, should he find it necessary to imprison a British subject, you will cause that subject to be imprisoned in the common goal.

Written by his slave Abdulazêez by his order.

This is from me

Written by Barghash-bin-Saeed with his hand.

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No. 72.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 20.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, January 21, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decree of Condemnation in the case of a large and valuable Zanzibar bugala seized by Her Majesty's ship "London" when entering this harbour from Comoro.

The act of Slave Trade on which this vessel was condemned, consisted in the illegal conveyance by the captain and owner of three slaves. The previous history of the captain, and the manner in which he had employed his vessel of late showed how well acquainted he was with the technicalities of the so-called free labour traffic, and knew how far he could go, and where he ought to draw the line. His conduct with regard to the three slaves for whose presence he was arrested, confirmed this, and showed he was fully aware of the danger, but hoped to be able to pass these few slaves off as free by means of false statements. He was in fact over-confident and a little reckless through having carried with impunity what are in fact slave cargoes. He had been well behind the scenes, and had made large profits in freight out of the Comoro Slave Trade, and on coming to Zanzibar he took with him three persons who undoubtedly were to have been sold here.

Inclosure 1 in No. 72.

Case No. 18 of 1883.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Salamati," sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Msellim-bin-Ali is both owner and master, her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male and one female 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 Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 31st day of December, 1883.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant R. F. Turner, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Salamati," under Zanzibar papers and colours, owned by Msellim-bin-Ali, a Suri Arab, of the description and admeasurement set forth in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him, together with her cargo, and also one male and one female slave, off the island of Zanzibar, on the 20th day of December, 1883. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced and examined the witnesses and the documents and papers found in their possession, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, and was conveying the two slaves proceeded against by the captors, and also a female slave named Sihuji, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with such part of the cargo as may be found to have belonged to the owner, and to Abdullah-bin-Ali, a Suri Arab, proved to have been the owner of Sihuji, one of the female slaves on board, and also the one male and two female slaves above mentioned, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 31st day of December, 1883.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain P. Luxmoore, R.N., C.B., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male and one female slave, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 18 of 1883, Zanzibar Admiralty Court file.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

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

ZANZIBAR.

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Walter S. Goodridge, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," do hereby certify that on the 5th day of January, 1884, the dhow or native vessel called the "Salamati," detained by me on the 20th day of December, 1883, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, was cut in pieces on the beach at Zanzibar, in accordance with the Decree of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1884.

(Signed) S. GOODRIDGE, *Senior Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 12th day of January, 1884.

(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 II of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel called "Salamati," detained by Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 20th day of December, 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.	78
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	21
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	38
4. Depth of hold	11

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	115·4
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.—	
Poop: Length, 24 ft.; breadth, 17 ft. 9 in.; height, 4 ft.	17·2
Total number of tons	132·6

Signed this 26th day of December, 1883.

(Signed) EDWARD F. INGLEFIELD, *Lieutenant.*
R. F. NEWCOMBE, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me, this 27th day of December, 1883.

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

Proceeds of Sale.

Net proceeds of auction sale of parts of vessel, fittings, and cargo, 908 rupees.

	R.	a.	p.
Paid to Interpreter	42	0	0
Court fees credited in Consular accounts	506	11	9
Balance to be remitted to Her Majesty's Treasury	359	4	3
	908	0	0

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 73.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 20.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, January 21, 1884.

THE country about Mombasa and Malindi has been much disturbed by raids undertaken by the people of these districts, supported by the Sultan's Governors, for the

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purpose of recapturing runaway slaves, and this is said to have led to the murder of two Church Mission natives near the station in the Giriama district. On these expeditions no runaway slaves have as yet been taken, but their houses and food having been destroyed, the country is filled with armed bands of men forced to subsist on plunder. I hear, however, that on one of these expeditions thirty free Gallas have been seized and carried off into slavery by the Arabs, and I have called the Sultan's attention to this.

The steps now being taken by the coast natives to recover their runaway slaves, and the bitterness shown by the coast people against all who are supposed directly or indirectly to assist their escape, is a sure proof of the extreme difficulty felt in obtaining fresh slaves to work these northern districts; it shows that the steps taken by ourselves and the Sultan further south are having effect. I have called His Highness' attention most seriously to the present unsettled state of that rich country, and to the folly of countenancing or allowing these raids from the coast.

No. 74.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 29, 1884.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to request that you will express to the Sultan of Zanzibar the satisfaction with which his Lordship has read the letter which His Highness has addressed to the Governor of Mombasa, on behalf of Vice-Consul Gissing, of which a copy was inclosed in your despatch of the 18th ultimo.

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

No. 75.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 26, 1884.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Sultan of Johanna expressing his good intentions in regard to the observance of the Treaty recently entered into by him with Her Majesty's Government. I am to instruct you to address a letter to the Sultan in reply, stating that Her Majesty's Government are glad to learn that he is endeavouring to carry out the Treaty, and advising him to communicate fully with you on the subject.

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

Inclosure in No. 75.

The King of Johanna to Earl Granville.

My Lord,

Johanna, , 1884.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 23rd April, which was delivered to me by Mr. Consul Holmwood, together with ratification of the Treaty negotiated with me last year.

2. I am very proud to see and have Her Majesty's signature kept in my Palace.

3. I will do all in my power to keep well this Treaty, and will use my best endeavours to do in every way which may be pleasant to the British Government.

4. As for the present, I beg to state that being short of rifles and ammunition, I can't yet force the subjects here into the provisions of this Treaty till I get some.

5. It is also very necessary to get two small steamers of about 100 to enable me to visit all the ports here for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and cruize round the island. By obtaining such things I will sure to put down the Slave Trade and slavery in these dominions, and even for the neighbouring islands if the British Government assist me, which I think would it better than others. I perfectly know that the Governor would spare as much thing as he wish to whom he like, but at least I beg to be if possible informed what would be the cost of those.

I have to state that they are some foreign subjects residing in Johanna who don't care to do what they like even against the law here, who inveigles my subjects into rebellions as the consequence of my signing the Treaty.

I hereby return my sincere thanks for your kind, esteemed letter, which your Lordship did me the honour in addressing to me on the 25th August in reply to that of the 25th June.

Hoping to be able to put down a traffic which Her Majesty's Government have determined to put an end, and trusting that the friendship between this will continue, I am, &c.

(Signed) S. ABDULLAH.

No. 76.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received April 14.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 13, 1884.

AVAILING myself of the experience of Lieutenant Smith, now attached as Vice-Consul to this Agency, I directed him, before taking up his post at Kilwa, to proceed to Pemba and to report upon the present condition of that island, with especial regard to the labour question, the prospects of the planters, and the feeling of the population generally.

The experience gained by Lieutenant Smith as a successful boat cruizer in the Pemba Channel while attached to Her Majesty's ship "London," his knowledge of the language, and personal acquaintance with many of the chief people in Pemba, gave him an advantage that no one else would have had in this particular work.

I have received from Lieutenant Smith a most interesting Report, which I herewith inclose, for your Lordship's information; and I would add that I thoroughly concur in the opinions expressed at the end of this Report. It is very satisfactory to find, on such competent authority, that the Sultan has been able to overawe the slave-traders, and that for the present, notwithstanding the withdrawal of Her Majesty's ships and the cruizing boats, the Slave Trade is in abeyance through the action taken by His Highness in this respect.

The planters of Pemba are, however, terribly taxed, and it is clear that the rule against the purchase of land by British subjects, which is so injurious to them, is also against Treaty; but so long as foreigners holding land in this country are exempt from every sort of taxation such as the Sultan can enforce upon his own people, we must expect to find obstacles being put in the way of the transfer of land to Europeans.

I believe the non-recognition of slavery as a status known to law to be essential to prosperity in Pemba. The next thing is to throw open and encourage the sale of land, but to be effectual the new owners should be made subject to a reasonable system of taxation.

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

Inclosure in No. 76.

Report by Lieutenant Smith.

THE Arab land-owners of Pemba are at present passing through a period of great difficulty. Almost without exception they are deeply in debt.

They are by the cutting short of their labour supply deprived of the means of producing their staple source of wealth.

The market price of this is fallen, and it is loaded with a heavy duty.

They are forbidden to sell land to foreign subjects, who are the only persons likely to be able to give fair prices; if, therefore, a land-owner becomes insolvent, he is forced to sell in the limited and moneyless market offered by the Sultan's own subjects, at a price generally far below the value. Again, the mortgaging of land to foreign subjects being forbidden, it is rendered impossible for all but a very few to borrow money, and for these except at a high rate of interest.

An explanation of the above-described state of affairs is not difficult to render.

Cloves, which are the most important product of Pemba, commanded in the years 1875-79 higher prices than had yet been known.

Believing that such would continue, the Arabs not only spent extravagantly the money they had in hand, but imprudently anticipated their expected income for years to come, and borrowed recklessly from our Indian subjects, who are here the only lenders of money.

About the year 1876 the Sultan placed on cloves a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per frasilah, which was about 40 per cent. on their value.

The price of cloves has now fallen so low (from 9 dollars to about 3 dol. 30 c.), that the duty which in 1883 was reduced to $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollar per frasilah has increased from being a tax of 40 per cent. on the value to a tax of 65 per cent., which, with the 5 per cent. levied by the Custom-house, makes about 75 per cent. on the original value, which, too, it must be remembered, comes entirely out of the growers' pockets, for the price of cloves is ruled by other markets. Not only is this tax extremely heavy, but it is grossly unfair. It is not levied on Zanzibar cloves, and therefore acts as a handicap for the Pemba growers.

The flush of prosperity is now gone, and leaves nothing but heavy debts, where before its coming were but small ones.

A subject of one of the nations having Treaties with Zanzibar holding land in Pemba is exempt from this duty, and pays only the *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. To save this, the Sultan has forbidden his subjects to sell land to foreigners, or even to mortgage it to them. By this act he has excluded from the purchase of his own subjects' property the only persons likely to be able to give fair prices, and renders it impossible for all but the richest to borrow money, for money has to be borrowed without security. To this present state of embarrassment is joined the certainty of the further falling off of their yearly receipts from their plantations, which follows their inability to procure the amount of labour necessary for their agricultural operations. Till within the last two years their labour has been entirely supplied by the Slave Trade. This with probably the exception of a small smuggling trade, has been entirely stopped by the increased vigilance of the Sultan's officers, and by the scarcity of money amongst would-be purchasers.

The Island of Pemba is now an example of the enormous waste through death and flight that goes on in a slave population. For eighteen months or a year no fresh imports of slaves have arrived, and already the land appears deserted, already the undergrowth is springing up between the clove trees, and the jungle is recovering what was lately tilled.

Considering the conditions of society in this place, and the heretofore small demand for hired labour, there is no matter for surprise that the supply of this should be entirely unequal to the suddenly increased demand.

In the matter of labour the Arabs are beginning to feel themselves very much straitened; indeed this question seems much more prominent in their minds than that of the duty on cloves.

Leave to carry slaves would, they think, make all once more go well.

More than one Arab has declared to me his preference for cloves at $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar with free leave to ship slaves, to cloves at 10 dollars with the present prohibition. They believe the action of the Sultan in this matter, in which, however, the influence of England is clearly recognized, to be the beginning and end of all their troubles. But I doubt if even the most sanguine look forward to a reversal of this, nor, however desirable such would be, do they consider it as possible. The duty on cloves assists to irritate the Arabs, but there is no fear of any armed disturbance or rising. Pemba was taught its weakness too well by the events consequent on the murder of Captain Brownrigg, and there is now far too widespread a feeling of fear for the Sultan and of respect for his power.

But this strong feeling that a supply of slaves is the only remedy for the present desperate condition of affairs will during the next six or seven months be gradually intensified by the sight of the ripening clove and rice crops, and by the thought of the absence of the labour necessary to get them in, and to a yet greater degree if, as is anticipated, this year's clove crop in Zanzibar proves small, whilst the Pemba plantations continue to promise a good yield, thereby giving their owners hopes of an improvement in their revenues. But whether or no the Pemba yield promises to be above the average, I cannot doubt that great efforts will shortly be made to get slaves into Pemba.

Although possibly a few cargoes may be run in dhows, it is under the circumstances much more likely, and more in accordance with the terror felt by the Arabs for the Sultan and for his officers, that the slaves should be smuggled across in canoes and small dhows by ones and twos, a system which it is almost impossible to repress or detect, and which has already given endless trouble to all concerned in the suppression of the Slave Trade by sea. Through all this Pemba is perfectly quiet; it would be safe to walk from end to end without even a walking-stick.

Position of our Indian Subjects.

During the years when cloves commanded high prices, our Indian subjects, probably, like their neighbours, believing that such would continue, were in the habit of freely lending money to the Arabs on mortgages of their land, which, according to Mahomedan custom, were renewed each year.

But when the Sultan forbade his subjects to sell or to mortgage land to foreigners, the Indians found themselves, at the next time for the renewal of the mortgages already in existence, compelled either to foreclose, or to continue the loan on purely personal security. This latter course was chosen by many, and doubtless this change in, or rather absence of, security was taken into consideration in arranging the amount of interest to be paid. Through this the Indians have met with serious losses, there being nothing now to prevent a man from fraudulently settling his plantation on a child or on his wife, and then allowing what remains of his goods to be seized and sold for the payment of his debts.

For the last year or eighteen months they have in consequence advanced no money except to those whose solvency and good faith is undoubted, and then at a very high rate of interest; 15 per cent. would be considered moderate, and 20 to 25 per cent. not unusual. The policy the Indians are now following seems to consist in quietly watching the course of events, in collecting what of their claims they are able, and in lending no more money.

They strongly wish for Consular assistance in the recovery of the sums of money due to them, which must in all be a large amount. They hope, however, in the course of a few years to have recovered most of what is due to them. The smaller traders, amongst whom the habit of giving credit does not seem to prevail to any great extent, have no more to suffer than their share in the general depression, which, however, judging from the deserted look of the country, may easily be believed to press heavily.

Agricultural Prospects.

The clove crop is too dependent during its growth on getting the right amount of rain, and during its picking and drying upon the sun, for it to be possible for the most experienced to prophesy with certainty as to its abundance.

But the amount produced by a plantation depends more than all upon having a sufficiency of labour ready to begin picking the instant the buds are sufficiently developed, and to finish with as little delay as possible.

Although at present the clove trees promise a large yield, yet, owing to the extreme scarcity of labour, it is very doubtful, even if the weather be all that can be desired, whether Pemba will this year furnish a large supply of cloves, and it seems certain that as the jungle grows up between the trees, and their yield becomes affected, the amount produced by the island will yearly decrease.

Many Arabs are endeavouring to supplement their reduced incomes derived from cloves by planting rice ("mpunga"), and are breaking up new land for this purpose, some even going so far as to cut down clove trees to make room for the new crop.

The rice produced in Pemba is, I am told, in quantity insufficient even for the wants of the island, but in quality it is good, and is generally sold by the growers, who themselves consume an inferior kind.

The price of a plantation slave in Pemba is quoted at 50 to 80 dollars, but there seems to be neither demand nor supply.

The wages of a day labourer in Pemba are from 20 to 30 pice per diem. When employed picking cloves they are often paid in kind, and are given one-third of the amount they pick and afterwards separate from the stalks, and when picking fallen cloves from off the ground they get one-half of what they collect.

The soil in Pemba is in places clayey and in other parts sandy, yet almost all of it is fit for cultivation. But not more than three-quarters appears to have been tilled at any recent time, so it seems probable that even in the height of the Slave Trade the island was never fully populated. And now it is rapidly becoming unpeopled and falling into bankruptcy.

The only measures which promise permanent good are:—

1. Leave for Arabs to sell or to mortgage their land to foreigners.
2. The abolition of the state of slavery in Pemba.

It might be said that we have a right to demand both of these, for the prohibition of selling land to foreigners is an evasion of the Treaty of 1839 which allows British subjects to acquire and to hold land in the dominions of Zanzibar, and again that all the

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slaves now in Pemba, with the exception perhaps of a very few, were imported after 1873, and consequently in contravention to the Treaty of that year.

But whether or no it would be politic to urge this, there is nothing else that will help Pemba.

The effect of the first measure alone would be an immediate rise in the price of land, and the money thus set free would be spent in an attempt to revive the Slave Trade. The effect of the second measure alone, although the actual number of slaves freed would be but small, would for some time plunge the Arabs into worse difficulties, for free labour would hardly be attracted except by capital. But if both these measures were adopted, each would tend to correct the evils to be feared from the other, and would soon be found to be beneficial to all concerned. The price of land would be something approaching its real value, holders of capital, by once more having security, would gain confidence, and the fear of being made a slave being removed, immigration would soon begin and the land become populated.

(Signed) CHARLES STEUART SMITH.

No. 77.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, April 21, 1884.

EARL GRANVILLE has received and read with interest your despatch of the 13th ultimo, inclosing a Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Smith on the present condition of the Island of Pemba. It is evident that the fear of slavery entertained by the negroes will prevent any free influx of labour into the island so long as the state of slavery exists; and I am to instruct you to lose no fitting opportunity of bringing before the Sultan the advantages which might accrue to the island were he to decree the abolition of slavery in it.

No. 78.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received May 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 1, 1884.

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. 78.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ended March 31, 1884.

[Nil.]

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, April 1, 1884.

No. 79.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received May 13.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 7, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of Bishop Smythies, successor to the late Bishop Steere, and third Bishop of Central Africa.

The almost total cessation of the capture of raw slaves, even before the withdrawal of Her Majesty's ship "London," has stopped the supply of children likely to be amenable to Christian missionary teaching, and the new system of Slave Trade suppression renders any further captures unlikely, unless at rare intervals. Under these

circumstances, it is not unlikely that the attention of the new Bishop may be more directed to the tribes of the mainland, for which work the late Bishop Steere has paved the way, not only by founding stations, but by reducing the various languages to rule, and by thus making it easy for a new comer to acquire the spoken language of his district in addition to the Swahili, which is the common means of communication wherever trade and civilization have reached.

Bishop Smythies is now engaged on a visit of inspection of the Usambala stations, which are inland from Pangani.

The last mail brought a Roman Catholic Bishop, the Mgr. de Courmont, Bishop of Bodena and Vicar-Apostolic of Zanzibar. He will be resident here, and preside over the Roman Catholic Missions here, at Bagamoyo, and inland, but not over those in Unyamwezi, on the Nyanza and Tanganyika Lakes, nor over those on the Upper Congo, which will be governed by Mgr. Levignac, Bishop-elect, who is now in Zanzibar, and proceeds by the next homeward mail to Rome for consecration.

Mgr. Levignac has been for six years in Uganda, and belongs to the system of African Missions organized by Cardinal Lavigerie.

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

No. 80.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 5, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. T. V. Lister's despatch of the 26th March, by which I am directed to address a letter to the Sultan of Johanna, in reply to that to your Lordship, copy of which accompanied Mr. Lister's despatch, and to state that Her Majesty's Government are glad to learn that he is endeavouring to carry out the Treaty.

I shall not fail to obey your Lordship's instructions in this respect, and write as directed by the first opportunity that presents itself, and I shall advise the King to communicate fully with me on the subject.

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

No. 81.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 6, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrest and conviction in the British Consular Court here of an Indian engaged in the Slave Trade in the interior.

For the detection of this case we are indebted to Captain Gissing, the Vice-Consul at Mombasa, and the manner in which he followed up and secured evidence shows the advantages of having Consular officers on the coast, and the influence they have already obtained. The accused is a Bohora Mahommedan, a native of Kutch, and therefore under our protection. He had been engaged for some time in the trade with Chagga, inland from Mombasa, at the foot of Kilimanjaro.

On his last journey he purchased slaves, evidently for sale on getting near the coast. The difficulty hitherto has been that before information of any such practices can reach head-quarters and be acted on, every particle of proof has been lost. Captain Gissing, however, on hearing that the man had bought slaves, took steps for his arrest, and was fortunate in securing one of the slaves.

As we have no means here of punishing such offences, the prisoner has been condemned in a fine of 500 dollars (which there is little chance of recovering), and he will also be deported from the dominions of Zanzibar, which to him is the most severe punishment he can receive, as it cuts him off from his trade and the mode of life he has hitherto followed.

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

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No. 82.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 9, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a despatch from Vice-Consul Smith, reporting his arrival at Kilwa, where he has commenced duty, and where so far as he has been able to ascertain there is no evidence of an active Slave Trade being carried on, or of slaves being held by our subjects.

Lieutenant Smith will shortly begin to visit the district, when he will be able to gain more accurate information on many points of interest.

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

Inclosure in No. 82.

Vice-Consul Smith to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Kilwa Kivinji, May 5, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival at this place on the 25th April, and that I have now made tolerably satisfactory arrangements for the lease of the only house likely to be suitable for my Vice-Consulate. I hope to move into it either to-day or to-morrow.

You will remember that two months ago I anticipated scarcity on this part of the coast, owing to the extreme lateness of the rains, which gave rise to fears that they might be altogether withheld.

I am happy to be able to inform you that during the last month, and especially during the first week of my stay here, rain fell in abundance, and the crops seem now to be doing very well; even the rice, which was especially despaired of, is in some parts reviving.

It is the general opinion that price of food will this year be somewhat high, but I believe there is now no further reason to expect famine.

The arrival of the india-rubber, the best of which comes from Donde, a district to the northward and westward of this, has been much delayed by the lateness of the rains, but it is now each day expected.

It is believed in the town that besides the want of food on the Nyassa road, the Wagwangwara are stopping all caravans from coming down. I give this for what it is worth.

The dulness of trade is a matter of universal complaint, and I fear that in this town alone there will be at least three bankruptcies amongst our subjects.

On the Slave Trade I feel that I cannot yet speak with authority. What there is in this place is conducted with the greatest secrecy. What I have heard confirms what is already known, namely, that the caravans get rid of their slaves at places a short distance from the town, where buyers come to fetch them.

I can hear nothing of raw slaves being brought into the town for sale, nor have I heard anything worthy of belief, or even of judicial investigation, as to the holding of slaves by our subjects.

On the day after my arrival I began to hold a Court, and I find a fair amount of work to be done, though not so much as I had been led to expect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. S. SMITH.

No. 83.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 12, 1884.

I HAVE just received from Vice-Consul Smith, from Kilwa, a Report modifying in some measure what he said in his last regarding the price of food in the district. He now states that immediately on the departure of the mail-steamer prices rose, and rice advanced to double its usual value, thus causing real want.

Lieutenant Smith suggests that the Sultan might allow one of his vessels being chartered to carry grain which, he says, the Indian traders are ready to order.

The sudden rise, however, seems to me to be the result of a combination among the Indian traders themselves, in order to take advantage of the slight scarcity that undoubtedly exists, and so raise the value of their stock. The new crop will begin to come in to the south of Kilwa after a month, but before then the speculators will have gained their objects.

This year has been one of deficient rainfall, not only in the Island of Zanzibar, but all along the coast, on the mainland this is accidental, for last year was there very wet. Here in Zanzibar the rainfall is, however, constantly diminishing, for thirty years ago it was over 150 inches, it fell after ten years to about 80 inches, and since then it has gone on steadily getting less, so that now the annual fall for some years has not been much more than 40 inches. This year I fear it will be still less, in fact, not more than the usual rainfall of England, a quantity quite insufficient for agriculture in the Tropics.

There can be little doubt the cause of this steady diminution of the rainfall in this island is due to the clearance that took place of forest for cloves, followed by the destruction of wood caused by the cyclone, and since then kept up by extended cultivation and the demand there is for fire-wood.

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

No. 84.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 8.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 9, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report the return from Kilwa of Mr. Cracknall, who was sent by me to advise Vice-Consul Smith as to procedure in certain legal cases that had come before him, and in which he felt doubt.

As I could not go myself to Kilwa at that time, it being desirable for me to be present here on the occasion of Her Majesty's Birthday, and as there were many legal cases to be decided at Kilwa, I considered it best to depute Mr. Cracknall, who could on the spot indicate what was the proper course, and thus save references here.

As Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" was cruising in that part, Mr. Cracknall and Lieutenant Smith had an opportunity of visiting Lindi and other places of importance on the coast.

At Kilwa and Lindi there is still scarcity of food, although actual hunger has been relieved by the stores of rice and millet which the traders have been able to import from Zanzibar in the Sultan's steam-ship "Akola," which has been most generously placed at disposal freight free for this purpose.

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

No. 85.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 21.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 14, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to forward a Decree of Restitution of a dhow and Condemnation of one slave, a sailor on board, who elected to take his freedom, under the provisions of the Supplementary Treaty of 1875.

Such a case, however, has no bearing on the Slave Trade, and fortunately it was so clear that I could dismiss it at a first hearing, and thus avoid claims for demurrage.

The slave who thus gains his freedom is himself, by his own confession, a slave-dealer—a traffic which, as a freed man, he will no doubt follow for his own benefit.

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

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Inclosure in No. 85.

Case No. 1 of 1884.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Avinde," whereof Mamla Murji is owner, and Bana Ali master, her, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male slave seized as liable to forfeiture by H. W. Dowding, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey." Before Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 16th day of May, 1884.

PERSONALLY appeared Lieutenant F. A. Valentine, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," and produced his sworn declaration, hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said dhow "Avinde," of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him, near Zanzibar, on the 13th day of May, 1884. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, do adjudge the one male slave to have been lawfully seized, as having been a slave working as a sailor on board, who now says he wishes to be freed, under the provisions of the Treaty with Zanzibar of 1875, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And whereas there is no proof the owner or master were engaged in the Slave Trade, I order the said vessel and cargo to be released intact, for the purpose of being restored to her owner.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 16th day of May, 1884.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," 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 "Avinde," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" on the 13th day of May, 1884, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Ft.	in.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern post	55	0
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	15	6
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	26	0
4. Greatest depth	9	6
<i>Tonnage.</i>		
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	40	63
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	Nil.	
Total No. of tons	40	63

Signed this 15th day of May, 1884.

(Signed)

F. A. VALENTINE, *Lieutenant.*
DANIEL SWEENEY, *Gunner.*
T. J. READY, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me this 15th day of May, 1884.

(Signed)

HERBERT W. DOWDING, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Osprey."

ZANZIBAR.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain H. W. Dowding, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," one male slave, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 1 of 1884, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 86.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 20.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 16, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree and papers in Slave Case No. 2 of this year, in which a vessel and six men were condemned.

This case was first brought before the Court on account of the six natives, but there was so very little to justify proceedings that the captors dropped the prosecution and restored to the master his papers. The excessive eagerness of a passenger to get possession of a certain letter excited suspicion, and this on being looked at was found to be an authority to the dhow-owner, who had sailed as a passenger this voyage, to take with him and give over for sale at Bagamoyo a slave called Murzook. The owner of the vessel had landed with this slave and gone to Bagamoyo, while the agent to whom the letter was addressed was here. The friend of the owner evidently knew the compromising nature of the letter, and betrayed this in his eagerness to get possession of it. The Sultan had the dhow-owner and the slave arrested and brought here. The slave up to this knew nothing of what was to be done with him through the agency of one he thought his friend.

The case was peculiar, but as the guilt of the owner was evident, and as he had himself brought the slave in his vessel, I condemned the vessel and offered freedom to any who came to accept it. It is very doubtful, however, if any of them would have been sold, and indeed some doubt existed whether they were slaves.

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

Inclosure in No. 86.

Case No. 2 of 1884.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named "Madi," under Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Bakari was owner, and Masoudi master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against six male slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by H. W. Dowding, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey." Before Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 22nd day of May, 1884.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant F. A. Valentine, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel named the "Madi," whereof Bakari was owner, and of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him in the Zanzibar Channel on the 14th day of May, 1884. 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, and furniture, together with the six male slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 22nd day of May, 1884.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

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Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," 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 "Madi," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" on the 14th day of May, 1884, 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.	49	4
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	16	6
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	27	0
<i>Tonnage.</i>		
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	39	65
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil	
Total No. of tons	39	65

Signed this 16th day of May, 1884.

(Signed)

F. A. VALENTINE, *Lieutenant.*

DANIEL SWEENEY, *Gunner.*

THOMAS JAS. READY, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me this 16th day of May, 1884.

(Signed)

HERBERT W. DOWDING, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Osprey."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the undersigned Herbert Ward Dowding, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," do hereby certify that, on the 14th day of May, 1884, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the "Madi," detained by me on the 13th day of May, 1884, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was proceeded against in the Vice-Admiralty Court, Zanzibar, and adjudged to be destroyed, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand this 8th day of June, 1884.

(Signed)

HERBERT W. DOWDING.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain H. W. Dowding, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," six male slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court, in Case No. 2 of 1884, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

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

No. 87.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 20.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 16, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree in a case in which the vessel was restored to its owner, and five slaves, sailors on board, condemned and freed.

I was satisfied, after a long hearing, that in this instance slave-trading was not contemplated, but that the five slaves found on board were all sailors working in the vessel and following their master, the owner, and that they had been taken to replace vacancies in the regular crew of fifteen which the dhow was certified to carry.

They, however, were slaves, and although no compulsion had been used to induce them to go on board, they elected their freedom, and this I gave them under the provisions of the Treaty of 1875.

In one way the slaves (if we suppose they were not to be sold here, of which there was no evidence) were certainly benefited by being taken to work in the dhow and accompanying their master, for, as the owner said, there is a scarcity of food almost amounting to famine on that part of the coast where he lives. This was a question, however, that did not regard us in dealing with the slaves, although it affords a good reason why the owner should wish to take some of his old people with him.

I may say that none of the five slaves had been recently purchased, nor were they of the agricultural class. Some had been born in his family, and most were of a class he might reasonably have expected to stick by him, as two females did, who absolutely declined to avail themselves of the opportunity they had of leaving the family.

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

Inclosure in No. 87.

Case No. 3 of 1884.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Fathelkheir" under Zanzibar colours, whereof Mahommed-bin-Ahmed was owner, and Hassan master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo; and also against five male and two female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by H. W. Dowding, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," before Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 20th day of May, 1884.

PERSONALLY appeared Sub-Lieutenant A. D. Douglas-Hamilton, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said dhow "Fathelkheir," of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him in the Mafia Channel on the 15th day of May, 1884. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced on either side, do adjudge the five male slaves to have been lawfully seized as having been slaves working as sailors on board, who now say they wish to be freed under provisions of the Treaty with Zanzibar of 1875, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, releasing the two females; and whereas there is no proof that the owner or master was engaged in the Slave Trade, I order the said vessel, together with her cargo, to be released intact, for the purpose of being restored to her owner.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 21st day of May, 1884.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," 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 "Fotothay," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" on the 15th day of May, 1884, 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	70	0
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	19	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	33	9
4. Greatest depth	10	3

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	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>No. of Tons.</i>
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck		82·74
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.—		
Poop—Length, 19 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 17 ft.; height, 3 ft. 6 in. ..		11·60
Total No. of tons		94·34

Signed this 20th day of May, 1884.

(Signed) A. D. DOUGLAS-HAMILTON, *Sub-Lieutenant.*
T. J. READY, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me this 20th day of May, 1884.

(Signed) HERBERT W. DOWDING, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Osprey."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain H. W. Dowding, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," five male slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in Case No. 3 of 1884, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 88.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 20.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 18, 1884.

IN forwarding as I do by this mail Decrees in three cases that have been brought before this Court for adjudication on charges of slave-trading, I would venture to observe that the sudden and unlooked-for visit of Her Majesty's ships "Osprey" and "Decoy" has afforded an additional means of judging how far and in what form the Traffic is still carried on, and what are the immediate results of the change of action lately introduced by Her Majesty's Government in dealing with the Zanzibar Slave Trade.

Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" came to the African coast from Madagascar, and before communicating with Zanzibar at once commenced a thorough system of visit and search outside, stationing boats so as to be able to intercept native vessels passing through the Mafia and Zanzibar Channels.

Although recent experience has shown that a much more numerous and better equipped boat force than the Captain of the "Osprey" had at command can do but little to influence the illicit Traffic, we may fairly conclude that such a sudden search of vessels caught unawares at sea six months after our cruisers had been withdrawn would disclose what actually is going on afloat at the present time, and show what are the results of the change of system we have adopted. After now upwards of a month of incessant boat work, in which the "Osprey" has been assisted by Her Majesty's ship "Decoy," only three cases have been thought worthy of being brought before the Court. In one a sailor, in another five persons, were freed, and the vessel in each case released; while in the third the vessel and six persons were condemned. In not one case has a new or raw slave been hitherto seen, a result which I consider very remarkable.

From this, however, it is not to be inferred that the sea Traffic is at an end; this it never will be so long as slavery exists on shore, and, on the contrary, the Sultan has made one or two small captures of slaves illegally landed who had escaped our boats.

We may, however, fairly say that recent experience goes to show that the Traffic is very much crippled, and that the Sultan is working with us, while the influence of the Vice-Consuls stationed on the coast is also coming to be felt.

I may say that His Highness was at first a little annoyed when he heard that legal traders and innocent passengers were being again submitted to all the vexations attending search and detention.

I have, however, explained that the result has been to my mind most satisfactory, and that the fact that no one raw slave has been found after so persistent and unexpected a search must be accepted as satisfactory and flattering to his loyal endeavours.

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

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No. 89.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 1, 1884.

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. 89.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the quarter ending June 30, 1884.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of.	
		Universities Mission.	In Town.
May 16, 1884	No. 1 of 1884 .. .	..	1
May 21, 1884	No. 2 of 1884	2	4
May 21, 1884 .. .	No. 3 of 1884 .. ..	..	5

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, July 1, 1884.

No. 90.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 1, 1884.

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 June 30, 1884.

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

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Inclosure in No. 90.

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, 1884.

No. on Court File.	Name and Nature of Prize.	Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Commanding Officer.	Number of Slaves seized.	Date of Capture.	Date of Adjudication.	Decree.	Court Fees.	Net Proceeds of Sale.	Amount remitted.	Remarks.
1	Arinde	Osprey	H. W. Dowding	1	1884 May 13	1884 May 16	Release of vessel, and condemnation of slave	£ s. d. 7 14 0	..	£ s. d. ..	
2	Madi	Ditto.	Ditto	6	.. 14	.. 22	Condemnation	5 18 6	..	..
3	Fathelkheir	Ditto	Ditto	7	.. 15	.. 21	Release of vessel, cargo, and two female slaves; condemnation*	13 10 6	..	..

* Condemnation of five male slaves.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK, Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, July 1, 1884.

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No. 91.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 11.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, July 3, 1884.

I AVAILED myself of the opportunity afforded by the departure of one of the merchant-steamers of the Sultan of Zanzibar for Johanna and Mayotta to communicate with King Abdullah of Johanna in the sense indicated by your Lordship in your despatch of the 26th March last.

I inclose a copy of the reply received, which shows how fully the Sultan acknowledges the binding nature of the Treaty. This will be of value when the time comes for us to see its provisions carried out. In the meantime, I shall avail myself of every occasion of communicating with King Abdullah.

The position of the Ruler of Johanna is at present far from secure; there are intrigues and rivalries in his small island, the work of natives and foreign adventurers. It is said that his brother is preparing to seize the power.

Inclosure in No. 91.

The King of Johanna to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Johanna, June 6, 1884.

I HAVE received your letter which you did me the honour in addressing to me on the 29th May.

I am extremely glad to learn the pleasant [*sic*] of Her Majesty's Government on my endeavouring to carry out the observance of the new Treaty. I sincerely hope that you will be able to honour me and this island by a visit, a time which I will be glad to be advised and assisted by you in carrying out the provision of the Treaty I have justly entered.

I will with pleasure communicate freely with you whatever I have to say. This letter will be handed by Morabo, who returns by the "Ackla" to Zanzibar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) S. ABDALLAH.

No. 92.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 25, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to forward a Report received from Vice-Consul Smith regarding the arrest of a gang of slaves concealed outside the town of Kilwa for transport north.

The Governor of the district happened at the time to be temporarily absent, having been called to Zanzibar, which will account for the hesitation shown by the man left in charge, and the want of decision displayed previous to the search, and in allowing the prisoners and slaves to be kept at the Vice-Consulate when they ought to have been detained by the Sultan's authority.

Lieutenant Smith on this occasion acted with great firmness and tact, and the Sultan has supported him by ordering the slave-dealers and slaves to be sent here at once, which has already been done.

The notes of evidence collected from the parties clearly shows the difficulties that, at present, stand in the way of slave-dealers on land. Slaves, it seems, if we may judge from this gang, are kept away from the coast towns until they have acquired some knowledge of the language. They are collected and moved in the most clandestine manner, and if taken in canoes across the narrow sea that separates Zanzibar Island from the mainland sixteen times the passage-money is charged that would be taken for a free man, proving that the watch now kept by the Sultan's authorities over small craft is considered more dangerous than it was when the boats of our ships were stationed here.

That the danger to canoes carrying slaves is real may be known from a case that has just occurred. Two of General Mathews' guard, when on the coast at night in a canoe, observed a suspicious canoe coming towards the shore; when hailed, the stranger stood out to sea, followed by the other; the chase was kept up across the channel, and

the slave-canoe, for such it proved to be, only taken near Bagamoyo, after a chase of 30 miles.

I have received information of another attempt to arrest slaves said to be collected 6 miles from Kilwa for conveyance to Zanzibar, which failed through a slight delay on the part of the acting official; notice having been received where the slaves were supposed to be of the approach of soldiers. Allowance must be made for the Acting Governor in hesitating without inquiry to send soldiers the instant they were asked for to search houses so far from town.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 92.

Vice-Consul Smith to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Kilwa Kivinji, July 5, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the evening of the 25th June one of my servants brought me a female slave, who stated that she and her husband had that morning been taken to a house in a hamlet named Kisanji, distant from this town 3 or 4 miles, and there chained to an already collected gang of slaves, which she had heard was to be marched to Bagamoyo. She had been liberated to cook for the party of slaves, had made her escape, and had returned to the town. Being convinced of her sincerity by certain points in her story, I went at once to the Khadi Khalfan, who is acting for the absent Governor, and requested that soldiers should be sent to seize the slaves and owners. He wished to wait till the next day; however, on my pressing him, he consented. I felt doubts as to whether due diligence would be used, and as my coxswain whom I should have sent was sick, I thought it my duty to accompany the party, at the same time intending to keep in the background.

I told the Khadi of my intention, and set out with the Arab soldiers, some of my own men, and the woman.

As I had carefully explained to the Khadi that I did not wish to take command of the party, but only to go as an overlooker, I was much annoyed when on nearing the spot the head soldier told me that he had been ordered to obey my instructions. However, my servant afterwards told me that he had heard the Khadi giving them instructions about entering the house and satisfying me as to whether slaves were in the house, and, indeed, in entering the house I gave no directions.

The house pointed out by the woman was surrounded; the soldiers knocked at the door, asked for the owner, and on his admitting that slaves were concealed within, they pushed past him and entered, whilst I followed. After a slight scuffle three prisoners were secured, and a gang of eleven slaves was found in a chain in a side room. Two of the prisoners owned some of the slaves and were in charge of others, the third, who owned the house, unfortunately escaped whilst we were returning to the town.

The fort being closed when we arrived, I took both slaves and prisoners into my house at the desire of the soldiers, and the next day, being unwilling to be any party to the confinement of these people in the fort, where they would, as the Khadi admitted, be half starved, I asked leave to keep them in my house, to which the Khadi made no objection. I told him they were at his disposal whenever he liked to send for them. I tried at the same time to persuade him to arrest the owner of the house, who, I had discovered, was in the habit of accommodating dealers whilst they were collecting their gangs, and whose arrest was therefore all the more to be desired, but I was not successful.

I had already sent to him on this matter, and afterwards sent twice more to ask for this man's arrest, and for that of one Salim, the owner of some of the slaves.

The Khadi is an old man, and possesses the utmost fear of His Highness and of the absent Governor, and saying that he had only been ordered to settle small matters and dared not meddle with great ones, he refused to order the arrest of these two. After five days, however, he told me that he had done wrong, that he wished the prisoners delivered over, to which I of course made no objection; that he would, if possible, arrest the two men, who, however, as might have been expected, have disappeared.

The slaves the Khadi was content to leave with me; when, however, I afterwards asked for the arrest of Khalfan of Kiswere, who had sent Mwana Yamu and her infant child from that place to this, I was met by excuses, and after messages had passed to and fro, and the Khadi had been shown the copy of His Highness' Proclamation of

the 18th April, 1876, and his attention had been called to the words which prohibit all transport of slaves by land, he finally answered that he had never been told that sending slaves a short distance was forbidden, and thus gave me to understand that the man should not be arrested.

I thought that a little generosity on the occasion of this capture would be most useful as an advertisement that I was anxious for intelligence, and I therefore distributed nearly 6*l.* amongst the captors and the slave-woman, which expenditure I hope you will approve.

I inclose a summary of the information which I gained from the prisoners and slaves. From it you will see that no one of the party is raw, and that each of the recent arrivals was first taken to an outlying plantation for the purpose of learning Swahili. This tends to show that a raw slave is a dangerous possession, but the very low price charged for concealing slaves in a house shows the difficulty with which their presence is detected.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. S. SMITH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 92.

Vice-Consul Smith's Report regarding Capture of Slave-dealers and Slaves.

Summary of Examination of Prisoners, June 26, 1884.

HUSSEIN, an Assarbi, lives at Ngambo, Zanzibar; landed at Bagamoyo, and came six days ago:

"I own one slave, a female; she cost 19 dollars. Two of the owners of slaves escaped at the time of the capture. I know nothing of them. It costs one-eighth of a dollar to keep a slave in one of these houses; they can stay any time for this; the slave's owner gives the food. It costs 2 dollars to send a slave in a canoe from Bagamoyo to Zanzibar. My companion and I intended to take the slaves to Bagamoyo, not to enter the town, but to sell them amongst the Wazeramo; then to buy cattle to send to Zanzibar. This is our first attempt."

Hussein, freed slave of Ali-bin-Yussuf:

"I live at Mkunazini, Zanzibar. I bought the female slave with her child for 26 dollars, and the little concubine for 28½ dollars. My schemes the same as my companion's. We should have travelled by any road we could. We should have marched by night and hidden in the bush all day."

Examination of Slaves.

Zaidi, born Kilwa Kisiwani; came here a month ago; bought by Salim Mataka two days ago for sale in Zanzibar.

Suji, Mgindo; brought down nine years ago:

"My master was Khalfan, a Hindi (found to be a subject of His Highness). He sold me to Salim Mataka."

Ismail, Yao; brought down about three years ago; was first in an outlying plantation:

"My master Salim Mataka. Some of my friends saw me and wished to redeem me. Salim was afraid I should run away, and wished to send me to Zanzibar."

Sikuruni, Nyassa; brought down four years ago; the first spent in a plantation, then in the town:

"I was sold yesterday with my wife to Hussein Khadimu."

Tambara, Nyassa; two years on the coast, first in a plantation, then in the town;

"My master, Seyyidi, took me to the house; I was told to go inside, and the chain was put on. I don't know whether I was sold or not."

Majaliwa, Nyassa; came to the coast two years ago:

"The first year I was in a plantation; Seyyidi was my master."

Jaffan, wife of Sikuruni, came to the coast long ago:

"I was sold to Hussein Khadimu."

Mwana Yamu, with male child, Nyassa, came down long ago:

"My master Khalfan of Kiswere. I was sent here four days ago in charge of a slave. I was to be sold, and the money spent in cocoa-nuts. I was bought by Hussein Khadimu."

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Stahamili Ferratu, Nyassa ; came down about nine months ago. Have been kept in the plantations :

“ I do not know my master's name.”

Kabutu, Nyassa ; have been down about five years ; was first in the plantations, then in the town :

“ I was sold to Hussein Khadimu.”

No. 93.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 30, 1884.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 25th July, reporting the arrest of slave-dealers by the Sultan's authorities at Kilwa ; and I am to instruct you to take an opportunity of expressing to His Highness the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government receive the frequent proofs given by him of his earnest co-operation in the suppression of the Slave Trade within his dominions.

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

No. 94.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 12, 1884.*

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit, for your information, the accompanying copies of correspondence relative to an alleged revival of the Slave Trade between East Africa and Oman.*

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

No. 95.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 29.)

(Extract.) *Zanzibar, September 23, 1884.*

I HAVE the honour to report having inspected the coast districts between Mombasa and Lamu. I left Zanzibar by mail-steamer on the 3rd August, arriving the same day at Mombasa. It had been my intention to proceed the following day by land, but Captain Gissing being then ill with fever, I delayed my departure until he could accompany me.

We set out on the 13th of last month from Mombasa and travelled together as far as the limit of Malindi, which is also the limit of the Mombasa Vice-Consular jurisdiction, and where Captain Gissing turned to complete the examination of some parts of his district which we had omitted as lying off the line of route.

I may state that the drought, which over the whole of east tropical Africa has this year been severe, has caused famine and death in some of the inland districts, and everywhere raised the prices of all articles of food. The coast towns have been saved from actual want only through the mail service, which fortunately has enabled the merchants to import grain from abroad, a service which I found highly appreciated and spoken of by all classes. At the time of our visit the new crop was just ripening near the coast, and already this is relieving the famine in the interior, where the harvest has proved a total failure.

It was evident from what Captain Gissing and I saw and heard in the Malindi district that this famine would offer an occasion for the renewal of Slave Trade, for not only were the Giriama people parting with their slaves to the people of the coast in exchange for grain, but some had sold their children ; indeed as things then were it was difficult to say much against such transfer, so long as the slaves were not passed and trafficked with elsewhere.

* Nos. 19 and 20.

Further north I found this Slave Trade being developed, and knowing its origin was able at once to take steps to meet it, and I hope that the acute famine being now over no further mischief will follow, and that as rain has since fallen in the famine district the people will be less willing to part with labour.

In this case the utility of the district Vice-Consular system, combined with such visits of inspection as I was now on, became evident; otherwise a new branch of the Slave Trade would have been firmly established before anything was known of it. On this subject, however, I shall have occasion to revert hereafter when speaking of the steps taken at Lamu, where the slaves were being sold.

Nothing could have exceeded the hospitality and kindness displayed by all classes throughout the districts visited, and the Sultan has since given substantial proof to all who supported me of the pleasure with which he received my Report.

While detained at Mombasa I was fortunate in being able to overcome the old mistrust arising out of the constant opposition in which I have unfortunately been placed to the native Chiefs through the meddlesome and often irregular doings of the missionaries. They now fully understand our work, and I trust that the good relation established will continue.

Salim, the Masrui Chief and Sultan's Governor at Takaungu, was excessive in his cordial welcome, clearing the paths for us to walk on through the whole of his jurisdiction which extends over 30 miles. I was able while with him to compromise an old dispute about possession of a house occupied by the Mission in Mombasa, to which Salim apparently had a very good claim, which he was pressing in our Court. This I settled for a sum of money which the Mission Society had authorized me to pay on their account if an arrangement could be come to.

After passing Malindi, Captain Gissing left me and returned, while I went on to Lamu. As this part of the coast is at present somewhat unsafe from bands of wandering Gallas and armed runaway slaves, the Governor of Malindi insisted on his two brothers, Seif (the Sub-Governor of Mambui) and Suleman accompanying me. These two escorted me round Formosa Bay as far as Lamu. Their civility was extreme, and although this journey was far from pleasant, for it rained heavily the whole time, they were always cheerful and ready on the march or in camp. Formosa Bay is a part of the coast that has been little visited, and there is little to induce any European to undertake the journey; the only point of interest being the River Tana, which we crossed at its mouth, and which undoubtedly ought to be utilized as a practicable highway of some importance to the interior: at present there is not even a ferry-boat by which to cross, and we were dependent on old rotten canoes, washed up by the stream, in which to ferry over our party in a deep river full of crocodiles and hippopotamus.

It was while in Lamu awaiting the arrival of the mail-steamer, and resting after a march of 200 miles, I came to know the course the new land Slave Trade, to which I have before alluded, had taken.

I inclose Vice-Consul Haggard's official Report of what passed at Lamu while I was there. The steps therein described were taken under my direction, and I visited the Governor and personally conducted all the interviews that took place.

Since Mr. Haggard's Report was written the Governor of Lamu has come to Zanzibar, and I have discussed the matter with his Highness, and stringent orders have been issued to all the Governors and local authorities along the route to take effective steps, and, if necessary, use force to stop the traffic.

I may observe that the Somalis, who have been cut off for now many years from the supply of slaves they formerly obtained by sea, have obtained a limited number through Sultan Simba and his people, who kidnap them on the Lamu estates. In this way the district between Kipini and Lamu, two days' journey in extent, that, until lately, was well cultivated and productive, has in a few years become a trackless jungle, as has been described by Mr. Haggard in his Report, and as I myself now saw. The slaves so kidnapped were exchanged for gunpowder, which, it appears, reached the Somalis from Makulla, on the Arabian shore, and was taken to places near Ras Hafun on the coast, to be brought by land and bartered for slaves. Since the Nakib of Makulla was expelled by the Indian Government, and his country given over to the Jemadar of Sheher, this supply of gunpowder has failed, and this is one grievance Simba now has against us, with which he charged Mr. Haggard.

These Somalis, finding a new supply of slaves obtainable from the famine districts, had already begun to buy them from dealers, and a business had already been established that I hope will now be put a stop to through the action taken at Lamu, as reported in Mr. Haggard's letter, and the steps that have since been adopted here.

On my return voyage I directed the Captain of the mail-steamer to enter Malindi

Harbour under the provisions of the contract, in order to land the two high Arab officials who had so kindly escorted and protected me the latter half of my way. This I may observe is the only deviation that has been made during the first year of the mail contract. The Captain of the steamer found Malindi a safe and easy anchorage, and the inquiries he made gave good encouragement to ships to arrange to call there after the grain and oil seed crops have been harvested.

Inclosure in No. 95.

Vice-Consul Haggard to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Lamu, East Coast of Africa, September 8, 1884.*

I HAVE the honour to report that there has been lately an attempt to resuscitate the land traffic of slaves into Somali Land through this district. The circumstances leading to it are these:—

In consequence of the scarcity of rain this year in the Wanika country, in the neighbourhood of Takaungu, there has been a failure of the crops, and a famine has followed with all its horrors. Missionaries report that in travelling the stench is sometimes dreadful from the dead bodies lying in the bush by the wayside, and the Hindi merchants at Takaungu and neighbouring towns have been asking for instructions how to act in the case, which is continually occurring, of starving Wanika mothers imploring them to take their children in exchange for food, and so save the lives of both.

This famine has at once caused a Slave Trade to spring up from the Wanika country: first, because the people are become so weak and sickly that they are easily kidnapped, and secondly, because the poor wretches almost voluntarily deliver themselves into slavery for the preservation of their lives.

The rumour of their misfortune has already spread far and wide, and lately numbers of Somalis have been arriving here from the north, bringing with them large herds of cattle to exchange for slaves. The first I heard of this new traffic was that a dealer had passed through Lamu with eleven raw Wanika slaves, and had gone to the north out of all reach. Then rumours reached me that there were fresh slaves in town, and I shortly succeeded in obtaining authentic information regarding two males, by name Dimunga and Kau.

Dimunga had been brought to Lamu from Takaungu by land with other slaves, and Kau had been brought from the same place by sea, also with other slaves. On their arrival here they were both sold to a Somali named Mahommed.

Having investigated the case myself, I sent these men by your direction to the Governor of Lamu for his inquiry to be made, pointing out to him that a clear breach of the Sultan's Proclamations had taken place, and that the slaves should be confiscated. On the following day, between fifty and sixty armed Somalis came to this Vice-Consulate and demanded restitution of the slaves taken from Mahommed. I admitted two of them disarmed, and told them that the matter was in the hands of the Sultan's officer, the Governor of Lamu, and referred them to him. They informed me that they had already been to see the Governor, and that he had referred them to me.

On the following day, as some of these men again came to the Vice-Consulate saying they were sent by the Governor, it became evident it was necessary to see the Governor upon the subject.

In an interview with him, at which you were present, the whole matter was laid before him, and he was urged to use his authority to prevent this new traffic. In reply, speaking very fairly and reasonably, he expressed himself anxious, if possible, to nip it in the bud, but he said it was no easy matter to do so in this case.

"If he had Arabs or Swahilis to deal with he could stamp it out instantly, but the Somalis were a very different people to meddle with, and the attempt would certainly result in murders and outrages being perpetrated in revenge."

He said also that the same Somalis who had come to the Vice-Consulate, who were natives of the neighbourhood of Cape Guardafui, had also been to him, when he had offered to pay them for the slaves he had confiscated, but they had refused the money, and had told him plainly that if he did not restore the slaves they would kill, and they added, "The English at Aden cannot prevent us from getting what slaves we like, and do you think you can succeed."

The Governor continued to say that as he had not sufficient force at his back "he was afraid of the Somalis," but if His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar would only give

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him the means and the necessary orders he would very soon put a stop to their slave dealing and their insolence.

I consider the Governor spoke with sincerity and wishes to act in the same way, but there is no doubt he is in a most difficult position, and that in return for detaining these two slaves he may expect serious reprisals.

Later on, the same day, the Governor sent to say that he had sent messages to the towns of Kipini and Kau to the south on the River Ozy, which are situated on the southern frontier of the Governor of Lamu's district, to stop every one passing through on their way north.

This must more or less check the slave traffic by land, because if the slaves are not brought through those towns they would have to pass through the territory of the rebel Chief, Simba, who, if he did not confiscate them for himself, would certainly demand so large a bribe that the venture would not pay.

That night, also acting upon information he had received, the Governor seized six Wanika slaves who had passed by Lamu and were then at a place called Hindi, 15 miles to the northward; these slaves he confiscated. Since then he has captured and confiscated twenty more in the neighbourhood of Kipini, and I venture to remark that I consider that Saïd Soud, the Arab Governor of Lamu, has in this matter acted with unusual promptitude and zeal.

In conclusion, I think that this new slave traffic has been caused by the famine amongst the Wanika, that it has not continued many weeks, and that the precautions taken will probably check it at once by land, but in consequence of the steps so taken I think slave running by sea from Takaungu and adjacent ports may be expected.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN G. HAGGARD.

No. 96.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 26, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract from a letter reporting the existence of a large Slave Trade from the Portuguese possessions to the French Colonies in Madagascar and the Comoro Islands.

I shall send a copy to Mr. O'Neill, within whose Consular district this is said to take place, and have also informed the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," now here.

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

Inclosure in No. 96.

(Extract.)

Ibo, September 12, 1884.

I HAVE learned on reliable authority that one large dhow got fully loaded up at Kisanga (about 12 miles from here on the continent) with slaves, and sailed for Nos Beh; and I am informed that at the present moment there is a large dhow lying in what is called the Pangane River, at Pangane, waiting there to be loaded up with slaves. I have seen myself five Arabs of this dhow in Kisanga, and it is quite openly known that they come there for the purpose of buying slaves.

After these slaves are bought in Kisanga or neighbourhood, they are taken along inland until they reach this Pangane River, there shipped for Mayotté or Nos Beh. I have gone 30 miles inland from Kisanga and have seen hundreds of slaves, and I am thoroughly convinced that a large Slave Trade is presently carried on between Mozimba on the north to Pomba on the south.

No. 97.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, November 7, 1884.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to express to you his approval of your proceedings, as reported in your despatch of the 23rd September, and am also to instruct you

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to convey a similar approval to Mr. Vice-Consul Haggard. Her Majesty's Government have learnt with satisfaction that through your combined efforts the new branch of Slave Trade which was springing up near Lamu has been checked.

No. 98.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 17, 1884.*
I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith a copy of a Report by Commander Lang, R.N., giving particulars of the capture of a slave-dhow with 154 slaves by Her Majesty's ship "Philomel;"* and I am to call your attention to the fact of the slaves having come from Dar-es-Salaam.

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

No. 99.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 24, 1884.*
I AM directed by Earl Granville to state to you that instructions have been given by the Lords of the Admiralty for Her Majesty's ships to visit the ports on the Zanzibar mainland where Her Majesty's Vice-Consuls are stationed, when the exigencies of the Service permit.

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

No. 100.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, October 1, 1884.*
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. 100.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ended the 30th September, 1884.

(Nil.)

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, October 1, 1884.

No. 101.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 25.)

(Extract.) *Zanzibar, October 8, 1884.*
REFERRING to my despatch of the 23rd September, I have now the honour to forward Vice-Consul Gissing's Report on the district between Mombasa and Malindi. I am glad to be able to state that the famine therein referred to has now passed, and rains having fallen in the interior, the supply of food is now sufficient.

• No. 112.

I understand that where the Wanyika have been compelled, as they have in some instances this year, to pawn their children and slaves, it is often their custom to redeem them when the famine is over. This they will no doubt again do, and it is therefore the more important to have been able to stop the transport north of such slaves to places whence it would have been impossible to recover them.

Inclosure in No. 101.

Vice-Consul Gissing to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Mombasa, September 16, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following remarks on the trade of this part of the coast from Mombasa to Mambui:—

Mombasa.

The area of cultivated land in the immediate vicinity is not large, being principally confined to growing cocoa-nut trees, garden produce, and food that is consumed in the neighbourhood; but as a centre of a trading district, the exports and imports are large.

The districts from which the produce is derived are—

The Wanika tribes of the Wadigo, Waduruma, and Wagiriama, also those of Rabai, Chogni, and Kamua.

The coast districts of Mtoapa, Koruito, Takaungu.

The Kwilifi district of Mtanganiko, which is the port of shipment for the large trade of Giriama, Gonjura, and Mtondea.

Beyond are the districts of Roka, shipping its exports at Wesa; Watamu, shipping at its own beach direct;

Malindi and Mambui, shipping their large export of grain either at Malindi or direct from Mambui.

The following Table gives the amounts sent away from Mombasa in an average year, with their usual market values:—

Produce.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Gross Value in Dollars.
Millet	10,000 gizileh	3 per gizileh	30,000
Indian corn	20,000 "	2 "	40,000
Beans	300 "	5 "	1,500
Sempsem seed	2,000 "	5 "	10,000
Orchilla weed	500 frasileh	2½ per frasileh	1,250
Ivory	700 "	100 "	70,000
Copra	13,000 "	1 "	13,000
India-rubber	200 "	7 "	1,400
Gum copal	2,000 "	7 "	14,000
Rhinoceros horns	100 "	15 "	1,500
Hides	200 coria	20 per coria	4,000
Cocca-nuts	100,000 nuts	10 per 1,000	1,000
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	187,650

Details of the imports are not at present available, but as soon as they are obtained they shall be forwarded. I believe their average value is about the same as that of the exports.

The customs dues charged on exports are at the following rates:—

Millet and Indian corn	Pay ¼ dollar to the Sultan per gizileh; and if not for Zanzibar, 5 per cent. to the Customs.
Ivory	Pays 12½ dollars per frasileh.
Beans	The same as millet.
Sempsem seed	Pays ½ dollar to the Sultan per gizileh; also 5 per cent. if exported.
Copra	If shipped in a dhow pays no duty, but if shipped by mail-steamers it pays 5 per cent.
Gum copal	Pays 10 per cent. here and 5 per cent. at Zanzibar.
Duty on india-rubber is collected at Zanzibar.	

The Wanika tribes are not as a rule large producers, except the people of Giriama. Generally they only grow sufficient for their own wants.

The coast districts are the principal producers. Mtoapa not large. Koruito grows some thousand gizileh of millet and Indian corn.

Takaungu grows large plantations of millet, Indian corn, sempsem seed, and beans. This produce is mainly shipped at Takaungu itself, either to Mombasa or Zanzibar; the amount is not at present obtainable, but must be some 5,000 or 6,000 gizileh. The harbour of Takaungu is a tidal one, being almost dry at low-water spring tides, but it is perfectly protected from the high winds and heavy sea outside. Next comes the Kwilifi district, including the country surrounding that arm of the sea, the port of Mtanganiko at its head, Gonjura, and Mtondeca. As all these places ship their produce in dhows from the inlet, the Customs Master at Takaungu states the export to be 20,000 gizileh, but I think this is much under the mark. Round the shores of Kwilifi are continuous "shambas," principally of Indian corn and rice. The port of Mtanganiko, which stands at the head of the inlet on the River Vai, which runs into it, is the outlet for almost all the trade of Giriama, a very fertile and highly-cultivated district, producing Indian corn in large quantities, also copal gum, which is found in the fossil state over almost the whole country. Several people connected with the grain trade here informed me that in a good year not less than 30,000 gizileh of Indian corn is exported from that place. The district of Gonjura exports its produce from Mtanganiko. Some 5 miles to the north of Kwilifi is the district of Mtondeca. It was admitted to me by the people at Mtondeca that this year they had 7,000 gizileh of millet to sell, and that there would be 1,000 of sempsem seed. The Customs Master at Takaungu put the sempsem seed down at 8,000 gizileh for the whole district, but it is most likely far in excess of that amount. The plantations are usually some miles from the coast. The soil is very rich, and nothing but the difficulty of obtaining labour prevents the present amounts being increased indefinitely. Next to Mtondeca comes the district of Roka, also a large producer. This year the amount of millet now for sale is some 2,000 gizileh, and they soon will have 600 to 800 of sempsem seed, besides beans of various kinds. Roka does not ship its exports at Kwilifi, but has a port of its own called Wesa. The next important place is Watamu, a small town built close to the coast about 5 miles north of Owyhombu Creek. It produces for export some 2,000 gizileh of millet, some hundreds of sempsem seed and beans. Dhows come close to the town on the beach to take in their cargoes, there is no proper harbour. There is a slight difference between the customs here and those demanded at Mombasa. At Watamu millet pays a quarter of a dollar Sultan's tax per gizileh, and if exported out of the dominions of the Sultan, half-a-dollar to the Customs. Sempsem seed and beans pay 1 dollar per gizileh. Duty is collected at Watamu in the north-east monsoon, when the dhows are lading for the north Arabian coast, Makulleh, Socotra, &c.; no duty is taken on goods shipped for Mombasa or Zanzibar. Next to Watamu comes the port of Malindi, which is the centre of a large district very extensively cultivated. I have at present no authentic information as to the amounts annually exported, but in addition to the large grain trade done here is that of a considerable amount of orchilla weed. Of late years there have been large numbers of cocoa-nut trees planted. In two or three years' time they will be yielding, when there will be great export of cocoa-nuts and copra. Every year the area under cultivation increases. Everything tends to show as time goes on this place will become more and more important as a trade centre. The soil is rich and very carefully cultivated. The available extent of land for increase is practically without limit. (I have since been able to obtain the following authentic information:—Malindi and the district of Mambrui together export: Mtama, 50,000 gizileh; Mafuta, 12,000 gizileh; Cundy, 12,000 gizileh; Marere, 2,000 frasilehs; the total value of which at ordinary market prices is 275,000 dollars.)

On the north of the Sabaki River, and about the same distance from it as that of Malindi is to the south, is the district of Mambrui, the average exports from which are: millet, 10,000 to 12,000 gizileh; Indian corn, 200 to 300 gizileh; beans, not known; sempsem seed, 5,000 gizileh; orchilla weed, 2,000 frasileh.

The customs dues are the same as those of Mombasa. The amounts stated as exported from Mombasa are, I believe, correct, those from Takaungu and the Kwilifi district are under the real figure. The trade of this part of the coast is principally grain, and consequently dependent on the rains. The areas under cultivation are very small as compared with the available land; the soil is, as a rule, rich, all labour is by hand; the principal difficulties the cultivator has to contend with are the want of rain, various insects that eat off the young plant, rats, which, in a dry season, multiply enormously, and want of labour, the greatest of them all. This year is perhaps the worst that has been experienced here for fifty years; in the up-country districts there has been a total failure of the

usual rains ; in Giriama the people have a harvest that will barely suffice till the next crop ; round the district of Kwilifi the crops are spoilt ; the Malindi and Mambrui districts have had their "nitama" much destroyed by the insects. The seasons for rain on the coast are : the Masika, middle of April ; Mchoo, August ; Vuli, November. For Masika rains, all cereals are planted except sempsem seed ; for Mchoo sempsem seed, millet harvest ; for Vuli, all except sempsem and millet. Only one crop of millet is grown ; Indian corn, two crops, and even three ; sempsem seed, generally one, but occasionally two ; beans, several crops.

As a general view, there seems no doubt but that trade is increasing fast in these parts ; every year more is produced, and the native tribes near the coast are becoming more and more civilized. This year has been a trying one, terribly hard for a starving people to see their crops daily drying up in the fields. To show how severely it has been felt at this time, there should be hundreds of thousands of cocoa-nuts for sale or export, now it is hard to buy one for money, the people have eaten them all before they had time to ripen. The coast tribes have been selling their children for food ; this is deplorable, as it increases the number of slaves, but after all it is better than the poor things dying of hunger, as they otherwise would ; and I believe the custom is for the parents to redeem them in good years. What is principally wanted is protection, such as any decent Government would give its people ; but, in spite of all, the outlook is decidedly hopeful.

No. 102.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 23, 1884.

ON getting your Lordship's telegraphic message of the 2nd October I wrote to Mr. Goodrich sanctioning his taking temporary charge in place of the late Captain Foot as Consul for Nyassa.

To have moved one of the coast Vice-Consuls to the Lake would have interrupted the work here at a critical time, and Mr. Goodrich, having been already associated with Captain Foot, must have gained valuable local knowledge that will now be of use. I made inquiry, moreover, regarding him of Captain Hore, who has lately come from Nyassa and was with Captain Foot ten days before his death, and have been assured that Mr. Goodrich was Captain Foot's chief assistant and adviser.

I have told Mr. Goodrich to follow in all respects the instructions given to the late Captain Foot, and to draw in the usual way against the travelling allowance grant, leaving the question of salary to your Lordship.

I have also asked him to render every assistance in his power to Mrs. Foot and her children, and to keep Consul O'Neill and myself fully informed.

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

No. 103.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 24, 1884.

I REGRET to have to report that Captain Gissing has written to correct his former statement that, rain having fallen, the famine that existed in his district had passed, and food became, if not plentiful, sufficient to relieve the distress that had till then existed. This, it seems, was only true of the districts he passed through on his return after leaving me at Malindi. Rains had fallen inland, but only so far as he then went, and it now appears the drought still continues beyond the coast hills, and the relief has, therefore, been only partial.

In a private letter Captain Gissing now speaks of natives coming from the districts beyond Rabbai and Giriama to the coast in a state of destitution in search of food, while robbery has become frequent. Under such circumstances it will be very difficult to stop slaves from being sold or pawned. When I was at Takaungu, fathers were in some cases selling their children as a last resource, and as the only way that presented of keeping either alive, and unless we offer them an alternative, it is not easy to put a stop to such things.

A worse tale comes from the country behind Dar-es-Salam, where I had occasion to send my second interpreter, Salim-bin-Azan, to investigate into the circumstances attending the murder of a Banian. He tells me that at the village of Mjimwema he saw about 300 slaves, all Wazaramos from the famine districts. Twenty-seven of these were shipped to Pemba by an Arab whose name I have. Salim took steps to have the slaves seized, but the few men sent by the Governor of Dar-es-Salam acted with such remissness that all but one slave were permitted to escape. The owner has, however, been taken. This is a matter I have brought before the Sultan. This present Slave Trade is, however, the direct consequence of famine, and there is little prospect of this being relieved for some time. The fact, however, that slaves so near the coast are now selling for only 6s. each shows how small the demand is. In the Wazaramo country, from which these slaves come, the people of one village kidnap their neighbours, and fathers exchange their children for food, while the population are subsisting as best they can on wild grass, seeds, and roots. The grass, however, will soon wither, and this last resource be cut off, and unless rain falls inland before the north monsoon sets in, the consequences must be very serious.

Vice-Consul Smith reports great scarcity of food at Lindi, and I understand the authorities have appealed to the Sultan to renew the assistance he gave some time ago, and send a cargo of grain for distribution. In that district there seems to be no great sale of slaves at present, although children are reported by the missionaries as being sold by their parents at some places for food.

In the Malindi and Mombasa districts, near the coast, there has been a fairly good harvest, which is now gathered. The difficulty is that the people of the interior have no means of buying, while the high prices that prevail elsewhere encourage shippers to send the grain away.

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

No. 104.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 25, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge Mr. T. V. Lister's despatch of the 12th September, transmitting copies of correspondence relative to an alleged revival of the Slave Trade between East Africa and Oman.

I think it not at all unlikely that a few small vessels may have escaped from the coast with slaves at the setting in of the south-west monsoon, but I feel assured that these were few, and I noticed that notwithstanding they are said to have landed their slaves in the vicinity of the town of Muscat, no names are given and no captures were made, neither do the slaves seem to have been traced inland.

I have called the attention of the Sultan to the report, and given him a copy of his brother's Notification, and I have asked him not to relax his endeavours to prevent smuggling.

It will, however, be evident from my present Reports as to the prevalence of famine on the mainland that there must be an unusual temptation this year for Arabs to take a few slaves north, or even to make a larger venture, and it is more than probable it has been again done at the end of the monsoon, especially as vessels were then returning in ballast unable to find freight or purchase a cargo in Madagascar.

I quite indorse all that Colonel Ross says regarding the popular sentiments of Mahomedans in all disputes with Christians; they feel a certain amount of pride and satisfaction whenever a Moslem wins, and this extends to the Mahdi and slave-trader alike irrespective of their sympathy otherwise with one or other.

The present Sultan, as an Ibadhi, believes in no second coming of Christ, or in the appearance of a Mahdi, his precursor according to Sunni traditions, and he has suppressed by force any demonstrations that have been attempted in favour of the quasi-religious movements now going on further north in Africa.

The mass of the Mahomedan population here and on the coast are Sunni by profession, and, being very ignorant, might with very little encouragement become troublesome.

There is no doubt the sale of Her Majesty's ship "London," and the withdrawal of our ships to the Red Sea at the time disasters in the Soudan gave our credit a serious shock, made the Arabs wonder what our policy would be on the coast. They now see

the Sultan as firmly against a renewal of the Slave Trade as before, and find the Vice-Consuls and the pressure they are able to bear on the local Governors has in no way bettered their prospects, but on the contrary, further difficulties and dangers have been placed in the way of the Slave Trade. Constant watching is, however, needed.

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

No. 105.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 27, 1884.

CONFIRMING the accuracy of the information furnished in the extract from a letter that accompanied my despatch of the 26th September, and also confirming what I am reporting by this mail in my despatch of the 24th October, of a revival of the Slave Trade near Dar-es-Salam, I have this day been informed by telegram of the seizure by Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" of two dhows, one from the Portuguese possessions at Ibo, the other from those of the Sultan of Zanzibar at Dares-Salam, with 54 and 108 slaves respectively on board.

I have informed Consul O'Neill at Mozambique and the Sultan here, and I shall proceed myself to Kilwa by mail-steamer to communicate with Vice-Consul Smith on these matters.

All communication with Arabia by native vessels is for the present at an end, and during the coming five months the movement of dhows will be local, or to Madagascar and the Comoro Islands.

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

No 106.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 28, 1884.

SINCE writing my despatch of the 27th October I have thought it advisable to take steps to convince the Arabs that no change of policy in the suppression of the Slave Trade is in contemplation, and to show them that it will perhaps be more difficult than ever for them to escape.

Colonel Gordon's Proclamation has undoubtedly had a most disastrous effect very far from what he contemplated when it was issued. I felt it was much discussed at the time, and Colonel Ross has the same to say of its influence in the Persian Gulf.

In order to break this idea I have asked the Sultan if he is prepared to punish, by the degrading ordeal of working in the chain-gang, all concerned in the shipment of 108 slaves from Dar-es-Salam, if I get them extradited and brought here. His Highness has now asked for their apprehension, and I have telegraphed this request to the Resident at Aden, asking that all the crew and slave-traders of the Dar-es-Salam dhow may be sent here prisoners. I have also asked for all children under 12 years of age. As the Resident has no means of providing for them, they must be shipped somewhere, and at Mombasa and Zanzibar they can be well taken care of.

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

No. 107.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 25, 1884.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you that he has received information from the Admiralty of another dhow, with fifty-one slaves, having been captured by Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" on the 18th ultimo off Ras Derkah. The dhow is described as belonging to Sur, under no colours, and bound to the Bitinah coast from Ibo Pangane.

Lord Granville would be glad of an expression of your opinion as to whether there has lately been, as these recent captures would appear to indicate, any considerable renewal of the Slave Trade between East Africa and Arabia, and, if so, what measures are requisite to stop it.

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

No. 108.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 29, 1884.*
I AM directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you that his Lordship approves your action with regard to the crew and slave-traders of the Dar-es-Salam dhow, reported in your despatch of the 28th ultimo.

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

No. 109.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

r, *Foreign Office, December 3, 1884.*
I AM directed by Earl Granville to inform you that Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bushire telegraphs that there is a marked increase in the Slave Trade this year.

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

No. 110.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 6, 1884.*
IN reply to your despatch of the 23rd October, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you that he approves of your having authorized Mr. L. Goodrich to take charge as Acting British Consul at Nyassa pending the arrival of a successor to the late Captain Foot.

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

No. 111.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received December 24.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, November 22, 1884.*

I HAVE the honour to report having visited Kilwa for the purpose of communicating with Lieutenant Smith, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Southern District.

My object in going was to ascertain whether or not a revival of the Slave Trade, such as we have in the famine-stricken district inland from Dar-es-Salam, was to be anticipated from the south, and to arrange matters of detail with the Vice-Consul.

I found that, although food is dear in and about Kilwa, there is no famine, and as the country inland is uninhabited, the people having long ago been swept off by the Makangwara, the present drought will cause no influx of people to the coast in that part. Further south at Lindi there is scarcity, but a large supply of grain had been imported from Mozambique by mail-steamer, and only in the Mtua district was there real famine.

Lieutenant Smith is preparing a Report, with Map, of the country he visited a month ago, which will give much information on these and other points of interest. Starting from Kilwa, he marched by an inland route for many days through an uninhabited country, where food for the party had to be carried. He eventually reached the

River Rovuma, visited the Mission-stations, and arrived at Lindi. He will now return to Lindi, visiting all the coast ports, so as to ascertain whether or not there is likely to be an export of slaves this year during the north monsoon from the southern ports of the Sultan's dominions to the Comoro Islands and Madagascar.

As to the Dar-es-Salam district, I ascertained that the famine in the Wazaramo country is as acute as ever, that people are not only dying a little way inland, but that they are selling each other for nominal sums or for a small quantity of food. The cheapness of slaves has attracted agents from Zanzibar and Pemba in this part of the coast, and I heard of one vessel having sailed with about twenty-five slaves from a village south of Dar-es-Salam only a day before my servant arrived.

Since my return General Mathews tells me that not a night passes without captures being made by the Sultan's soldiers. The slaves for Zanzibar are ferried over in small numbers in canoes; larger vessels are used to convey them to Pemba, but I am glad to find that one of these had been captured by Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise" during my absence.

I shall avail myself of the present occasion to urge upon the Sultan the advantages he would gain by ignoring slavery as a status recognized by law in Zanzibar and Pemba, as thereby free men would gladly come over in numbers in search of wages and food who now are afraid to do so, or who, if they do, are kidnapped on landing and claimed as slaves by some one or other on shore.

Owing to the free import of grain from India, food is here sufficiently plentiful, while labour is much needed both in town and country, but the two systems of slave and free labours will never blend. Unfortunately, just at present distorted accounts of our action in Egypt and of recent events in South Africa, maliciously circulated through the Arab press, especially through an Arabic paper published in London, have made it more difficult for a native Mahomedan Ruler to take the initiative in such a measure. There are many here who would gladly take hold of such a step to stir up religious fanaticism, from which this part of Africa has hitherto been free. The advantages at present of changing the system may, however, recommend themselves to His Highness, who now is practically independent of Arab opinion.

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

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

No. 112.

Commander Lang to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

Sir,

"Philomel," at Muscat, October 15, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the morning of the 13th instant, when on passage from Ras-al-Had to Muscat, I captured a slave-dhow containing 154 slaves on board.

2. I left the anchorage at 6.30 A.M. under plain sail, but soon after observed a dhow in sight, and ordered steam to be raised as quickly as possible, as the dhow was gaining on us.

At 7 o'clock I fired a blank charge from bow gun to bring the dhow to, but instead of doing so, she altered course and made direct for the land, I following her as closely as possible.

3. By 8 o'clock the wind had fallen very light, and half an hour later, when 7 miles to the eastward of Sur, the dhow, seeing the ship gradually overhauling her, lowered a boat, into which some twenty men got, and made for the shore.

I immediately stopped the ship, and sent first cutter and whaler, fully armed, under command of Lieutenants Arthur Edward Saul (N) and Arnot Henderson, in pursuit of the boat, the occupants of which effected a landing before our boats reached the shore, but they landed as rapidly as possible, ascended a steep cliff, and made a hot pursuit in chase of them, and by their energy overtook and brought back nine men, but the master of the dhow made good his escape.

4. Lieutenant Edward Percy Aske in the meantime boarded the dhow, and found her crowded with slaves. I then hauled the dhow alongside the ship and transferred all the slaves from her, and found the total number to amount to 154,* a few of whom were in an emaciated condition, and all of them suffering fearfully from thirst, they having had nothing to eat or drink for forty-eight hours previously; their wants in these respects were soon provided for.

I then took the dhow in tow (leaving two boats provisioned for ten days in charge of Lieutenant Arnot Henderson) and proceeded for Muscat, arriving there at 8 A.M. the following day.

5. As soon as possible after my arrival I placed the dhow in the Consular Court for adjudication, and she was this day condemned and pronounced a legal prize.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. B. LANG.

No. 113.

Sir W. Hewett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Euryalus," at Bombay, November 21, 1884.

THE Political Resident at Bushire telegraphs that "upwards of fifty freshly imported Africans landed and sold at Debay, being violation of engagements," and that he is demanding the surrender of the slaves, and states that it is very desirable a ship of war should proceed there without delay.

The "Briton" will be sent to his assistance accordingly.

No. 114.

Commodore Molyneux to Admiral Lord J. Hay.

(Extract.)

"Sphinx," at Suakin, November 20, 1884.

LIEUTENANT CROWE, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Coquette," reports that a very large importation of Abyssinian slaves took place last October. They are said to have been shipped at or near Zeyla. Owing to the rebellion in the Soudan there have been very few Soudanese slaves exported from this coast north of Massowah; but still a few get across in occasional dhows, and the Khedivial steamers almost always carry some under various pretences.

No. 115.

Captain Woodward to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Turquoise," at Zanzibar, November 18, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report that, having received information from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul that slaves were being run in the vicinity of Dar-es-Salam, I provisioned the pinnace for four days and sent her to cruize in that neighbourhood.

2. She returned on the evening of the 17th instant with a dhow and seven slaves. The dhow was captured at Masasani Bay, and the pinnace, on approaching, observed the crew of the dhow take to the boat, and on boarding her found seven slaves—three women, two men, and two children; the captain having said to them before quitting the dhow, "Hide yourselves away."

The dhow and slaves were brought into Zanzibar, and this morning were placed in Court. The slaves were liberated, and the dhow condemned and broken up.

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

Captain Woodward to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Turquoise," at Zanzibar, November 18, 1884.

ON Friday, the 14th instant, I received information, through one of our Seedie boys, that he had met a woman crying, who told him that she was about to be taken over to the Island of Pemba to be sold.

2. I sent an interpreter (a Seedie boy) on shore, who ascertained that a dhow was going over with passengers. Shortly after his return on board, the dhow got under weigh, and I ordered the steam-cutter to stop her and search her, and if a slave was found on board to detain her. The wind was fair, and our steam-cutter being rather slow, the dhow managed to get between 3 and 4 miles away from Zanzibar before the cutter could get close enough to hail her. On being hailed she lowered sail and anchored, and, on being searched, the owner and one female slave were found on board.

The dhow was brought back, and the following day it was placed in Court and condemned, the destroying of her to await the arrival of Sir John Kirk by next mail, he being at present at Kilwa. The slave was set free, and the owner handed over to the Sultan for punishment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. WOODWARD.

Commander Anson to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

Sir,

"Dragon," at Muscat, December 6, 1884.

IN compliance with a telegram received from Colonel Ross, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Her Majesty's ship under my command left Busreh on the 20th November, and arrived at Bushire on the 22nd November.

2. Having received a letter from Colonel Ross, I embarked Mr. Robertson, Assistant Resident, and suite, and left Bushire at 4 P.M. on the 25th idem.

3. We arrived off Debai, on the Arab Coast, at 2 P.M. on the 27th. After some delay the Sheikh of that place surrendered seventeen slaves who had been recently landed in contravention of his Treaty; and he also entered into an agreement with Mr. Robertson to produce five others who had been landed at the same time, or in default pay a fine of 70 dollars a-head.

4. Having embarked the British Agent at Shargah, we proceeded on the 28th, and recovered five more slaves at the different towns belonging to the Arab Trucial Chiefs.

5. The whole of these slaves are detailed in the accompanying list.

6. We arrived at Shu'am on the 30th November, the political officers having settled a claim that had been made against the Chief's brother for ill-using a British subject. We left at 8 P.M. the same day, and arrived at Bunder Abbas at 6:30 A.M. on the 1st December.

Mr. Robertson and suite were discharged to the mail-steamer on the 2nd, and we left Bunder Abbas at 4 P.M. the same day.

7. Whilst at Debai Mr. Robertson obtained a description of four dhows from which slaves had recently been landed, together with the names of their "nakhodas;" and, in accordance with the Assistant Resident's request, I looked in at the ports they hailed from, namely, Ali Khadrah, As, Suwaik, and Wadam, on the Al Batinah coast, off which places all dhows found were boarded and examined by our boats.

We found, I believe, only one of the implicated dhows, which was hauled up on the beach at Wadam, and having communicated with the Chief of Masua'ah concerning her, desiring that she might be sent to Muscat, to be dealt with there by the proper authorities, I left Masua'ah at 2:45 P.M. on the 4th, arriving at this place at 9:30 P.M. on the same day, and have applied to the Vice-Admiralty Court as to their disposal.

8. When we left Busreh we had a large sick list (twenty-one), with several cases of fever, but the health of the crew is now good again.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON.

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

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Inclosure 1 in No. 117.

Mr. Hakim to Major Mockler (for Captain Anson).

(Telegraphic.)

Bushire, November 17, 1884.

UPWARDS of fifty freshly imported Africans landed and sold at Debai. Being violation of engagement, I am demanding surrender of slaves. Very desirable a vessel of war proceed there without delay to support demand and receive the slaves.

Inclosure 2 in No. 117.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to Captain Anson.*Sir, *Bushire, November 25, 1884.*

WITH reference to my telegram of the 17th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I am deputing the First Assistant Resident to accompanying you to the Pirate Coast, in view to reclaiming slaves sold here; and I shall be obliged if you will receive Mr. Robertson and establishment, as noted on the margin,* on board this day.

2. I have given Mr. Robertson a Memorandum of instructions, which, with all the other papers, he will show you, and thus render it unnecessary for me to write more at length at present.

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

Inclosure 3 in No. 117.

SLAVES received.

Date.	Name of Place.	No. received.	Circumstances.
1884 Nov. 28	Debai	12	Boys, who stated they were shipped on the Batinah coast, having been previously brought from Africa, and landed at Debai six weeks ago, where they had remained up to date.
Nov. 28	"	5	Male adults. Same as above.
Nov. 28	Shargah	1	Male adult, who made a similar statement to the above, viz., that he was landed at Debai from the Batinah coast, and taken to Shargah.
Nov. 29	"	1	Male adult, who stated he was landed on Batinah coast from Africa, and came overland.
Nov. 29	Al-Ajman	2	One boy and one girl, who stated they were landed at Al-Khadhrah, on Batinah coast, and brought overland.
Nov. 29	Umm-al-Kaiwan	1	Landed from Africa some time previously to last ones, on the Batinah coast

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander.*

No. 118.

The Government of Bombay to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord,

Bombay Castle, December 12, 1884.

WE have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Political Resident, Aden, dated the 4th ultimo, with inclosures, regarding the capture by Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" of two slave-dhows near Muscat.

We have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES FERGUSSON.
J. B. PEILE.
M. MELVILL.

* One moonshee, two peons.

Inclosure 1 in No. 118.

Brigadier-General Blair to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Aden, November 4, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Government, that Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" arrived at this port on the 26th October, 1884, with 196 slaves, 8 crew of a slave-dhow, and 5 passengers, slave-dealers.

2. Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" captured a dhow near Muscat with 154 slaves; the "nakhoda" and crew of the dhow had left before it was boarded by the officer of Her Majesty's ship "Philomel." The case was disposed of in the Consular Court at Muscat, and out of the 154 slaves, 9 were left with the Consul at that place, and the remainder have been handed over to me for disposal.

3. On her way to Aden Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" captured another Soori dhow named "Futeh-al-Khair" with fifty-one slaves. The dhow was destroyed at sea, and the "nakhoda" and owner of the dhow, the crew, passengers, and the slaves have been brought to Aden for disposal. The case was adjudicated in the Vice-Admiralty Court here, and I beg to inclose copies of the Judgment and Decree passed by the said Court in this case.

4. As the slave-dealers, the "nakhoda" and owner of the vessel, and the crew could not be criminally prosecuted under Statute 39 and 30 Vict., cap. 46, and as they were subjects of the Sultan of Muscat, I have telegraphed to the Resident at Bushire for instructions (copy of the telegram is herewith attached). A reply to this telegram is awaited.

5. The Consul-General at Zanzibar has sent me a telegram, copy of which is herewith forwarded. As the dhow and the men do not belong to Zanzibar, they will not be sent there.

6. The slaves will be disposed of in accordance with the instructions left at this Residency by Sir Bartle Frere in 1873. A copy of his letter dated the 2nd April, 1873, is herewith submitted for reference.

7. The slaves received by me are as follows :—

Men	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Women	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196

Ninety-one men and four boys have been employed as labourers on the fortifications under the Executive Engineer. Boys and girls under 12 will be sent to Zanzibar, and the remainder will be given over to respectable persons at Aden.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BLAIR.

Judgment.

It appears from the evidence that Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" left Muscat on the 16th October, 1884, for Aden. On the 18th October, 1884, about 10 A.M., she sighted a dhow about 7 miles off, steered for her, and when she got within half-a-mile the dhow lowered her sail. She had no colours flying at the time. Lieutenant Henderson and Mahomed Ali, Interpreter, the second and third witnesses, were sent in a boat to visit the dhow; they boarded her and found slaves on board, who on seeing the boarding officer came near the water casks saying that they were very thirsty, as they got rice one day and water the other. The dhow was detained in latitude 21° 9' north and longitude 59° 14' east; the slaves were found to be thirty males and twenty one females; they were removed to Her Majesty's ship "Philomel," and the dhow was taken in tow; 263 dollars and rupees 8 : 8 : 0 in silver, and rupees 2 : 0 : 9 in copper, and a silver ring was found on board.

On the 23rd October, there being a strong breeze and the dhow making a considerable quantity of water, Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" put into Ras Derkha, where the dhow was found unseaworthy on survey. She was destroyed, and the crew and passengers were taken on board Her Majesty's ship "Philomel," which proceeded on her voyage, and arrived in Aden on the 26th October, 1884. The dhow was found to be a sumbook, named "Futeh-al-Khair," owned and commanded by Rubbier-bin-Nuseeb. She had a

crew of seven men, and also had on board five passengers, named Abdulla Musulum, Ahmed Musulum, Ishmail Murad, Obeid Salem, Abdulla Salem, who are the owners of the slaves.

Rubbier-bin-Nuseeb, the "nakhoda" and owner of the dhow, states that he belongs to Soor, and is a subject of the Sultan of Muscat; that he went to Zanzibar with a Soori crew, who left him, so he got a fresh crew at Zanzibar and left that place for Fingani, near Ibo, on the African coast, where, not finding any other freight, he agreed to take a cargo of slaves to Bateneh, near Muscat, at 8 dollars per head, and that on her way to the above place the sumbook was captured.

Abdulla Musulum, Ahmed Musulum, Ishmail Murad, and Abdulla Salem state that they are subjects of the Sultan of Muscat.

Obeid Salem states that he is the subject of Ibrahim-bin-Kais, the brother of the late Imam of Muscat.

Abdulla Musulum, Ahmed, Ishmail, and Obeid further state that they took from Muscat to Zanzibar dates and other goods for sale, at which place they purchased piece-goods, and went into the interior about six days' journey to a place called Beera, where they exchanged their goods for slaves. From Beera they went to Fingani, where they settled with the "nakhoda" Rubbier to go in his sumbook to Bateneh with the slaves at 8 dollars per head.

Abdulla Salem, a boy about 12 years of age, states that he went to Zanzibar with his father, thence to Fingani, where he remained whilst his father went into the interior. His father died there about one year ago, and three slaves, the property of his father, were brought to him; and seeing the others had agreed to ship slaves at 8 dollars a head, he also embarked in the sumbook for Bateneh, where his mother lived.

The slaves were purchased by these persons as follows :—

			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	
Abdulla Musulum .. ..	..	..	13	4	..	4	For 350 dollars.
Ahmed Musulum .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	3	For 246½ dollars.
Ishmail Murad .. ..	..	..	3	..	1	..	For 130 dollars.
Obeid Salem .. ..	..	..	..	2	3	6	For 400 dollars.
Abdulla Salem .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	The property left by his father.
Total .. ..	..	..	16	6	13	14	

thus leaving one man and one girl whose owners have not come forward to claim them.

The admissions of the "nakhoda" and the owners of the slaves, the evidence of Captain Lang, Lieutenant Henderson, and the Interpreter, Mahomed Ali, and the presence of fifty one slaves on board the dhow when she was captured, show that the Arab dhow "Futeh-al-Khair" was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the dhow, the slaves found on board, and the money and valuables were lawfully seized by Her Majesty's ship "Philomel," and are liable to forfeiture to the Crown; and, further, that it was impracticable to bring the said Arab dhow "Futeh-al-Khair" to this port, and Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" was justified in destroying the same. The Court therefore passes the accompanying Decree.

(Signed) JAMES BLAIR, *Brigadier-General,*
Political Resident and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Aden.

Aden, October 30, 1884.

Inclosure 2 in No. 118.

In the Vice-Admiralty Court at Aden.

Decree.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen *versus* an Arab dhow named "Futeh-al-Khair," owned and commanded by Rubbier-bin-Nuseeb, and 51 slaves (30 males and 21 females), seized as liable to forfeiture by Henry Briggs Lang, Esq., Commander R.N., and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Philomel." Before Brigadier-General James Blair, V.C., Political Resident and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Aden.

PERSONALLY appeared Commander Henry Briggs Lang, Lieutenant Arnot Henderson, and Mahomed Ali, Interpreter, of Her Majesty's ship "Philomel," and stated

on oath the circumstances under which the said vessel "Futeh-al-Khair," of the following dimensions, viz. :—

	Ft. in.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern post	50 0
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	15 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	29 0
4. Depth of hold	8 0
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
	<i>No. of Tons.</i>
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	41·14
2. Closed-in space above the tonnage deck, poop	7·28
Total No. of tons	48·42

with a crew of 8 persons, besides 51 slaves (30 males and 21 females) and 5 passengers, the owners of the said slaves, was seized by the said Her Majesty's ship "Philomel," in latitude 21° 9' north and longitude 59° 14' east, on the 18th October, 1884.

The said Court, having heard the evidence produced on each side, and having found sufficient proof that the said Arab dhow "Futeh-al-Khair" was at the time of her capture actually engaged in the Slave Trade, doth adjudge the said Arab dhow "Futeh-al-Khair," and the 51 slaves (30 males and 21 females), and the money and valuables found on the said dhow, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

And the said Court further finds that it was impracticable to bring the said Arab dhow "Futeh-al-Khair" into this port for adjudication, and the officers of Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" were justified in destroying the same.

And the said fifty-one slaves having been landed and liberated, it is ordered that they be assigned service in Aden, or be otherwise provided for as the Political Resident at Aden may think fit.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused the seal of the Vice-Admiralty Court to be affixed thereto, this 30th day of October, 1884.

(Signed) JAMES BLAIR, *Brigadier-General,*
Political Resident and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Aden.

I certify that no costs were incurred in this case.

(Signed) JAMES BLAIR, *Brigadier-General.*
Political Resident and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Aden.

Inclosure 3 in No. 118.

Brigadier-General Blair to Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.

(Telegraphic.)

Aden, October 30, 1884.

FIVE slave-dealers, eight crew of dhow from Sur, captured by "Philomel." Admit being Muscat subjects. What shall I do with them?

Inclosure 4 in No. 118.

Sir J. Kirk to Brigadier-General Blair.

(Telegraphic.)

Zanzibar, 1884.

WILL take all under 12. Sultan asks arrest crew and slave-dealers of Dar-es-Salam dhow. Send here prisoners.

Inclosure 5 in No. 118.

Sir B. Frere to General Schneider.

Sir,

"Enchantress," April 2, 1873.

THE maintenance of slaves captured by Her Majesty's cruisers, and liberated at Aden, has for some time been a question of some difficulty, owing to but few of them

being required at Aden itself as servants or labourers, and to the want of means of housing them until employment is found for them, or till they can be shipped to Bombay.

For many of the young girls you will, no doubt, be able, as hitherto, to provide an asylum with the Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy; for others, and for some of the boys and adults, you will be able to find a home under respectable and responsible masters as domestic servants or otherwise. But the majority, I am of opinion, will be best disposed of at Zanzibar, at Johanna, and at the various Missions established on the mainland of Eastern Africa. I have informed Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar of my views on this subject, and suggested to him the means of disposal which seemed to me most likely to insure the welfare of liberated slaves. I have accordingly now to request that, pending orders from the Home Government, you will forward to Zanzibar, by the first suitable means of transport, all negroes who may be handed over to your charge by the Commanders of Her Majesty's cruizers, and for whom you are unable to insure speedy and suitable employment at Aden, always bearing in mind that this should be done as economically as possible.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE.
