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SLAVE TRADE. No. 1 (1886).

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS
ABROAD,

AND

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS

AND THE

TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO THE

SLAVE TRADE.

1885.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
June 1886.*

LONDON:

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

BELOOCHISTAN.

No. 1.

Commander Anson to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

Sir, *“Dragon,” at Karachi, January 7, 1885.*
ON the night of the 31st ultimo, while at Jask, four fugitive slaves—an elderly negro woman, a young woman, a man, and a child—came on board Her Majesty’s ship under my command and claimed the protection of the flag.

They stated that, having received much ill-usage from their master, Dilwash, they had run away, and had been for some time at Jask, within the territorial jurisdiction of Beloochistan; but that their master was now after them, and that, if given up to him, they would be mutilated or killed.

I made inquiries, and found that their master bore a very violent and bad character, and the Superintendent of Telegraphs at Jask informed me that the fears expressed by these fugitives were well founded. I therefore retained them on board, and telegraphed to Mr. Finch, in political charge of Mekran Coast, the circumstances, and on my arrival at Karachi, with his concurrence, they have been given their freedom on shore.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON.

BRAZIL.

No. 2.

Mr. Sandford to Earl Granville.—(Received January 6, 1885.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, December 8, 1884.

THE general elections took place throughout Brazil on the 1st instant.

As far as is as yet positively known, the result of the elections has been slightly in favour of the Liberal party, but hostile to the Government, *i.e.*, antagonistic to Senhor d'Antas and his Emancipation Bill.

Of the 125 Deputies to be returned, it is known that 32 Liberals and 27 Conservatives, in all 59 Deputies, have been incontestably elected. Of these 32 Liberals, 26 will vote for Senhor d'Antas' Bill and 6 against it. Of the 27 Conservatives, 3 will vote in favour of it, so that the Members, as they stand at present, are 26 Liberals and 3 Conservatives; total 29 for, 24 Conservatives and 6 Liberals, total 30, against.

It is supposed that as the returns from the far-away districts reach Rio, it will be found that the Liberal party are in a decided majority, but that Senhor d'Antas will at the same time find himself in a minority.

The result of the elections in the provinces of Matto Grosso and Goyaz can hardly be known before the beginning of next year.

No. 3.

Mr. Townley to Earl Granville.—(Received June 15.)

My Lord,

Petropolis, May 13, 1885.

THE Bill for the gradual abolition of slavery, which was to be presented to the Brazilian Chambers by the new Ministry presided over by Senhor Saraiva, was yesterday introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by Senhor A. Fleury, a supporter, though not a member, of Senhor Saraiva's Cabinet.

The measure contains fourteen Articles, of which the first provides for a fresh registry of slaves throughout the Empire within eight months, at the expiration of which period all slaves unregistered will be considered free.

Article 2 fixes the value of the slaves to be declared by their owners at not more than the following rates:—

							Milreis at 20 <i>d.</i>	£
Under 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	1,000 000	= 100
20 to 30 "	..	..	..	..	..	800 000	80
30 40 "	..	..	..	..	..	600 000	60
40 50 "	..	..	..	..	..	400 000	40
50 60 "	..	..	..	..	..	200 000	20

Females being reckoned 25 per cent. lower than males. Slaves of over 60 years of age are considered to be of no value, but, unless over 65, are to serve their ex-masters for three years as compensation for their enfranchisement, and all freedmen over 60 are to be supported by their ex-masters unless the Orphan Court decides that they can earn their own living.

Article 3 declares that slaves are to be enfranchised, at their registered price, by the Emancipation Fund, or privately, their value being reduced 6 per cent. per annum.

Article 4 deals with the Emancipation Fund, which is to be obtained from the present sources, from an increase of 5 per cent. on all taxes except exports, and from the emission of Government bonds up to 6,000 contos of reis yearly, at 6 per cent.

Article 5. This fund will be distributed as at present, in freeing the older slaves and those of such masters as decide to replace slave labour entirely by free labour.

BRAZIL.

3

Articles 7, 8, and 9 treat of the domicile of the slaves and freedmen, the latter being obliged to remain for five years in the place where they were registered.

Article 10 gives the police power to force a freedman, found without occupation, to accept work, and provides that the Government shall establish agricultural colonies for unemployed freedmen.

The remaining Articles deal with general dispositions as regards mortgages, fines, and legacies.

Senhor Fleury's project differs from the Bill proposed by Senhor d'Antas, principally on the following points:—

Slaves of 60 years of age are not, *ipso facto*, free; their value is to be set between 1 conto of reis and 200 milreis, instead of between 800 and 400 milreis, while in the present Bill the value of a slave is to be reduced 6 per cent. yearly; the tax on slaves disappears; the additional impost is 5 instead of 6 per cent.; and the duty on legacies of slaves makes way for the issue of public bonds. The principle, however, of slaves over 60 years of age being of no monetary value is preserved.

I believe the Government are ready to accept whatever amendments may be considered advisable, and it is not improbable that endeavours will be made by the abolitionists to adopt a proposal that depreciation should be at the rate of 10 per cent., instead of 6, per annum, thus placing a term of ten years as a limit to slavery in Brazil. In the meantime the Committee, to whom the project was referred for consideration, have reported favourably on it, with a few minor amendments.

In conversation lately, Viscount de Paranaguá, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, told me that the Government were most anxious to carry this measure through, and that they expected that its adoption would lead to the total abolition of slavery throughout the Empire in seven or eight years.

According to recent calculations, the total number of slaves in the Empire is at present estimated at 1,177,022, rather more than half of this number being males; of these 323,868 are between 14 and 20 years of age, 497,725 between 20 and 40, 267,487 between 40 and 60, and 87,942 over 60 years, the total present value of whom, according to the scale adopted in the Bill, may be roughly set down at about 75,000,000*l.*, but it does not seem likely that half that amount would be required, though it is difficult to see how even 30,000,000*l.* could be obtained from the sources proposed, which can hardly yield 1,000,000*l.* a-year, particularly as the first charge on the extra 5 per cent. on taxes is to defray the interest on whatever bonds may be issued for the fund.

After emancipation is completed, this additional tax is to be continued till all the bonds are redeemed.

The position of the Government is too insecure at present to allow of any certainty being expressed as to the fate of this measure. The opposing parties in the Chamber of Deputies, as at present constituted, are very evenly balanced, and in the existing state of public feeling, a very slight occurrence may turn the tide in favour of one party or the other. It is thought, however, that the Conservative party will be ready to support the Bill in a modified form, but it remains to be seen how the Representatives of provinces, already to a great extent free, will accept their share of the additional burden, imposed to compensate the owners of slaves in the central parts of the Empire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. G. TOWNLEY.

No. 4.

Mr. Townley to Earl Granville.—(Received June 15.)

My Lord,

Petropolis, May 21, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith translation of the speech delivered by the Emperor on the 20th instant, when His Imperial Majesty closed the Extraordinary Session of the Brazilian Chambers, and opened the first Ordinary Session of the Nineteenth Legislative Period of the General Assembly.

The Speech contains but little worthy of special notice, though attention is drawn to the falling off of the revenue during the current financial year, and the question of the gradual abolition of slavery is declared to call for particular attention and to require such a solution as will tranquillize agriculturists.

This Ordinary Session should, according to the Constitution, have been opened on the 3rd May, but a prorogation was then decreed in order to give time to the Chamber of Deputies, in Extraordinary Session, to come to a decision upon Senhor d'Antas'

Emancipation Bill, with the result that Senhor d'Antas' Cabinet was turned out upon a vote of want of confidence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. G. TOWNLEY.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Speech from the Throne.

(Translation.)

THE closing of the Extraordinary Session of Parliament and the opening of the first Session of the Nineteenth Legislature of the General Assembly on the 20th May, 1885.

August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation,

The meeting together of the General Assembly, awakening well-founded hopes, is always to me a subject of lively pleasure.

My well-beloved and esteemed daughter, the Princess Imperial, and the Comte d'Eu, my well-beloved and esteemed son-in-law, returned safely from the voyage which they made to some of the southern provinces. During the continuance of the Extraordinary Session public tranquillity was not disturbed, and friendly relations between the Empire and the other nations continued to subsist unaltered.

The sanitary condition of the Empire continues satisfactory, and we have only to lament some fatal cases of yellow fever, which occurred in the city, and some recently at Bahia.

Our financial situation, aggravated by the notable decrease of the public revenue in the present financial year, claims your particular attention.

It is fitting that you should decree efficacious measures, in order to arrive at equilibrating the revenue with the expenditure of the State.

The gradual extinction of slavery, the special subject of discussion in the Extraordinary Session, should continue to deserve your utmost solicitude.

That question, which is connected with the highest interests of Brazil, demands a solution which shall tranquillize our agriculturists. Therefore, confide it to your wisdom and patriotism.

Various proposals of the Government are pending on your decision; these you will examine, and give the preference to such of them as satisfy important interests of the State without increasing the public expenditure, which it is impossible at present to augment.

August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation,

I trust that the present Session of the General Assembly will be fruitful in benefits to our country.

The Extraordinary Session is closed, and the first Session of Nineteenth Legislature is opened.

(Signed) D. PEDRO II, *Constitutional Emperor
and Perpetual Defender of Brazil.*

No. 5.

Mr. Townley to Earl Granville.—(Received July 15.)

My Lord,

Petropolis, June 22, 1885.

SINCE I wrote my despatch of the 13th ultimo to your Lordship, the Bill for the gradual emancipation of slaves has been frequently the subject of discussion in both Chambers of the Legislature, without, however, any vote being taken.

If one may judge by the tone of the speeches, there are but few members who give the Bill their unqualified approval, but the majority appear to be anxious to adopt some measure which may, at any rate, put a stop to the agitation in favour of total abolition. The supporters of the latter scheme are a very small majority in both Houses, and the Chamber of Deputies annulled the election of the great abolitionist champion, Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, when returned for one of the districts of Pernambuco, on no apparent grounds beyond the desire to exclude so popular a leader of the Party of Abolition. Since then, however, Senhor Nabuco has been elected for another district of the same province,

and has been received with great acclamations by his supporters. His entry into the Chamber is sure to be marked by some amendment to the Bill in question, tending to hasten the total abolition of slavery.

Many of the Conservative Members who have spoken on the subject complain that Senhor Saraiva's measure is but little better than Senhor d'Antas'—the latter would give no compensation for slaves over 60, the former none for those of 65; some of this party would prefer to let things remain as they are, and think that slavery would be extinct in twenty-six years. All maintain that the slave-owners must receive compensation for the loss of their property.

The Liberal party appear to be divided in opinion: the slave-owners amongst them naturally support the extreme Conservative view of the question; some think that a fixed limit should be put to the existence of slavery and no compensation given; others that it should be abolished by the yearly depreciation of slaves alone.

Senhor Saraiva has always stated that the question is an open one, and he is ready to accept amendments, but he recently announced in the Chamber of Deputies that he should resign office unless the House consented to the increase of 5 per cent. on taxation and the annual depreciation of 6 per cent. in the value of slaves. He estimates that, by the latter means, slavery will cease to exist in ten years, and considers the former necessary to enable the owners to replace slave labour by free. To assist in the latter object, the President of the Council wishes to encourage immigration by making all due provisions for those arriving spontaneously, but his Government has rescinded an order of the late Minister of Agriculture, which granted free passages, within certain limits, to emigrants from Europe. This refusal to carry out so recent an order has caused great dissatisfaction, and it is not improbable that Parliament will vote a sum of money to provide free passages.

Taking into consideration the different views upon this question of emancipation, and the number of amendments which are likely to be introduced, it seems certain that some time must elapse before the measure can pass, even if it does not lead to the fall of the Saraiva Cabinet, now that its chief has decided to stand or fall by two of the most disputed provisions.

I shall have the honour to continue to report to your Lordship the progress of the Bill.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. G. TOWNLEY.

No. 6.

Mr. Townley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 13, 1885.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 22nd June last to Earl Granville, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Bill for the gradual abolition of slavery has this day passed the third reading in the Chamber of Deputies by 73 votes to 17, the minority consisting principally of Members in favour of total abolition, whilst the Conservatives voted in favour of the measure, which has undergone considerable alterations in its progress through the Chamber.

In my despatch above referred to, I stated that the President of the Council had publicly announced his intention to resign office unless the House accepted the clauses referring to an increase of 5 per cent. on taxation, and to the annual depreciation of 6 per cent. in the value of slaves; Senhor Saraiva has, nevertheless, finally agreed to a modification of the latter clause, which adopts a gradually increasing scale of depreciation instead of the fixed 6 per cent.: this scale is as follows:—

In the 1st year, 2 per cent.; in the 2nd, 3 per cent.; in the 3rd, 4 per cent.; in the 4th, 5 per cent.; in the 5th, 6 per cent.; in the 6th, 7 per cent.; in the 7th, 8 per cent.; in the 8th, 9 per cent.; in the 9th, 10 per cent.; in the 10th, 10 per cent.; in the 11th, 12 per cent.; in the 12th, 13 per cent.; and in the 13th year, 12 per cent., when slavery will be extinct.

The Bill, as it now stands, is drawn up in five Articles, instead of the original fourteen, and differs, besides the point I have already mentioned, from the original measure in the following respect:—

The value of the slaves, to be declared by their owners, is now—

							£
Under 30 years	..	..	..	..	..	900 000	= 90 (about)
From 30 to 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	800 000	80
40 50 "	..	..	..	..	..	600 000	60
50 55 "	..	..	..	..	..	400 000	40
55 60 "	..	..	..	..	..	200 000	20

Registration must take place within a year, instead of within eight months.

The Emancipation Fund is still to be collected from the present source, from 5 per cent. additional on all taxes except on exports, and from the issue of bonds of the Public Debt at 5 per cent. interest, but the amount of these is not limited.

The product of the 5 per cent. additional tax is to be divided into three parts—the first to be devoted to freeing the older slaves; the second, those whose masters wish to employ free labour instead of slaves; and the third, to pay for transport of colonists.

It is also provided that this source of revenue, up to two-thirds of its amount, is to pay the interest of 5 per cent. and amortization of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the bonds issued by the Government under this law. These bonds are to compensate, at half the value of the slaves, those owners who decide to replace slave labour entirely by free, the freed slaves being obliged to remain with their masters five years in return for board, lodging, clothing, and a daily wage, to be fixed by the master with the approval of the authorities.

The Government is to draw up Regulations for putting the law into execution, but no province is to be exempted from paying the additional 5 per cent. on taxation. This latter clause was inserted on the third reading, previous to which the Government proposed to be allowed to make whatever exceptions might be considered necessary, and it is probable that an attempt will be made in the Senate to reintroduce this provision.

The Bill has met with great opposition from the abolitionist Members of the Chamber of Deputies, and from some of the late Ministry of Senhor d'Antas, but has been carried by the support of the Conservatives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. G. TOWNLEY.

No. 7.

Mr. Townley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 16.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, August 18, 1885.

THE first result of the voting on the Bill for the gradual abolition of slavery, which I had the honour to report to your Lordship in my despatch of the 13th instant, was that the President of the Council on the following day tendered his resignation to the Emperor.

No. 8.

Mr. Haggard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 2.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, September 25, 1885.

WITH reference to Mr. Townley's despatch of the 13th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the third reading of the Bill for the gradual emancipation of slaves has this day passed the Senate by a majority of 38 to 8, in precisely the same condition as it left the Chamber of Deputies. The discussions on the different clauses have been prolonged and violent, but the result was never in doubt, the Liberals uniting with the Conservatives in supporting the project which Baron Cotegipe had promised Senhor Saraiva, the late Prime Minister, to pass intact.

It seems to be generally admitted that the project is far from faultless, and the universal application of the increase of 5 per cent. on all taxes excepting those on exports, which are chiefly the result of slave labour, is universally condemned, except by the slave-owners, whom it is to indemnify. It is argued that it is not fair to tax the many for the benefit of the few, and that if there is one thing which should be taxed more than another for the purpose in view it is the product of slave labour, which is the one thing specially exempted from taxation.

The feeling on this point is so strong that it seems possible that the clause in question, if not actually abrogated by the new Parliament, which is to meet next May, will be allowed tacitly to drop and never be put into execution.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. D. HAGGARD.

No. 9.

Mr. Haggard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 2.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, October 2, 1885.

I HAVE to report the appearance this morning of an Imperial Decree (of which I have the honour to inclose a translation), bearing the date of the 28th ultimo, the anniversary of the famous Rio Branco Law of 1871, which declared free all future children of slave-mothers, giving effect to the Law, the third reading of which passed the Senate on the 25th instant, as reported in my despatch of that day's date.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Decree No. 3270 of the 28th September, 1885, regulating the Gradual Extinction of the Servile Element of the Matriculation of the Slaves.

(Translation.)

ARTICLE 1. The new matriculation of the slaves shall be proceeded with throughout the whole Empire, declaring the name, nationality, sex, filiation, if known, occupation or service, in which the slave is employed, age and value, calculated in conformity with the Table of § 3.

§ 1. The inscription for the new matriculation shall be made on view of the statements which served as a basis for the special matriculation or entry made in virtue of the Law of the 28th September, 1871, or on view of the certificate of the said matriculation or entry, or on view of the title of ownership when the matriculation of the slave is set forth thereon.

§ 2. To the age declared in the former matriculation shall be added the time which shall have elapsed up to the day on which the declaration for the matriculation ordered by this Law shall be presented in the competent Department.

The matriculation, which shall be effected in contravention to the provisions of §§ 1 and 2, shall be null, and the collector or fiscal agent who shall effect it will incur a fine of 100 dollars to 300 dollars, without prejudice to other penalties which he may incur.

§ 3. The value to which Article 1 refers shall be declared by the master of the slave, not exceeding the maximum regulated by the age of the slave matriculating, according to the following Table:—

Slaves under 30 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900\$000
From 30 to 40 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800 000
40 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600 000
50 55 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400 000
55 60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200 000

§ 4. The value of individuals of the female sex shall be regulated in like manner, but making a deduction of 25 per cent. on the above established prices.

§ 5. Slaves of 60 years of age shall not be matriculated; they shall, however, be inscribed in a special enrolment for the purposes of §§ 10 to 12 of Article 3.

§ 6. The term granted for matriculation shall be one year; this will be announced by Edicts, affixed in the most public places, ninety days beforehand, and published by the press wherever there may be newspapers.

§ 7. Those slaves shall be considered free who shall not have been matriculated, and this clause shall be expressly and integrally declared in the Edicts and announcements in the newspapers. The slaves from 60 to 65 years of age who shall not have been enrolled shall be exempted from rendering all service.

§ 8. The persons charged with the duty of matriculating other parties slaves, in accordance with Article 3 of Decree No. 4835 of the 1st December, 1871, shall indemnify the respective masters the value of the slave, who, from not having been matriculated within the due term, shall become free.

The hypothecating or destringing creditor is likewise bound to matriculate the slaves who constitute his guarantee.

The collectors and other fiscal agents shall be bound to give receipts for the documents which may be given to them for the inscription of the matriculation, and those who fail to effect the same within the lawful time shall incur the penalty of Article 154 of the Criminal Code, the right of petitioning for a new matriculation being reserved to the masters, which matriculation shall avail with all its legal effects as if it had been effected at the time designated.

§ 9. An emolument of 1 dollar shall be paid for the inscription or enrolment of each slave, the amount of which shall be destined to the Emancipation Fund, after deducting therefrom the expenses of matriculation.

§ 10. As soon as the term for matriculation shall be announced the fines incurred for the non-observance of the provisions of the Law of the 28th September, 1871, relative to the matriculation and declarations prescribed by the said Law and by its respective regulations shall be remitted.

Any debt owed to the public Treasury for imposts in reference to the slave shall be remitted to whomsoever shall free or shall have freed gratuitously any slave.

The Government, in the regulation which they shall expedite for the execution of this Law, shall designate one only, and the same term for obtaining the result of the matriculation throughout the whole Empire.

Art. 2. The Emancipation Fund shall be formed :

1. From the taxes and revenue destined thereto by the legislation in force.
2. From the tax of 5 per cent. additional on all the general imposts, except on those of exportation. This tax shall be collected at once, free of the expense of collecting, and inscribed annually in the estimate of receipts presented to the General Legislative Assembly by the Minister and Secretary of State for Financial Affairs.
3. From bonds of the public debt, emitted at 5 per cent., with an annual cancellation of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the interest and cancellation being paid out of the aforesaid tax of 5 per cent.

§ 1. The additional tax shall be collected even after the freedom (shall be accomplished) of all the slaves, and until the debt arising from the emission of the bonds authorized by law shall have become extinct.

§ 2. The Emancipation Fund, of which No. 1 of this Article treats, shall continue to be applied in accordance with the provision of Article 17 of the Regulation approved by the Decree No. 5135 of the 3rd November, 1872.

The product of the additional tax shall be divided into three equal parts :

The first part shall be applied to the emancipation of the older slaves, according to what may be established in the Government Regulation.

The second part shall be applied to freeing, for half or for less than half their value, the agricultural and mining slaves whose masters desire to change into free establishments those maintained by slave labour.

The third part shall be destined to subsidize colonization by means of paying the conveyance of colonists, who shall be effectually located in agricultural establishments of any kind.

§ 4. To develop the resources employed in the transformation of the agricultural establishments worked by slaves into free ones, and to aid the development of agricultural colonization, the Government can emit the bonds treated of in No. 3 of this Article.

The interest on those bonds and their cancellation cannot absorb more than two-thirds of the product of the additional tax assigned in No. 2 of that Article.

Of the Freedoms, and of the Freed Slaves.

Art. 3. The slaves inscribed in the matriculation shall be freed by means of indemnifying their value through the Emancipation Fund, or by any other legal form.

§ 1. From the primitive value at which the slave was matriculated shall be deducted :

In the first year, 2 per cent. ; in the second year, 3 per cent. ; in the third year, 4 per cent. ; in the fourth year, 5 per cent. ; in the fifth year, 6 per cent. ; in the sixth year, 7 per cent. ; in the seventh year, 8 per cent. ; in the eighth year, 9 per cent. ; in the ninth year, 10 per cent. ; in the tenth year, 10 per cent. ; in the eleventh year, 12 per cent. ; in the twelfth year, 12 per cent. ; in the thirteenth year, 12 per cent.

Any term which may have elapsed shall be reckoned in this annual deduction,

whether the freedom be obtained through the Emancipation Fund, or by any other legal form.

§ 2. The invalid slave, considered incapable of any service by the classifying "Junta," shall not be freed by the Emancipation Fund, but has recourse to the District Judge.

The slave so considered shall remain with his master.

§ 3. The slaves employed in agricultural estates shall be freed from out of the Emancipation Fund indicated in Article 2, § 4, second part, should their master purpose substituting slave labour by free labour, the following dispositions being observed:—

(a.) The freedom of all the slaves existing in the said establishment, and the obligation contracted, not to admit others under penalty of these being declared free.

(b.) Indemnification by the State of half the value of the slaves so freed in bonds (bearing interest at) 5 per cent.; those masters who reduce the most the amount of the indemnification being preferred.

(c.) The use of the services of the freed slave for five years.

§ 4. The freed slaves who are bound to serve under the conditions of the foregoing paragraph shall be fed, clothed, and treated by their ex-masters, and shall enjoy a pecuniary gratification per diem for his labour, which shall be judged by the ex-master, with the approval of the Orphans' Judge.

§ 5. This gratification, which shall constitute the "savings" of the freed slave, shall be divided into two parts, the one being disposable at once, and the other placed in a savings bank or collectors' department, in order to be delivered to him at the end of the term of his services, to which § 3 in the last part refers.

§ 6. The freedoms obtained by these savings shall be granted on view of the certificates of the value of the slave obtained in conformity with Article 3, § 1, and of the certificate of the deposits of that amount in the fiscal stations designated by the Government.

Those certificates shall be passed gratuitously.

§ 7. Until the new matriculation be closed, the present process of valuing the slaves for the sundry means of freeing them, with the limit fixed in Article 1, § 3.

§ 8. The freedoms granted are valid, even though their value shall exceed the amount of (the inheritance of) the grantor's third part, and whether or not there be necessary heirs.

§ 9. Direct freedom granted to the slave by a third party is permitted as long as the price of the same is exhibited.

§ 10. The slaves of 60 years of age, completed before and after the date at which this Law shall enter in execution, being, however, bound, under the title of indemnification for his freedom, to afford his services to his ex-masters for the space of three years.

§ 11. Those who are over 60 and under 65 years of age, as soon as they shall attain the latter age, shall not be subject to the services alluded to, however long they may have been rendered in relation to the term above alluded to.

§ 12. The remission of the said services is permitted by payment not exceeding half the value arbitrated for the class of slaves from 55 to 60 years of age.

§ 13. All the freed slaves of more than 60 years of age, and who shall have fulfilled their term of service, of which § 3 treats, shall continue in their ex-master's company, who, on his part, shall be bound to feed, clothe, and treat them in their illness, and enjoying such services as are compatible with their strength, save if they prefer obtaining elsewhere the means of subsistence, and the Orphans' Judge deem them capable of doing so.

§ 14. The domicile in the Municipality in which the slave shall have been freed, except that of the capitals, is obligatory for five years, reckoning from the date of the freedom of the slave by the Emancipation Fund.

§ 15. The freed slave, who shall absent himself from his domicile, shall be considered a vagrant, and shall be taken up by the police, to be employed in public works, or at the agricultural colonies.

§ 16. The Orphans' Judge may permit the removal of the freed slave in case of sickness, or for any other attendable motive, should the said freed slave conduct himself well, and declare the place to which he intends to remove his domicile.

§ 17. Any freed slave being found to have no occupation shall be bound to employ himself or to contract his services for a term marked by the police.

§ 18. The term coming to an end without the freed slave showing that he has fulfilled the orders of the police, the latter shall send him to the Orphans' Judge, who will oblige him to make a contract of location of service, under penalty of fifteen days'

imprisonment, with hard labour, and to be sent to some agricultural colony in case of relapse.

§ 19. The domicile of the slave is untransferable to a province other than that in which he was matriculated at the time of the promulgation of this Law. The removal will amount to the obtainment of freedom, except in the following cases :—

- (1.) Transfer of the slave from one to another establishment of the same master.
- (2.) Should the slave have been obtained by inheritance, or by a forced adjudication in another province.
- (3.) Change of domicile of the master.
- (4.) Evasion of the slave.

§ 20. The slave who has fled from his master's house, or from wheresoever he may be employed, cannot, while absent, be freed by the Emancipation Fund.

§ 21. The obligation of the slaves to render services which § 3 of this Article treats, or, as a condition of freedom, shall not be in force for a longer period than that in which slavery be considered extinct.

General Dispositions.

Art. 4. In the Regulations which the Government shall expedite for the execution of this Law, they shall determine :—

(1.) The rights and the obligations of the freed slaves, to which § 3 of Article 3 refers, towards their ex-masters, and *vice versâ*.

(2.) The rights and obligations of the other freed slaves subject to render services, and of those to whom those services should be offered.

(3.) The intervention of general creditors on the part of the slave when the latter shall be bound to render services, and the attributions of the District, Municipal, and Orphans' Judge, and Justices of Peace, in the cases treated of in the present Law.

§ 1. The infraction of the obligations to which Nos. 1 and 2 of this Article refer shall be punished according to the gravity with a fine of 200 dollars, or imprisonment, with hard labour, for thirty days.

§ 2. The Justices of Peace of the respective districts are competent for the imposition of those fines, the process being that of Decree No. 4824 of the 29th November, 1871, Article 45, and its paragraphs.

The sheltering of slaves shall be capitulated in Article 260 of the Criminal Code.

§ 4. The right of masters of slaves to the services of the free-born children ("ingenuos") or indemnification in public bonds, according to Article 1, § 1, of the Law of the 28th September, 1871, shall cease with the extinction of slavery.

§ 5. The Government shall establish in various parts of the Empire, or in the frontier provinces, agricultural colonies, ruled by military discipline, to which shall be sent the freed slaves, without employment.

§ 6. Effective occupation in agricultural labour shall constitute a legitimate exemption from military service.

§ 7. No province, not even those which enjoy the special Tariff, shall be exempted from paying the additional impost, of which Article 2 treats.

§ 8. The Regulations which shall be expedited by the Government shall be at once put in execution, subject to the approval of the legislative power, all the dispositions relative to the servile element contained in the Law of the 30th September, 1871, and respective Regulations, which may not be revoked, consolidated.

Art. 5. All contrary dispositions are revoked.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Bahia.

 No. 10.

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.

Slave-holders 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.

No. 11.

Consul Stevens to Earl Granville.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Bahia, June 30, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that the prices of slaves in this province during the half-year expiring this day have been about 20*l.* to 30*l.* per head, the sales being to parties purchasing their freedom, and not for transfer to new masters, while upwards of 200 slaves have been freed by the Emancipation Fund during the same period at prices never exceeding the latter sum.

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

EGYPT.

No. 12.

Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received February 24.)

My Lord,

Cairo, February 12, 1885.

IN my despatch of the 25th February, 1884, I discussed at some length the question of slavery in Egypt, particularly with reference to the status before the Cadi's Court of slaves who had been freed by the Egyptian Government in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Convention, but without the consent of their masters.

"Slavery," I said, "is recognized by the Moslem religious law, which would not be abrogated by a mere declaration in a Decree or Convention, to the effect that slavery was abolished. Under that law a slave cannot marry without the consent of the master, . . . and any attempt to override the Moslem law and to enforce the liberation of slaves would be strongly resented, and be certainly opposed by the religious leaders of the Moslem population."

Having heard that a case was coming on before the Cadi's Court in which a female slave emancipated by Government was accused of having married without her former owner's consent, I directed Mr. Cameron to attend the sitting as a spectator, but to take no active part in the proceedings.

I have now the honour to inclose a copy of his Memorandum, from which it will be seen that the Moslem religious law, as interpreted by four of the leading Ulema in Cairo, refuses to take cognizance of the liberation of slaves by the Egyptian Government, and upholds the rights of the master.

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

Inclosure in No. 12.

Memorandum.

ON the 11th February I went with Mrs. Sheldon Amos to the Cadi's Court to hear a case tried according to the Sheri', or Moslem Sacred Law. It was as follows: Mabrooka, a negress, formerly the slave of Abdul Khalik El-Mahdi, son of the present Sheikh-ul-Islam, had fled from her master some one and a-half years ago and had obtained her papers of enfranchisement from the Slave Bureau at the police station.

She had then entered the service of Ali Bey Shaban, and has remained with him ever since. Her former owner, the son of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, hearing of her whereabouts, demanded her of Ali Bey, and, on being refused, asked for some 50*l.* compensation. Ali Bey declined to pay anything, and told me he dared not for fear of being tried for purchasing her; and, finally, in order to put an end to the constant annoyance which he was subjected to from the son of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, he married Mabrooka, with her consent, to one of his servants.

The son of the Sheikh-ul-Islam then summoned the girl before the Cadi, on the plea that she was his slave, and had married without his consent. By the strict letter of the Moslem Sacred Law she was thus liable to fifty lashes.

After many summonses Ali Bey appeared to-day in court with Mabrooka and her husband, and protested.

Mabrooka, he said, had been freed by the Egyptian Government, and her marriage was a lawful one; and he appealed to the Cadi for justice on behalf of Mabrooka.

Mrs. Sheldon Amos and I were the only spectators in court. As soon as the son of the Sheikh-ul-Islam saw Mrs. Amos, and learned who we both were, he disappeared; and Ali Bey warned me that a new plot was being prepared.

In a few moments the son of the Sheikh-ul-Islam returned with a disreputable person whom he set forward as the husband of Mabrooka, and pleaded that Mabrooka's subsequent marriage with Ali Bey's servant was therefore null and void.

EGYPT.

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The Court was composed of four Judges, namely, the Cadi of Egypt, the Mufti (who is also Chief of the Refaiyeh sect), and two leading Ulemas. The Mufti examined the parties.

The stranger brought in by the son of the Sheikh-ul-Islam swore he had been married by the son of the Sheikh-ul-Islam to Mabrooka thirteen months before.

Mabrooka swore that she had been in Ali Bey's service for the last eighteen months, and that she had never seen the stranger before in her life; that she had been willingly married to Ali Bey's servant some three months before, and that, having been freed by Government, she was indifferent about getting the consent of her former owner.

Mabrooka's husband spoke to the same effect.

After some deliberation, when the son of the Sheikh-ul-Islam and Ali Bey had had a long conversation with the Judges in a low tone, it was finally decided that both the stranger and Ali Bey's servant should divorce Mabrooka simultaneously.

The stranger, on being ordered to do so, obeyed with alacrity. The genuine husband refused, and it was only after much persuasion by the Judges, and also by Ali Bey, who wished to effect a compromise, that he divorced Mabrooka.

The Cadi then rose and told me to present his compliments to the British Consul-General and to inform him that the matter was settled, as both claimants had divorced the girl.

I asked the Cadi whether, that being the case, the son of the Sheikh-ul-Islam had freed or intended to free the girl.

Whereupon the Cadi sat down again, and the Court deliberated for quite half-an-hour. The Cadi then rose a second time, and told me that the son of the Sheikh-ul-Islam had promised to free the girl on Friday, the 13th instant.

Mrs. Amos and I then retired.

Ali Bey thanked us, and said that the matter would be satisfactorily arranged. Finally, the girl returned to Ali Bey's house with his servant who had just divorced her.

I was very careful not to interfere in the slightest way in the above proceedings. The trick of bringing forward a false husband is a very stale one, but as Ali Bey was willing that his servant should divorce Mabrooka, I could not interfere.

It is not for me to express any opinion on the private relations which exist between the four Judges, the son of the Sheikh-ul-Islam and Ali Bey Shaban, nor yet to discuss the Moslem law of slavery or of divorce.

The only remarks I have to make are that the presence of an English lady and of myself evidently fettered the action of the son of the Sheikh-ul-Islam; that in spite of our presence the gross and palpable perjury of the false husband was admitted by the Judges as trustworthy evidence, and that the Cadi's Court takes no cognizance of the liberation of slaves by the Government and without the consent of the owners.

(Signed) D. A. CAMERON, *Consular Assistant.*

Cairo, February 11, 1885.

No. 13.

Mr. Currie to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 5, 1885.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th ultimo, reporting that the Moslem Cadi's Court of Cairo refuses to recognize the legality of the liberation of slaves in accordance with the Anglo-Egyptian Convention, and I am to request that you will furnish his Lordship with any suggestions you may have to offer as to the best mode of dealing with this state of things.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 14.

Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 14, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant, directing me to furnish you with any suggestions I may have to offer as to

the best mode of dealing with the state of things reported in my despatch of the 12th February, namely, that the Cadi's Court refuses to recognize the legality of the liberation of slaves in accordance with the Anglo-Egyptian Convention.

In my despatch of the 25th February last year, I had the honour to report at some length to your Lordship on what I considered would be the most effectual method for granting to the released slave the full civil rights of the free man, but I added the reasons which rendered it, in my opinion, inadvisable at that moment to undertake it. Those reasons have at the present time lost none of their force; on the contrary, they have been strengthened by recent events. I think, therefore, that the present moment would be most inopportune for raising Mussulman prejudices and hostility against us by contesting the judicial application of the Mussulman law in slavery questions.

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

No. 15.

Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received June 2.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 21, 1885.

SEVERAL cases having occurred of slaves applying for protection to officers commanding Her Majesty's troops at Assouan and other stations in Upper Egypt, General Stephenson wrote to ask me what course should, in my opinion, be followed by these officers in such cases, which, strictly speaking, come within the province of the Egyptian civil authorities.

I thereupon addressed a note to Nubar Pasha, forwarding a copy of the letter above mentioned, and suggesting that, as the Bureaux of Manumission were so few in number in that part of the country, there being none nearer than Esneh, it might be desirable to furnish the local Egyptian authorities at Assouan and Korosko with blank forms of manumission, and with authority to issue them in proper cases.

I sent at the same time a copy of this note to General Stephenson, stating that, in my opinion, the only course open to the officers commanding Her Majesty's troops was to report to the supreme military authorities at Cairo any injustice or irregularity on the part of the Egyptian officials in carrying out the spirit of the Treaty of 1877: representations could then be made through me to the proper quarter.

I have now received the answer of Nubar Pasha to my note, informing me that my suggestion to supply forms of manumission to the local police authorities has been adopted, and that, moreover, a special Circular on the subject, addressed to the Egyptian provincial authorities, was being prepared at the Ministry of the Interior, and would be communicated to me as soon as it is ready.

I have the honour to inclose herewith copies of the correspondence.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stephenson to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Cairo, May 15, 1885.

IT is reported by Colonel Henderson, Commandant of British troops at Assouan, that slaves constantly come to him to claim their freedom, that they obtain a paper from the Acting British Consul, and that they are sometimes reclaimed by their former masters, when differences of opinion arise as to how they should be dealt with. Colonel Henderson asks to be informed as to the provisions of the law affecting such cases, and what powers he can legally exercise.

The conditions existing at Assouan are abnormal.

The military authorities exercise jurisdiction concurrently with the Egyptian civil authorities, and with the Consular authorities.

In the event of circumstances arising in which the interests of the expedition are concerned, the Commandant would insist on exercising his authority; and in all cases it is not unlikely that the Consular Agent and the Mamour would be only too glad to transfer the responsibility for decisions in unusual occurrences to the shoulders of the Commandant.

EGYPT.

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I should therefore feel obliged if your Excellency would furnish me, for the use of the officers at and south of Assouan, with the Regulations and Instructions which should guide them in dealing with slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. STEPHENSON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 15.

Sir E. Baring to Nubar Pasha.

M. le President,

Cairo, May 16, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a despatch from General Sir F. Stephenson, reporting that certain cases have occurred of slaves coming to the Commandant of English troops at Assouan to claim their freedom, and asking what course should be adopted under these circumstances.

Your Excellency is aware that by virtue of the Treaty of 1877 between Egypt and Great Britain, any slave has a right to claim his freedom and immunity from unwilling labour with his former master, and can obtain his certificates of manumission by application to the proper Bureaux, which are directed by the Egyptian civil authorities; I propose, therefore, to reply to General Stephenson that the British military officers in those districts should not interfere directly, but should report any case of illegality or of forcible reclaiming of manumitted slaves to the military authorities here, who would be able, through me, to cause representations to be made in the proper quarter.

But at the same time, I would submit to your Excellency that the nearest Bureau of Manumission to Assouan and Korosko being that of Esneh, it is difficult and sometimes impossible for slaves desirous of freedom to obtain the necessary documents, and that it would be desirable to cause a certain number of the necessary forms of manumission to be supplied to the Mamours or other local authorities of these and similar districts, who would be authorized to grant them on application.

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

Inclosure 3 in No. 15.

Sir E. Baring to Lieutenant-General Sir F. Stephenson.

Sir,

Cairo, May 16, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, asking what course should be followed by officers at and south of Assouan with regard to slaves desirous of claiming their freedom.

In virtue of the Treaty of 1877 between Great Britain and Egypt, any slave desirous of obtaining his freedom can procure his papers of manumission by application at the proper Bureau. These cases come entirely within the jurisdiction of the Egyptian civil authorities.

I would suggest therefore that the best course to be adopted by British officers at the places above mentioned, in such cases, would be for them to report to the military authorities at Cairo any irregularity or injustice on the part of the local civil authorities.

Representations could then be made, through me, to the proper quarter.

I have the honour to inclose herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of a note which I have addressed to Nubar Pasha on the subject, suggesting that the Mamours of such distant districts as Assouan and Korosko should be given forms of manumission and authority to issue them in proper cases.

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

Inclosure 4 in No. 15.

*Nubar Pasha to Sir E. Baring.**Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères,**Le Caire, le 20 Mai, 1885.*

M. le Ministre,

JE n'ai pas manqué de prendre en sérieuse considération les suggestions contenues dans la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, le 16 de ce mois, à laquelle était annexée une dépêche du Général Sir F. Stephenson, relative à certains incidents survenus à Assouan concernant des formalités d'affranchissement d'esclaves qui s'y seraient présentés aux autorités Britanniques.

J'en ai immédiatement donné communication à mon collègue de l'Intérieur et je m'empresse de porter à votre connaissance, M. le Ministre, les mesures qui ont été prises pour assurer, de façon prompte et efficace, le service de l'affranchissement.

Des ordres ont été donnés pour que, dans toutes les Moudiries, les livrets à souche contenant les cartes d'affranchissement se trouvent, conformément aux dispositions de la Convention du 4 Aout, 1877, entre les mains des officiers de la police locale, qui devront délivrer ces cartes aux requérants sur leur simple demande. Des instructions spéciales ont déjà été envoyées dans ce sens par le Département de l'Intérieur qui prépare, en outre, une Circulaire dont je m'empresserai de vous faire parvenir une copie dès qu'elle m'aura été communiquée.

Pour ce qui regarde spécialement Assouan, des ordres ont été aussi donnés pour l'envoi immédiat dans cette localité des registres à souche d'affranchissement.

En vous faisant part, &c.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé)

N. NUBAR.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Foreign Office, Cairo, May 20, 1886.

I HAVE not failed to take into serious consideration the suggestions contained in the letter which you did me the honour to address to me on the 16th of this month, to which was annexed a despatch from Sir F. Stephenson relating to certain incidents which occurred at Assouan concerning formalities connected with the enfranchisement of slaves who had come before the British authorities.

I immediately communicated it to my colleague, the Minister of the Interior, and I hasten to inform you of the measures which have been taken in order to insure, in a prompt and effective manner, the service of enfranchisement.

Orders have been given to provide books of counterfoils containing papers of enfranchisement in every Mudirieh, in conformity with the provisions of the Convention of the 4th August, 1877, to be left with the officers of the local police, who will deliver the papers to applicants on their simple demand for them. Special instructions have already been sent to this effect by the Department of the Interior, which, moreover, is preparing a Circular, a copy of which I shall have the honour to forward to you as soon as I receive it.

With regard specially to Assouan, orders have also been given for the immediate despatch to that place of enfranchisement registers with counterfoils.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

N. NUBAR.

No. 16.

Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Cairo, June 1, 1885.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 21st May respecting the applications of slaves to British officers for protection, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of the Circular Instructions on the subject addressed by the Egyptian Government to mudirs and provincial governors, to insure the prompt manumission of slaves in all proper cases.

I have, &c. .

(Signed)

E. BARING.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Circular.

(Traduction.)

L'ADMINISTRATION de la gendarmerie et de la police, telle qu'elle avait été organisée en 1883, ne présentant pas toutes les garanties voulues pour l'affranchissement de l'esclavage, cette mission avait été provisoirement confiée aux Mudirs et Gouverneurs.

Mais aujourd'hui que les bureaux de police sont placés sous les ordres des Moudirs et Gouverneurs et que le bureau du Mamour de la police dans chaque Moudirieh s'est transformé en division de la sûreté publique de la Moudirieh, étant donné d'autre part que c'est à l'Administration de la police seule qu'incombe la surveillance des bureaux d'affranchissement des esclaves, il importe qu'à l'avenir toutes les correspondances et toutes les mesures relatives à l'esclavage fassent partie des attributions du Mamour de la police de chaque Moudirieh et de chaque Gouvernorat, à l'exception toutefois du Gouvernorat du Caire, où l'Administration centrale de la police, afin de diminuer le travail, est chargée de la répression de l'esclavage.

Les cartes d'affranchissement seront délivrées dans les mêmes conditions que par le passé, mais par les soins du Mamour de la police, sous le contrôle du Moudir ou du Gouverneur.

Aucune mesure répressive ne sera prise, sauf l'arrestation, à l'égard des personnes accusées du trafic des esclaves qui seront gardées à la Moudirieh en attendant les ordres du Ministère de l'Intérieur, auquel un procès-verbal devra être envoyé.

L'autorisation du Ministère de l'Intérieur devra être demandée pour le placement, d'après les règlements en vigueur, des esclaves affranchis chez des particuliers. Le Moudir ou le Gouverneur pourra provisoirement garder auprès de lui ces esclaves jusqu'à ce que l'autorisation du Ministère soit accordée.

Vous êtes donc prié, M. le Moudir (ou Gouverneur), de donner communication de cette Circulaire aux agents placés sous vos ordres et de les inviter à se conformer strictement aux dispositions qu'elle contient.

(Translation.)

(Translation.)

THE administration of Gendarmery and Police as organized in 1883 not presenting all the desirable guarantees for the enfranchisement of slaves, this duty was provisionally intrusted to the Mudirs and Governors.

But now they, the police offices, have been placed under the orders of the Mudirs and Governors, and that the office of the Chief of police (Mámour) in each Mudirieh has been transformed into a "division of the public security" of the Mudirieh, while, on the other hand, the Administration of police is alone responsible for the superintendence of the offices for the enfranchisement of slaves, it is necessary that in future all correspondence and all measures relating to slavery should form part of the duties of the Chief of police (Mámour) of each Mudirieh and of each Governorate, with the exception always of the Governorate of Cairo, where, in order to lessen the work, the central administration of police is intrusted with the suppression of slavery.

The papers of freedom shall be delivered under the same conditions as in the past, but by the Chief of police (Mámour), under the control of the Mudir or Governor.

Excepting arrest, no repressive measures shall be taken with regard to persons accused of Traffic in slaves, who shall be confined at the Mudirieh pending orders from the Ministry of the Interior to which a *procès-verbal* of the case shall be sent.

The authority of the Ministry of the Interior must be asked before placing enfranchised slaves in private houses in accordance with the règlements in force. Until the authority of the Ministry is granted the Mudir or Governor may provisionally take these slaves under his own care.

You are requested, M. le Mudir (or Governor), to communicate this Circular to the agents placed under your orders, and to invite them to conform strictly to it.

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No. 17.

Mr. Lister to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 12, 1885.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to express to you his approval of the course pursued by you in regard to the case of slaves applying for protection to officers commanding Her Majesty's troops in Upper Egypt, as reported in your despatch of the 21st ultimo.

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

No. 18.

The Lord Mayor to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 25.)

My dear Lord Salisbury,

The Mansion House, London, July 23, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to forward you herewith a copy of the Resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held under my presidency here yesterday.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) R. N. FOWLER.

Inclosure in No. 18.

Resolution.

Resolved,—That this meeting desires to call public attention to the Treaty entered into by the Government of Egypt and Her Britannic Majesty on the 4th August, 1877, by which it is stipulated that the sale of negro slaves or Abyssinians from family to family shall be, and shall remain, prohibited in Egypt, in an absolute manner, upon all the territory comprised between Alexandria and Assouan on and after the 4th August, 1884.

And whereas, after the expiration of nearly a-year from that date, there is no sign whatever of this Treaty being put into force, Her Majesty's Government be asked to urge that of Egypt to carry out the Convention in its entirety; and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

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

No. 19.

Sir Villiers Lister to Mr. Egerton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 10, 1885.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to forward to you a copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society held on the 22nd July, and to request that you will furnish his Lordship with any observations which you may have to make respecting it.

You are aware that full information was given to Parliament as to the steps taken last year in the paper laid as "Slave Trade No. 4 of 1884."

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

No. 20.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 7.)

(Extract.)

Cairo, August 26, 1885.

I HAVE received from Colonel Chermside a Report of a fresh outbreak of the Slave Trade between Rowayah and the Arabian coast.

Since the date of this Report action has been taken by Colonel Chermside in an Egyptian steamer assisted by Her Majesty's ship "Grappler," and there can be no doubt that a check has been given to dhow traffic from the small harbours near Suakin,

and that, so far as the means at the disposal of the authorities at Suakin aided by Her Majesty's navy allow, a watch will be kept on the coast. The Egyptian Government have no vessels available for this service till the "Gaffarieh," their only suitable vessel, be repaired. It may not be ready for several weeks yet.

As this is the only suitable vessel that the Egyptian Government disposes of, and as, in their present state of finances, they do not propose to purchase or construct any new steamers for the present, I think it will be absolutely essential that Her Majesty's navy continue to assist in this work.

No. 21.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 7.)

My Lord,

Cairo, August 31, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 10th instant, inclosing copy of a Resolution passed by the Anti-Slavery Society last month.

The conflict between the new Courts and the Justice of the Cadi is not yet decisively settled, and I have for the moment (though I may again recur to the subject) nothing to add to Sir Evelyn Baring's Report made last year.

Slavery is gradually diminishing, but the difficulty in procuring convictions is not diminishing.

The promulgation of the law prohibiting sales of slaves from family to family took place in the official papers in September last. Since that time the police have arrested only twenty-seven persons on charges of being implicated in such sales (seventeen cases in all). This is the result of evidence being so difficult to obtain. In the majority it was entirely wanting. There are four cases standing over owing to the difficulty respecting the Tribunal competent to try these cases.

Nubar Pasha considered the ordinary Tribunals would be competent for cases of domestic Traffic, but after talking the matter over and examining the Conventions with his Excellency, it has been found to be not as he thought. (See Article 13 of the Règlement of the 15th October, 1877, and Article II of the Convention of the 4th August, 1877.) We have therefore settled that the courts-martial will try these cases also, unless an agreement be come to between the Signatory Powers to make the ordinary Tribunals competent.

I inclose Mr. Borg's (Her Majesty's Consul) remarks on the subject of sales from house to house.

There will always be great difficulty in getting evidence to convict in cases of these private sales.

On the whole, however, there has been improvement during the last year. The price of slaves, though there are fewer slaves, is falling off in consequence of insecurity of possession.

There are very few young eunuchs; and it appears that much active co-operation has been shown by Colonel Hallam Parr, Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army, in arrangements with the Slavery Bureau.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Memorandum on the Sale of Slaves from Family to Family.

THE Decree prohibiting such sales came into operation on the 4th August, 1884. The Egyptian Government, on the representation of Sir E. Baring, inserted in the Arabic newspapers of September or October 1884 notices calling attention to such prohibition. I understand it had been suggested that public criers should be instructed, following the custom of the country, to give warnings in the public streets of such prohibition, but, so far as I am aware, this has not been done. It would be very desirable that the latter course should be adopted, especially in the provinces, as by that means the prohibition would be brought to the knowledge of the illiterate masses.

Since August 1884 seventeen cases of sales of slaves from family to family have been brought under the notice of Colonel Schaffer Bey, the officer at the head of the

Slave Trade Department. Evidence not being forthcoming in thirteen cases they were dropped, while the remaining four, in which seven persons are implicated, are awaiting trial.

In connection with the judicial disposal of such cases, a question arises as to the Tribunal that is competent to deal with them. Article 2 of the Decree annexed to the Convention determines the extent of punishment "according to the decision of the competent Tribunal," but does not name the Tribunal; while by the Convention the competency of courts-martial is limited to Trafficking in Slaves and to the mutilation of children.

On the other hand, the ordinary Tribunals of the country can take cognizance only of matters for which provision has been made in the Codes by which they are governed, and the sale of slaves from family to family is not, I think, among such matters. It becomes, therefore, absolutely necessary that steps should be taken to determine which is "the competent Tribunal" in the matter.

(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

Cairo, August 31, 1885.

No. 22.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Egerton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 25, 1885.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 31st ultimo with regard to the present condition of slavery and the Traffic in slaves in Cairo.

I have to request that you will keep this subject in view, and that you will from time to time report to me upon it.

You should more especially endeavour to keep a watch upon the proceedings of the courts-martial, and report home upon any case which may seem to require such a course.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 23.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Egerton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 1, 1885.

I COMMUNICATED to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your despatch, dated the 26th August, respecting the Trade in slaves between Rowayab and the Arabian coast, and I learn from their Lordships that instructions have been sent to the Commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean Station to issue such orders on the subject as he may deem necessary to Her Majesty's ships under his command.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 24.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Cairo, September 30, 1885.

MR. CAMERON transmits to me information received by Colonel Chermiside to the effect that there is some Traffic in slaves and goods still going on between Berber and Jeddah via Illayab (or Helaib).

Quite lately eighty slaves were embarked there and taken to Jeddah and Mecca.

Mersa Halaib is north of Cape Elba 20° 16' north latitude; there is no big market there, however, as there was at Shenab previous to the expedition sent there from Suakin.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

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No. 25.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Egerton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 30, 1885.*
 I HAVE to request you to forward copies of the Règlement of the 15th October, 1877, referred to in your despatch of the 31st August.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 26.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 3.)

My Lord, *Cairo, October 25, 1885.*
 FROM the Memorandum which I have the honour to inclose, your Lordship will see that, in Colonel Chermside's opinion, Jeddah is the place from which Slave Trade in the Red Sea can be best observed. It appears to be growing, owing to the state of affairs in the Soudan. A good number of the captives from Khartoum have been brought over of late for sale in Arabia.

It is recommended that orders be given to obtain and furnish, by telegraph, from Jeddah, news of the movements of suspected dhows.

The plan of issuing letters of marque to capture slavers also appears a practical one.

I am not prepared to say that the Egyptian Government, in the present state of its finances, would be able to go to any expense for the object of suppressing the trade, and I am surprised to hear, after the statements made to me by the Soudan Bureau, that the Egyptian Government possess more than one vessel available for the purpose, as is stated by Colonel Chermside.

The presence of Her Majesty's ships from time to time, supplied with good steam-launches, will certainly be useful, for the present, in the Red Sea for stopping the growing evil of the dhow Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

Inclosure in No. 26.

Memorandum respecting the Soudan Littoral Contraband Trade, 1885.

JEDDAH appears to be a place whence, at any rate in the pilgrim season, a qualified observer can with little trouble feel, as it were, the pulse of all orthodox Islam.

I was surprised at the facility with which Soudan (or other) information could be obtained.

Jeddah is turning its attention to contraband trade with the Soudan.

Jeddah and the coast to Yambo on the north and Lith on the south furnish a large number of sailing craft, usually 20 to 50 tons burden—these are called "dhows" by the English and "sambouks" by other nations; they are to a great extent manned by slave crews, are lateen rigged, and difficult of capture by any vessel not steaming 10 knots.

The majority engage at times in fishing for mother-of-pearl shells, principally on the Soudan littoral.

It is evident that a boat clearing from Jeddah on this ostensible pretext can, at present, always account for herself. Other boats collect firewood from islands along the coast to the south of Suakin; these are, however, principally western littoral boats. The masters and principal men are in many cases "Zebedehs," a Bedouin tribe of expert marksmen found on both sides of the Red Sea. Rifles are often carried in the "sambouks." Pearl-fishing boats have doubtless imported a certain amount of grain into Eastern Soudan—until this spring it was a very unimportant traffic, however—along the coast to the south of Suakin, and once diverted by preventive measures it has practically ceased.

In spite of there being considerable inducements now to recommence it the fear of southerly gales will, I believe, prevent the boat-owners from attempting much for some months to the south of Suakin.

After the withdrawal of the Egyptian ships and soldiers last winter from the Rowaya district, a brisk trade of grain and cloth with the coast opposite Jeddah sprang up. The immunity enjoyed for many months rendered the blow dealt to this trade by the destruction of the Shinab contraband bazaar a few weeks ago a severe one.

At present there is no bazaar or depôt from Mount Elba to Suakin; boats only run by appointment.

Until this year, slaves from the Soudan were furnished from the Danakil coast, south of Massowah, to Hodeida and neighbourhood; the supply from the section Massowah to Cosseir being quite unimportant.

Now, however, a brisk trade seems cropping up with Jeddah and neighbourhood. I know of three consignments of slaves, varying from thirty to eighty, run in the past few weeks, and agents on both littorals are planning several more.

I believe I am correct in stating that the demand for Soudan slaves is at present considerable, normal prices at Jeddah being almost doubled.

In the interior of the Soudan there is a stagnation of commerce and a great food scarcity, luxuries and commodities are at very enhanced prices; cogent reasons thus exist for the conversion of slaves and captives into cash.

Suakin being closed, the old Bishari routes, from Berber and Abu Hamad to Rowaya, Ilayab, &c., seem likely to considerably develop. Among other things, salt (procured free) is taken back from Rowaya.

The position of Jeddah, the topographical configuration of the opposite coast, with its numerous boat harbours and the characteristics of the Bishari routes, people, and country, favour such a trade.

All the biggest men in Jeddah, Hadramyt, the natives of East Coast, and West Coast, Red Sea, Egyptians, and, I imagine, Indians, are engaged in this trade.

The Shereef of Mecca's Agents both in Jeddah and in the Soudan are concerned in it.

In one Court at Jeddah were living on the 10th October six Soudanese; two had been concerned in running produce from Berber to near Rowaya by Bishari caravans, two had come from Gadaref to the Camp at Tamai with slaves, and joining with others there had run in a cargo from Mirsa Sheikh Saad, a few miles south of Suakin; of these men's eighty slaves only three remained unsold; on the 10th October they were joined by two Soudanese from Mecca; these had come from Khartoum, it was said (with perhaps somewhat suspicious ostentation) with communications for the Grand Shereef; the boats in which they had come had been drawn upon the shore, scraped and painted, and on the 12th October one was re-launched.

The eight men were together, and had chartered these boats to run a smuggled cargo of high-priced articles, silk, cotton, spices, scents, &c., in which they were largely investing, their capital being estimated at £0,000 dollars.

The above-described contraband traffic, though its suppression is difficult and expensive, could be dealt with by the use of some or all the following instruments and expedients:—

(a.) The Jeddah Suakin Cable (in use by Code messages for this purpose to a certain extent).

(b.) Spies at Jeddah (same remark).

(c.) Egyptian ships, four actually on service of R. S. L. Government, equipped and manned for that, and not for postal service; of these one is condensing at Suakin, but can be available in a month or two, one is actually employed between Trinkitat and Agig, two are in dock at Suez.

(d.) Some local troops to be used in said ships (procurable from Massowah and Suakin, the system obtains already for all raids).

(e.) A sea-going steam-launch or launches (there is one at Suakin belonging to British, and I believe the Egyptian authorities have one somewhere).

(f.) One or two good armed "sambouks."

(g.) Letters of marque to the "sambouks" of certain owners, with prize money and informers' rewards (a few arms have been issued to certain boats).

(h.) Visits of Her Majesty's men-of-war to points on the coast.

(j.) Prohibition of pearl fishing, wood collecting, &c., by all boats except after

* 1. Mikawī-ibn Taher, nephew of Mohammed Tinkarai; 2. Abdullah Saadah his servant; 3. Moussa Guillib; 4. Moussa, of the Garib Hadendowas; 5. Ali-ibn Abu Ali Shereef; 6. Bogolewi, Hadendowa.

EGYPT.

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presenting "patent" to station vessel or stations at points to be decided on; all other "sambouks" to be liable to confiscation as smugglers.

At present the traffic is only restricted by the moral influence of a purely nominal blockade, and even if such should never be extended beyond spasmodic but well-timed energy, I believe its results would be considerable.

Sufficient incentive now exists for the absolute futility of the present arrangement to be soon realized by natives interested in the trade.

Cairo, October 25, 1885.

No. 27.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)

My Lord,

Cairo, October 28, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two despatches from Mr. Cameron, reporting the seizure of two slave dhows in Suakin Harbour, and the further operations undertaken by direction of the Senior Naval Officer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

Mr. Cameron to Mr. Egerton.

Sir,

Suakin, October 13, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to bring before your notice the capture of two Jeddah dhows, seized in Suakin Harbour under fair suspicion of being intended for the Slave Traffic.

Acting under information received from the Egyptian local authorities, Commander Jones, Senior Naval Officer of the Red Sea Division, of Her Majesty's ship "Falcon," gave orders that the two dhows pointed out to him as suspicious craft should be boarded and taken possession of. This was done on the 9th October, and on the 12th instant an Egyptian Court-martial was assembled, consisting of the Sub-Governor and three Egyptian naval and military officers, to inquire into the case.

At Captain Jones' desire I accompanied him to the Court-martial, and, having a knowledge of Arabic, I conducted the prosecution on his behalf. Lieutenant J. H. S. Burder, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Falcon," who has had some experience of dhow-chasing in Zanzibar waters, gave evidence to the effect that he had examined the two dhows, and that, in his opinion, their equipment could only possibly be intended for Slave Traffic. New matting and clean straw had been laid down, a slave-deck was in course of preparation; the water supply in casks was extraordinarily large, and the cooking-place was too spacious for the needs of a small crew. Had the evidence for the prosecution rested alone upon the opinion of this experienced young officer, I yet maintain that there ought to have been no doubt as to the condemnation of both dhows.

But it so happened that there were on board the "Falcon" four black seamen, namely, a certain freedman of Jeddah, and three Africans who had escaped from slavery and joined the Royal Navy some four months ago at Aden; these three were respectively from Zanzibar, the Bahr-Gazelle, and Abyssinia. All four seamen came forward and identified the two accused dhow-masters as notorious slave-dealers of Jeddah. The three Africans said they had been slaves of the late and present owners of one of the two captured dhows in question; and that, as part of the slave crew, they had accompanied one of the two accused in a slaving expedition last year to Assab or Rohaita, and that the captured dhow "Hasheemiyeh" was with them on that occasion. The two accused did all they could to cross-examine the four seamen, but they seemed so overwhelmed by the straightforward evidence suddenly brought against them by their former victims, that they soon took refuge in denial and silence.

I have the honour to call your attention to the able manner in which the evidence for the prosecution had been prepared by Captain Jones.

On the morning of the 13th the Court-martial submitted its decision for the approval of the Governor, Sir John Hudson; and the confirmed sentence is as follows:—

Confiscation and sale of the two dhows, the "Hasheemiyeh" and "Shadliyah."

Five months' imprisonment with hard labour to each of the two dhow-masters, Farag Zukzook and Ali Abd-el-Gowad.

I am of opinion that the sudden seizure, the prompt trial, and the swift execution of the sentence in this case will have a most wholesome effect on Slave Traders in this district.

Boats are in the habit of coming from Jeddah to Suakin laden with sheep, which are no sooner discharged here than matting and planking, &c., are laid down, the water-casks are filled, and the boats, under the pretence of gathering drift-wood from the coral reefs, go south to Sheikh Saad, Shubuk, Agig, &c., where, watching their opportunity, they take a small cargo of fifty or sixty slaves and return to Jeddah. Owing to the recent events in the Soudan the Slave Traffic is again becoming very large, and I would venture to suggest that there should be at the disposal of Her Majesty's navy in the Red Sea a few of the best native dhows available, manned by "Seedi Boy" seamen from Aden and Zanzibar, local fishermen, and others in our pay. Great patience and secrecy is required in watching the inlets, and only very fast steamers can hope to overtake a Jeddah dhow sailing before the wind.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. A. CAMERON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

Mr. Cameron to Mr. Egerton.

Sir,

Suakin, October 15, 1885.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 13th instant, I have the honour to state that, in consequence of orders which have just been received, measures are being taken by the Senior Naval Officer, Captain Jones, to maintain a strict blockade against the various native harbours to the north and south of Suakin.

Yesterday, the 14th instant, three different expeditions set out with this purpose:---

1. Her Majesty's gun-vessel "Bittern," Commander Chichester, proceeded to the north as far as Hilayib.

2. Her Majesty's gun-boat "Starling," Lieutenant Young, also went north, as far as Rowaya.

3. Two officers of Her Majesty's ship "Falcon," Lieutenant Cummings, in a large steam-launch; and Lieutenant Burder, in the dhow "Hasheemiyeh," left together for a three weeks' cruize in the vicinity of Suakin to the south.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. A. CAMERON.

No. 28.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 17.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 7, 1885.

IN accordance with the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's despatch of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship two copies of the Règlement of the 15th October, 1877, contained in a collection published here in 1880 of Slave Trade Conventions and Regulations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

Inclosure in No. 28.

*Conventions, Décrets, Règlement, et Instructions relatifs à la Suppression de la
Traite des Esclaves.*

*Convention entre les Gouvernements Britannique et Égyptien pour la Suppression de la
Traite des Esclaves.*

LE Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, et le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive d'Égypte, mutuellement animés du sincère désir de coopérer à l'extinction du Trafic des Esclaves, et ayant résolu de conclure une Convention afin d'atteindre ce but, les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ARTICLE I.

Le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive, ayant déjà édicté une Loi à l'effet d'interdire dans les États soumis à son autorité la Traite des Esclaves nègres ou Abyssins, s'engage à prohiber dorénavant, d'une manière absolue, l'importation sur tout le territoire de l'Égypte et de ses dépendances, et le transit par voie de terre et par voie de mer, à travers ce territoire, des esclaves nègres ou Abyssins, et à punir sévèrement, d'après les lois Égyptiennes en vigueur ou selon qu'il sera fixé ci-après, toute personne qui sera trouvée se livrant directement ou indirectement à la Traite des Esclaves nègres ou Abyssins.

Le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive s'engage en outre à prohiber d'une manière absolue la sortie hors du territoire Égyptien ou de ses dépendances de tous nègres ou Abyssins quelconques, à moins qu'il ne soit établi d'une manière certaine que ces nègres ou Abyssins sont libres ou affranchis.

Il sera constaté dans les lettres d'affranchissement ou les passeports qui leur seront délivrés par l'autorité Égyptienne avant leur départ, qu'ils pourront disposer d'eux sans restriction ni réserve.

ARTICLE II.

Tout individu qui, sur le sol Égyptien ou sur les confins de l'Égypte et de ses dépendances vers le centre de l'Afrique, sera trouvé se livrant directement ou indirectement au Trafic des Esclaves nègres ou Abyssins, sera, ainsi que ses complices, considéré par le Gouvernement du Khédive comme coupable de vol avec meurtre ; s'il relève de la juridiction Égyptienne, il sera traduit devant un Conseil de Guerre ; dans le cas contraire, il sera immédiatement déféré, pour être jugé, aux Tribunaux compétents, d'après les lois de son pays, avec les procès-verbaux dressés par l'autorité supérieure Égyptienne du lieu où le Trafic aura été constaté, et tous autres documents ou éléments de conviction remis par la dite autorité et devant servir comme preuves au jugement des trafiquants en tant que ces lois le permettent.

Tous les esclaves nègres ou Abyssins trouvés en possession d'un trafiquant, seront mis en liberté et traités conformément aux prévisions de l'Article III ci-après, et de l'Annexe (A) qui fait partie de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE III.

Eu égard à l'impossibilité de renvoyer chez eux les esclaves (nègres ou Abyssins) délivrés des mains des trafiquants et affranchis, sans les exposer à succomber de fatigue ou de misère, ou bien à retomber en esclavage, le Gouvernement Égyptien continuera à prendre envers eux et à leur appliquer les mêmes mesures qu'il a déjà prises et qui sont énumérées dans l'Annexe (A) susmentionnée.

ARTICLE IV.

Le Gouvernement Égyptien usera de toute l'influence qu'il pourrait avoir parmi les tribus de l'Afrique Centrale, dans le but d'empêcher les guerres qu'elles se font pour se procurer et pour vendre des esclaves.

Il s'engage à poursuivre comme assassins tous les individus qui seront trouvés se livrant soit à la mutilation soit au Trafic des enfants ; si ces individus relèvent de la juridiction Égyptienne, ils seront traduits devant un Conseil de Guerre ; dans le cas contraire, ils seront déferés aux Tribunaux compétents pour être jugés suivant les lois

de leur pays, avec les procès-verbaux et autres documents et éléments comme il est dit à l'Article II.

ARTICLE V.

Le Gouvernement Égyptien s'engage à publier une Ordonnance spéciale, dont le texte sera annexé à la présente Convention, interdisant entièrement tout Trafic d'Esclaves, sur le territoire Égyptien, à partir d'une date spécifiée dans l'Ordonnance et réglant la punition des personnes coupables de contravention aux dispositions de l'Ordonnance.

ARTICLE VI.

Dans le but de rendre plus efficace la répression de la Traite des Esclaves (nègres ou Abyssins) dans la Mer Rouge, le Gouvernement Égyptien consent à ce que les croiseurs Britanniques visitent, recherchent et, au besoin, détiennent, pour le remettre ensuite à l'autorité Égyptienne la plus rapprochée ou la plus convenable, afin qu'il soit jugé, tout bâtiment Égyptien qui sera trouvé se livrant à la Traite des Esclaves (nègres ou Abyssins) de même que tout bâtiment Égyptien qui sera justement soupçonné d'être destiné à ce trafic, ou qui s'y sera livré pendant le voyage dans lequel il aura été rencontré.

Ce droit de visite ou de détention pourra être exercé dans la Mer Rouge, dans le Golfe d'Aden, le long de la côte d'Arabie et de la côte Orientale d'Afrique et dans les eaux maritimes de l'Égypte et de ses dépendances.

Tous les esclaves (nègres ou Abyssins) capturés par un croiseur Britannique à bord d'un bâtiment Égyptien, resteront à la disposition du Gouvernement Britannique, qui s'engage à prendre des mesures efficaces dans le but d'assurer leur liberté.

Le bâtiment et la cargaison ainsi que l'équipage seront livrés pour être jugés à l'autorité Égyptienne la plus rapprochée ou la plus convenable.

Néanmoins, dans tous les cas où le Commandant du croiseur qui aura effectué la capture se trouverait dans l'impossibilité de consigner à un dépôt Britannique les esclaves capturés, ou quand, sous d'autres circonstances, il paraîtrait être opportun et dans l'intérêt des esclaves (nègres ou Abyssins) capturés, qu'ils soient remis aux autorités Égyptiennes, le Gouvernement Égyptien s'engage, sur la demande qui lui en sera faite par le Commandant du croiseur Britannique ou par un officier délégué par lui à cet effet, à se charger des nègres ou Abyssins capturés, et à leur assurer leur liberté avec tous les autres privilèges réservés aux nègres ou Abyssins capturés par les autorités Égyptiennes.

Le Gouvernement Britannique, de son côté, consent à ce que tout bâtiment naviguant sous pavillon Britannique dans la Mer Rouge, dans le Golfe d'Aden, et le long de la côte d'Arabie et de la côte Orientale d'Afrique, ou dans les eaux intérieures de l'Égypte et de ses dépendances, qui sera trouvé se livrant à la Traite des Esclaves (nègres ou Abyssins) puisse être visité, saisi, et détenu par les autorités Égyptiennes, mais il est convenu que le bâtiment et sa cargaison, ainsi que l'équipage, seront livrés, pour être jugés, à l'autorité Anglaise la plus rapprochée.

Les esclaves (nègres ou Abyssins) capturés seront libérés par le Gouvernement Égyptien et resteront à sa disposition.

Si le Tribunal compétent juge mal fondée la saisie, la détention, ou la poursuite, le Gouvernement du croiseur sera exposé à payer au Gouvernement du bâtiment adverse une compensation appropriée aux circonstances.

ARTICLE VII.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur à partir du jour de la signature, pour l'Égypte proprement dite jusqu'à Assouan, et dans un délai de trois mois, à dater de la signature, pour les possessions Égyptiennes de la Haute-Afrique et le littoral de la Mer Rouge.

En foi de quoi, les Soussignés ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait à Alexandrie, le 4 Août, 1877.

(Signé)

CHÉRIF.
VIVIAN.

Annexe (A).

Faisant Partie de la Convention conclue entre le Gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne et le Gouvernement de l'Égypte, le 4 Aout, 1877, pour la Suppression du Trafic des Esclaves.

La police était jusqu'à présent chargée de tout ce qui concernait les esclaves, leur affranchissement, l'éducation des enfants, &c.

Désormais, ce service sera confié, à Alexandrie et au Caire, à un bureau spécial établi au Gouvernorat respectif, qui pourvoira à tout ce qui regardera les esclaves et leur affranchissement.

Dans les provinces, le bureau sera placé sous la direction des Inspecteurs-Généraux.

Il y aura, dans ce bureau, un registre destiné à la consignation de tous les détails intéressant l'esclave affranchi.

En cas de plaintes présentées par des autorités Consulaires ou par des particuliers, le bureau procédera à l'information nécessaire.

Si l'information établit la légitimité des plaintes présentées, l'affaire sera déférée à l'autorité compétente, afin qu'il soit pourvu à l'application des dispositions relatives à l'affranchissement.

Si les plaintes sont présentées par l'esclave lui-même, le bureau, après constatation, lui délivrera des lettres d'affranchissement, détachées d'un livre à souche spécialement affecté à cet usage.

Quiconque aura pris à un affranchi ses lettres d'affranchissement, ou bien l'anra privé ou aura contribué à le priver de sa liberté, par des moyens subreptices ou violents, sera traité comme trafiquant d'esclaves.

Le Gouvernement pourvoira aux besoins des esclaves et des affranchis.

Les esclaves du sexe masculin seront employés, suivant les circonstances et à leur choix, au service domestique, agricole, ou militaire.

Les femmes auront une occupation domestique, soit dans des établissements dépendants du Gouvernement, soit dans des maisons honnêtes.

Les enfants mâles continueront à être reçus dans les écoles ou ateliers du Gouvernement, et les filles dans les écoles destinées à leur sexe.

Au surplus, tout ce qui concernera l'éducation de ces enfants sera spécialement confié à la direction des Gouverneurs d'Alexandrie et du Caire, qui se concerteront avec le Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, en vue des meilleures dispositions à adopter

Pour les enfants du sexe masculin, qui se trouveront dans les provinces, les Inspecteurs-Généraux les placeront dans les écoles des provinces. Quant aux filles, elles seront envoyées au Caire.

Au Soudan, les esclaves libérés seront également employés, suivant les circonstances, à leur choix, au service agricole, domestique, ou militaire.

Ainsi fait à Alexandrie, le 4 Aout, 1877, pour être appliqué à partir de la même date que la susdite Convention.

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

Nous Ismaïl, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu l'Article V de la Convention passée entre les Gouvernements de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Égypte, le 4 Aout, 1877, pour la suppression de la Traite des Esclaves ;

Avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit :—

Article 1^{er}. La vente des esclaves nègres ou Abyssins, de famille à famille, sera et demeurera prohibée en Égypte, d'une manière absolue, sur tout le territoire compris entre Alexandrie et Assouan.

Cette prohibition aura effet dans sept ans, à partir de la signature de la dite Convention, dont la présente Ordonnance fera partie intégrante.

La même prohibition s'étendra au Soudan et aux autres provinces Égyptiennes, mais seulement dans douze ans, à dater de la signature précitée.

Art. 2. Toute infraction à cette prohibition de la part d'un individu quelconque dépendant de la juridiction Égyptienne, sera punie de la peine des travaux forcés à temps, dont la durée pourra varier d'un minimum de cinq mois à un maximum de cinq ans, suivant la décision du Tribunal compétent.

Art. 3. Le Trafic des Esclaves blancs ou blanches sera et demeurera prohibé sur toute l'étendue du territoire Égyptien et dépendances.

Cette prohibition prendra effet dans sept ans, à dater de la signature de la Convention sus-rappelée.

Toute infraction à la dite prohibition sera punie conformément aux dispositions de l'Article 2 qui précède.

Art. 4. Notre Ministre de la Justice reste chargé de pourvoir, en temps utile, à l'exécution des présentes.

Fait à Alexandrie, le 4 Août, 1877.

(Signé) ISMAÏL.

*Ordre Supérieur adressé au Ministère de l'Intérieur à la date du 23 Août, 1877
(14 Chaban, 1294), No. 104.*

(Traduction.)

VOUS n'ignorez pas que l'objet de ma constante sollicitude a toujours été de prohiber par tous les moyens possibles le Trafic des Esclaves, qui plonge dans la servitude une partie de la race humaine. Notre ferme désir est de concourir avec le Gouvernement Anglais à l'abolition de ce commerce, en établissant une réglementation stable, basée sur des principes immuables tendant à écarter les incidents qui pourraient à l'avenir se produire de ce chef. Grâce à Dieu, une entente est intervenue sur ce point et une Convention a été conclue, indiquant en détail les mesures qui doivent être prises à cet égard et les poursuites à exercer contre quiconque se permettra d'y contrevenir de quelque manière que ce soit. Cette Convention, signée par son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères et Mr. Vivian, Agent et Consul-Général d'Angleterre, le 4 Août, 1877, a été sanctionnée par notre Décret qui en a complété les dispositions.

Considérant qu'il est nécessaire de publier, et de notifier cette Convention aux diverses autorités de notre Gouvernement Khédivial, afin qu'elle ait force de loi et soit mise en vigueur,

Nous adressons à votre Excellence, joint au présent Ordre, copie de la Convention, de l'Annexe, et du Décret précités. Ces documents ont été rédigés en Français et en Arabe pour être publiés comme il vient d'être dit.

Quant aux provinces du Soudan, nous avons adressé à son Excellence le Gouverneur-Général notre Ordre en l'invitant à s'y conformer pour les localités placées dans sa circonscription et, en conséquence, les pièces nécessaires lui ont été communiquées.

Telle est notre volonté.

En outre :

Considérant que l'Annexe de la Convention sus-rappelée porte, qu'il sera créé dans les Gouvernorats du Caire et d'Alexandrie, un Bureau spécial qui devra connaître de tout ce qui concerne la procédure à suivre envers les esclaves, leur affranchissement, &c., ainsi qu'un registre destiné à contenir la narration détaillée de tous les faits qui s'y rattachent ;

Considérant qu'aux termes de la dite Annexe, il sera pourvu, ainsi que de droit, dans les provinces placées sous la surveillance de l'Inspecteur-Général ;

Considérant que l'établissement de ces divers services mentionnés dans cette Annexe ne comporte pas une augmentation du personnel ;

Vous devez charger les Agents placés dans les différentes localités de remplir ces services avec la plus scrupuleuse exactitude.

Convention entre les Gouvernements Britannique et Égyptien relativement à la Juridiction de Son Altesse le Khédivé sur le Territoire de la Côte des Somalis.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédivé d'Égypte, désireux de conclure un arrangement relativement à la reconnaissance par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté de la juridiction de Son Altesse le Khédivé, sous la suzeraineté de la Sublime-Porte, sur la Côte des Somalis jusqu'à Ras-IIafoun, ont autorisé à ces fins ;

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine de Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, l'Honorable Crespigny Vivian, Agent Diplomatique et Consul-Général de Sa Majesté en Égypte,

Et le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive d'Égypte, son Excellence Chérif Pacha, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Son Altesse.
Lesquels sont convenus de ce qui suit :—

ARTICLE I.

Sous réserve des stipulations contenues dans l'Article V ci-après, le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive s'engage, à partir de la date de la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention et par conséquent de la reconnaissance formelle par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté de la juridiction de Son Altesse le Khédive sur le territoire de la Côte des Somalis, à ce que les ports de Bulhar et de Berbera soient tenus pour ports francs (si les mesures nécessaires n'ont pas été déjà prises à cet effet).

Le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive s'engage à n'accorder aucun monopole et à n'apporter ni tolérer aucun obstacle au commerce dans les dits ports. Il s'engage en outre à ce que les droits de douane pour l'importation n'excèdent pas 5 pour cent, et 1 pour cent pour l'exportation à Tajoura, et à Zéila et dans tous les ports de la Côte des Somalis, autres que ceux de Bulhar et de Berbera, et enfin à ce que les sujets, le commerce, et la navigation Britanniques jouissent toujours du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée sur toute l'étendue du territoire qui sera ainsi placé sous la juridiction de Son Altesse le Khédive.

ARTICLE II.

Son Altesse le Khédive s'engage pour lui et pour ses successeurs à ce qu'une partie quelconque du territoire, qui doit être ainsi formellement incorporé à l'Égypte sous son Gouvernement héréditaire, ne soit jamais cédée à aucune Puissance étrangère.

ARTICLE III.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique aura le droit de nommer des Agents Consulaires dans tous les ports et sur tous les points de la côte du dit territoire.

Ces Agents Consulaires jouiront de tous les privilèges, exemptions, et immunités, qui sont ou qui pourraient être accordés aux Agents Consulaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

Ne pourront être nommés Agents Consulaires les habitants des pays ou les individus originaires d'une des contrées avoisinantes.

ARTICLE IV.

En ce qui touche la Traite des Esclaves et la police maritime, le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive s'engage à prohiber toute exportation d'esclaves, à supprimer ce trafic (comme dans le reste de ses États) et à maintenir l'ordre public jusqu'à Berbera.

Entre Berbera et Ras-Hafoun, le Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédive ne peut, quant à présent et jusqu'à l'époque où son autorité sera régulièrement établie le long de la côte, que s'engager à user de tous les moyens en son pouvoir pour supprimer la Traite des Esclaves et maintenir l'ordre.

Le Gouvernement de Son Altesse consent à ce que les croiseurs Britanniques, chargés de veiller à la suppression du Trafic des Esclaves, puissent détenir et envoyer par-devant les Tribunaux compétents pour y être jugé, tout bâtiment qu'ils trouveraient engagé dans ce trafic ou qu'ils auraient des bonnes raisons de croire être destiné à ce trafic dans les eaux territoriales de l'Égypte, le long de la Côte des Somalis.

ARTICLE V.

La présente Convention deviendra définitive et exécutoire aussitôt que Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan aura donné au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, l'assurance formelle qu'une partie quelconque du territoire de la Côte des Somalis, territoire, qui, ainsi que toutes les autres contrées incorporées à l'Égypte et faisant partie intégrante de l'Empire, sera reconnu par Sa Majesté Impériale comme dépendant de l'autorité Égyptienne, et ne pourra, pas plus qu'aucune autre partie de l'Égypte et des contrées placées sous l'administration héréditaire de Son Altesse, être cédée, à quelque titre que ce soit, à aucune Puissance étrangère.

En foi de quoi les Soussignés ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait en double original à Alexandrie, le 7 Septembre, 1877.

(L.S.) (Signé)

CHÉRIF.
C. VIVIAN.

*Ordre Supérieur adressé au Ministère de l'Intérieur à la date du 7 Chawal, 1294
(15 Octobre, 1877), No. 115.*

(Traduction.)

Considérant qu'il est de toute nécessité d'éclaircir et de préciser le sens des dispositions :

1. De la Convention passée entre notre Gouvernement Khédivial et celui de Sa Majesté Britannique, le 4 Août, 1877 ;
2. De l'Annexe (A) qui en fait partie ;
3. De notre Décret de la même date servant à compléter la dite Convention ;

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

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

C'est pourquoi nous adressons cet Ordre à votre Excellence en l'invitant à s'y conformer.

Règlement concernant les Mesures prescrites aux Autorités Égyptiennes, pour l'Abolition de la Traite des Esclaves Nègres, Abyssins et Blancs, en vertu de la Convention passée le 4 Août, 1877, entre le Gouvernement Anglais et celui de Son Altesse le Khédive, et accompagnée d'une Annexe ainsi que d'un Décret du Khédive portant la même date.

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

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

Art. 2. La sortie des esclaves nègres et Abyssins hors du territoire Égyptien et de ses dépendances se trouve ainsi prohibée, à moins qu'il ne soit prouvé que ces esclaves sont libres ou affranchis ; par suite, dans le cas où l'autorité Égyptienne aurait à délivrer des passeports à des nègres ou Abyssins partant pour l'étranger, ces passeports ne leur seront délivrés qu'autant qu'il sera prouvé que ces esclaves sont libres ou affranchis, comme il est énoncé dans l'Article I^{er} de la Convention.

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

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

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

Ces mêmes Bureaux enregistreront tous les détails concernant les esclaves nègres ou Abyssins affranchis ; ils indiqueront leur âge approximativement, la date précise à

laquelle ils auront reçu leurs lettres d'affranchissement, la durée de leur résidence au Caire, et leurs moyens d'existence ; ils indiqueront également si ce sont eux-mêmes qui ont demandé leurs lettres d'affranchissement ou s'ils ont été saisis entre les mains des trafiquants, et ensuite pourvus de leurs lettres d'affranchissement avec tous autres renseignements utiles. Il en sera ainsi de tout esclave nègre ou Abyssin qui se présentera de lui-même aux polices et autorités des diverses villes et Moudiriehs, ou bien qui sera saisi par les dites autorités.

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

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

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

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

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

de l'Article 6 et, s'ils sont sujets étrangers, d'après les termes des Article 7 et 8 du présent Règlement.

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

Art. 12. Dans le cas où un esclave nègre ou Abyssin se trouvant chez un trafiquant irait porter plainte à la Préfecture de Police et demanderait une lettre d'affranchissement, l'autorité devra, après avoir constaté l'objet de sa plainte, adhérer sur le champ à sa demande, comme cela se pratique aujourd'hui, et si le propriétaire accuse l'esclave nègre ou Abyssin d'un acte de vol ou autre commis dans la maison où l'esclave se trouvait, la remise au dit esclave de sa lettre d'affranchissement ne sera point retardée par la vérification du fait dont il sera accusé, mais après la délivrance de la lettre d'affranchissement, le fait imputé par le plaignant à l'esclave sera dûment vérifié et l'affaire soumise à l'autorité compétente suivant les règles ordinaires.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Art. 19. Quand le Moudir aura reconnu que des esclaves nègres ou Abyssins destinés au trafic se trouvent dans un bâtiment naviguant sur le Nil, il procédera immédiatement à la saisie du bateau, des esclaves, des marchands, du reste de la cargaison et de l'équipage, et enverra le tout à l'inspection générale qui agira à l'égard des esclaves suivant l'Article 26 du présent Règlement. L'inspection générale délivrera des lettres d'affranchissement à tous les esclaves trouvés à bord du dit bateau, et enverra les marchands de ces esclaves au Conseil de Guerre chargé de les juger. Quant au bateau, à l'équipage, et au reste de la cargaison, ils seront renvoyés à l'autorité de droit, et leur affaire sera jugée comme affaire criminelle par le Tribunal de

Première Instance de la localité, dans les termes de la loi, et suivant les dispositions ordonnées à cet effet.

Mesures incombant aux diverses Autorités Maritimes Égyptiennes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mesures concernant les Esclaves libérés par le Gouvernement Égyptien.

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

chacune d'elles, dans les établissements relevant du Gouvernement ou dans des maisons honnêtes.

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

Art. 28. Les esclaves qui, après leur affranchissement, seront employés suivant ce qui est dit aux Articles 26 et 27 ci-dessus, seront inscrits dans des registres spéciaux tenus à cet effet auprès des Gouvernorats et des inspections générales, afin que, pour celui d'entre eux qui aura pris service dans une maison privée, l'autorité puisse obtenir du propriétaire de cette maison une déclaration constatant la position de l'individu, et consigner le fait dans les registres.

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

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

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

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

Procédure à suivre par les Tribunaux compétents, à l'égard de ceux qui se livrent au Trafic des Esclaves Nègres ou Abyssins, ou à la Mutilation des Enfants Nègres ou Abyssins du Sexe Masculin.

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

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

Art. 34. Tout individu exerçant le Trafic des Esclaves nègres ou Abyssins, sera, s'il se trouve au Caire, traduit par-devant le Conseil du Ministère de la Guerre, pour y être jugé, et à Alexandrie par-devant un Conseil de Guerre convoqué par un des Généraux résidant en cette ville ; mais celui qui se trouvera dans les provinces de la Haute- et de la Basse-Égypte, sera jugé par le Conseil de Guerre au Caire.

Art. 35. Le Trafic des Esclaves blancs ou blanches sera absolument prohibé ; cette prohibition sera mise en pleine exécution dans sept ans à partir de la date de la Convention du 4 Août, 1877, comme il résulte de l'Article 3 du Décret de Son Altesse le Khédive, portant la même date.

Art. 36. Tout marchand d'esclaves qui, après l'expiration du délai fixé par l'Article 35 du présent Règlement, se permettrait de continuer le Trafic d'Esclaves blancs, sera condamné à la peine des travaux forcés, dont la durée pourra varier d'un minimum de cinq mois à un maximum de cinq années, suivant la décision du Conseil de Guerre et par analogie avec les dispositions de l'Article 2 du Décret du Khédive sus-rappelé.

Nous, Khédive d'Égypte,

Vu la Convention signée à Alexandrie le 4 Août, 1877, entre le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et mon Gouvernement, relative à l'extinction du Trafic des Esclaves ;

Vu les Annexes de cette Convention ;

Avons décrété et décrétons :

Article 1^{er}. Est interdit le transport d'esclaves sur tout bâtiment, que ces esclaves soient matelots ou passagers, qu'ils soient destinés à être vendus ou à être échangés.

Art. 2. Tout bâtiment pour le transport des esclaves ayant, par exemple, un étage ou un pont affecté à ce genre de transport, des fers, des barriques en plus grande quantité qu'il n'est nécessaire aux besoins de l'équipage et des voyageurs, sera considéré comme destiné au Trafic des Esclaves.

Art. 3. Le transit des esclaves sur le territoire Égyptien, par terre ou par eau, dans le but de les vendre ou de les échanger, tout dépôt d'esclaves, sur un point quelconque du territoire, sont également interdits.

Art. 4. Les Juges que nous nommerons à l'effet d'appliquer les dispositions de la présente Loi, exerceront leur mission, sur quelque point que ce soit de notre territoire où ils pourront se trouver. Ces Juges auront la faculté de désigner telle personne de leur choix pour les assister comme greffier.

Art. 5. Quiconque aura qualité pour saisir un bâtiment, un dépôt, ou un convoi d'esclaves, devra, après saisie, remettre entre les mains du Juge un procès-verbal de son opération, lequel sera affirmé par serment. Le saisissant, s'il n'est pas au service du Gouvernement Égyptien, devra viser dans son procès-verbal l'Article de la Convention du 4 Août, 1877, en vertu duquel il aura procédé. Le procès-verbal contiendra : les noms des témoins, la description du bâtiment, la nature de la cargaison, l'effectif de l'équipage, le nombre des esclaves ou des passagers, s'il y en a.

Art. 6. Le Juge citera devant lui, pour le jour et l'heure qu'il aura fixés, le saisissant, le saisi, les témoins, et toute personne pouvant lui fournir des éclaircissements sur les faits de la cause. Les délais de cette citation seront de vingt-quatre heures au moins et de sept jours au plus, à partir de la date de l'affirmation du procès-verbal par serment.

Art. 7. L'instruction de l'affaire pourra être faite oralement.

Art. 8. La sentence du Juge sera définitive. Elle sera envoyée par les soins du Juge à notre Ministre de la Justice.

Art. 9. Le Juge prononcera les peines ci-après, suivant la gravité des cas :—

1. Confiscation du bâtiment, de la cargaison, et des esclaves ;

2. Amende de 500 fr. au plus ;

3. Emprisonnement de trois mois au plus ;

4. Condamnation aux frais du procès, lesquels seront liquidés par le Juge.

Art. 10. Le Juge aura la faculté de renvoyer les accusés devant un Conseil de Guerre.

Art. 11. En cas de saisie arbitraire ou non justifiée, le saisissant pourra être condamné à payer à la partie lésée 50 centimes par jour et par tonneau, et une indemnité de 3 pour cent sur la valeur de la cargaison, estimée par le Juge.

Fait au Caire, le 1^{er} Janvier, 1878.

(Signé) ISMAÏL.

Par le Khédive,
Le Ministre de la Justice,
(Signé) CHÉBIF.

(Translation.)

Convention between the British and Egyptian Governments for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

THE Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, being mutually animated by a sincere desire to co-operate for the extinction of the Traffic in slaves, and having resolved to conclude a Convention for the purpose of attaining this object, the Undersigned, duly authorized for this purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The Government of His Highness the Khedive having already promulgated a law forbidding the trade in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) within the countries under His

Highness' authority, engages to prohibit absolutely henceforth the importation of any slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) into any part of the territory of Egypt or her dependencies, and their transit through her territories, whether by land or sea; and to punish severely, in the manner provided by existing Egyptian law, or in such manner as may hereafter be determined, any person who may be found engaged, directly or indirectly, in the Traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians).

The Government of His Highness the Khedive further engages to prohibit absolutely any negroes or Abyssinians from leaving the territory of Egypt or her dependencies, unless it be clearly proved that such negroes or Abyssinians are free or enfranchised.

It shall be stated in the certificates of enfranchisement or the passports which shall be delivered to them by the Egyptian authorities before their departure, that they may dispose of themselves without restriction or reserve.

ARTICLE II.

Any person who, either in Egypt or on the confines of Egypt and her dependencies towards the centre of Africa, may be found engaged in the Traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians), either directly or indirectly, shall, together with his accomplices, be considered by the Government of the Khedive as guilty of "stealing with murder" ("vol avec meurtre"); if subject to Egyptian jurisdiction he shall be handed over for trial to a court-martial; if not, he shall immediately be handed over to the competent Tribunals for trial according to the laws of his country, with the *procès-verbaux* drawn up by the Egyptian superior authority of the place where the Traffic has been proved, and all other documents or elements of conviction handed over by the said authority, and destined to serve as proofs at the trial of the traders so far as those laws may admit of such proof.

All slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) found in the possession of a dealer in slaves shall be liberated and dealt with in conformity with the provisions of Article III and of Annex (A) to the present Convention.

ARTICLE III.

Taking into consideration the impossibility of sending back to their homes slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) delivered from the hands of slave-dealers and enfranchised, without exposing them to the risk of perishing from fatigue or want, or of falling again into slavery, the Egyptian Government will continue to take and apply in their favour the same measures as they have already adopted, and which are enumerated in the above-mentioned Annex (A).

ARTICLE IV.

The Egyptian Government will exert all the influence it may possess among the tribes of central Africa, with the view of preventing the wars which are carried on for the purpose of procuring and selling slaves.

It engages to prosecute as assassins all persons who may be found engaged in the mutilation of or Traffic in children; if such persons are amenable to Egyptian jurisdiction they will be brought before a court-martial; if not, they will be handed over to the competent Tribunals to be dealt with according as the law of their country directs, together with the *procès-verbaux* and other elements as laid down in Article II.

ARTICLE V.

The Egyptian Government engages to publish a special Ordinance, the text of which shall be annexed to the present Convention, prohibiting altogether all Traffic in slaves within Egyptian territories after a date to be specified in the Ordinance, and providing for the punishment of persons guilty of violating the provisions of the Ordinance.

ARTICLE VI.

With the view of rendering more effectual the suppression of the Traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) in the Red Sea, the Egyptian Government agrees that British cruisers may visit, search, and, if necessary, detain, in order to hand over to the nearest or most convenient Egyptian authority for trial, any Egyptian vessel which may be found engaged in the Traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians), as well as any Egyptian vessel which may fairly be suspected of being intended for that Traffic, or which may have been engaged in it on the voyage during which she has been met.

This right of visit and detention may be exercised in the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aden, on the coast of Arabia, and on the East Coast of Africa, and in the maritime waters of Egypt and her dependencies.

All slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) captured by a British cruiser on board an Egyptian vessel shall be at the disposal of the British Government, which undertakes to adopt efficient measures for securing to them their freedom.

The vessel and her cargo, as well as the crew, shall be handed over for trial to the nearest or most convenient Egyptian authority.

Nevertheless, in all cases where it may not be possible for the Commander of the cruiser making the capture to consign the captured slaves to a British depôt, or where from any other circumstances it may appear desirable and in the interest of the captured slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) that they should be handed over to the Egyptian authorities, the Egyptian Government engages, on an application being made to them by the Commander of the British cruiser or by an officer deputed by him for that purpose, to take charge of the captured negroes or Abyssinians, and to secure to them their freedom with all the other privileges stipulated for on behalf of negroes or Abyssinians captured by the Egyptian authorities.

The British Government, on its part, agrees that all vessels navigating under the British flag, in the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aden, along the coast of Arabia, and the East Coast of Africa, or in the inland waters of Egypt and her dependencies, which may be found engaged in the Traffic in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians), may be visited, seized, and detained by the Egyptian authorities; but it is agreed that the vessel and its cargo shall, together with its crew, be handed over to the nearest British authority for trial.

The captured slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) shall be released by the Egyptian Government, and shall remain at its disposal.

If the competent Tribunal should decide that the seizure, detention, or prosecution was unfounded, the Government of the cruiser will be liable to pay to the Government of the adverse vessel a compensation appropriate to the circumstances of the case.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Convention shall come into operation from the date of the signature, for Egypt proper as far as Assouan, and within three months from the date of signature for the Egyptian possessions in Upper Africa and on the shores of the Red Sea.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Alexandria, this fourth day of August, 1877.

(L.S.)
(L.S.)

C. VIVIAN.
CHÉRIF.

Annex (A).

Forming part of the Convention between Great Britain and the Government of Egypt of August 4, 1877, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Slaves.

HITHERTO the police have been intrusted with everything concerning slaves, their enfranchisement, the education of children, &c.

Henceforth this service shall be intrusted, both at Alexandria and at Cairo, to a special office to be established in each of the two Governments, which will deal with everything concerning slaves and their enfranchisement.

In the provinces the office shall be placed under the direction of the Inspectors-General.

There shall be in the office a register for the entry of all details respecting the enfranchised slave.

The office shall make the necessary inquiries into any complaints made by the Consular authorities or by private individuals.

If, upon inquiry, it be found that the complaints are well grounded, the case in question shall be handed over to the competent authorities, in order that the requisite steps may be taken for the application of the provisions relating to enfranchisement.

If the complaints are made by the slave himself the Office shall, after proof, hand

him his papers of enfranchisement, which shall be detached from a book of counterfoils specially reserved for this purpose.

Whoever shall take the papers of enfranchisement from an enfranchised slave, or shall deprive him or contribute to depriving him of his liberty by underhand or violent means, shall be treated as a slave-dealer.

The Government shall provide for the wants of slaves and of freedmen.

Male slaves shall be employed, according to circumstances, or at their option, in domestic, agricultural, or military service.

The women shall have a domestic occupation either in establishments under Government or in respectable houses.

Boys shall still be received in the Government schools and workshops, and girls in girls' schools.

Furthermore, everything which shall concern the education of these children shall be specially intrusted to the direction of the Governors of Alexandria and Cairo, who shall concert with the Ministry for Public Instruction with regard to the best measures to be adopted.

With regard to boys found in the provinces, the Inspectors-General shall place them in the provincial schools. The girls shall be sent to Cairo.

In the Soudan the liberated slaves shall also be employed, according to circumstances or at their option, in agricultural, domestic, or military service.

Done at Alexandria the 4th August, 1877, to be put into execution from the same date as the aforesaid Convention.

(Signed) CHÉRIF.

We Ismail, Khedive of Egypt,
In accordance with Article V of the Convention between the Governments of Great Britain and Egypt, of the 4th August, 1877, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade ;

Have ordered and do order as follows :—

Article 1. The sale of negro or Abyssinian slaves from family to family shall be and remain absolutely forbidden in Egypt, over all the territory comprised between Alexandria and Assouan.

This prohibition shall take effect seven years after the signature of the said Convention, of which this present Order shall form an integral part.

The same prohibition shall extend to the Soudan and to the other Egyptian provinces, but only twelve years after the date of the aforesaid signature.

Art. 2. Every infraction of this prohibition on the part of any individual whatsoever under Egyptian jurisdiction shall be punished with penal servitude for a period which may vary from a minimum of five months to a maximum of five years, according to the decision of the competent Tribunal.

Art. 3. The traffic in white male or female slaves shall be and remain forbidden over all the extent of the territory and dependencies of Egypt.

This prohibition shall take effect seven years from the date of the signature of the aforesaid Convention.

Every infraction of the said prohibition shall be punished in conformity with the dispositions of the foregoing Article 2.

Art. 4. Our Minister of Justice is charged with providing, when necessary, for the execution of these presents.

Done at Alexandria, the 4th August, 1877.

(Signed) ISMAÏL.

*Superior Order addressed to the Ministry of the Interior, dated August 23, 1877
(14 Shaban, 1294), No. 104.*

(Translation.)

You are aware that the object of my constant solicitude has ever been to prohibit, by every possible means, the Traffic in slaves, which plunges into servitude a part of the human race. Our firm desire is to concur with the English Government in the abolition of this commerce, by establishing definite Regulations, based on immutable principles, which may tend to prevent the occurrence of such incidents in the future. By the grace of God, an understanding has been come to on this point, and a Convention has been concluded setting forth in detail the measures to be taken in this respect, as well as the

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steps for the prosecution of any one who shall contravene it in any way whatsoever. This Convention, signed by his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs and by Mr. Vivian, Agent and Consul-General of England, on the 4th August, 1877, has been sanctioned by Our Decree, which has completed its dispositions.

Considering the necessity of publishing and notifying this Convention to the diverse authorities of our Khedivial Government, in order that it may have the force of law and be put into execution,

We address to your Excellency, together with this present Order, a copy of the Convention, of the Annex, and of the Decree aforesaid. These documents have been drawn up in French and in Arabic, in order that they may be published as has been stated.

With regard to the provinces of the Soudan, we have addressed to his Excellency the Governor-General our Order, requesting him to conform to it for the localities placed in his district, and, in consequence, the necessary documents have been communicated to him.

Such is our will.

Moreover :

Considering that the Annex to the aforesaid Convention states that there shall be established in the Governments of Cairo and Alexandria a special Office for the cognizance of everything relating to the procedure to be followed towards slaves, their enfranchisement, &c., as well as a register to contain the detailed narratives of all facts connected therewith ;

Considering that, according to the terms of the said Annex, the office shall be placed, as a matter of right, in the provinces, under the superintendence of the Inspector-General ;

Considering that the establishment of these diverse services mentioned in this Annex does not carry with it an increase in the staff ;

You must direct the Agents placed in the different localities to carry out these services with the most scrupulous exactness.

Convention between the British and Egyptian Governments relative to the Jurisdiction of His Highness the Khedive over the Territory of the Somali Coast.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, desirous of concluding an arrangement relative to the recognition by Her Majesty of the jurisdiction of His Highness the Khedive, under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte, over the Somali Coast as far as Ras Hafoun, have authorized for this purpose ;

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honourable Crespigny Vivian, Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Her Majesty in Egypt,

And the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, his Excellency Chérif Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Highness :

Who have agreed as follows :—

ARTICLE I.

Under reserve of the stipulations contained in Article V following, the Government of His Highness the Khedive undertakes (from the date of the putting into execution of the present Convention, and consequently of the formal recognition by the Government of Her Majesty of the jurisdiction of His Highness the Khedive over the territory of the Somali Coast) that the ports of Bulhar and Berbera shall be considered free ports (if the necessary measures to that effect have not already been taken).

The Government of His Highness the Khedive undertakes not to grant any monopoly, and not to offer or tolerate any obstacle to commerce in these ports. It further undertakes that the Customs dues on imports shall not exceed 5 per cent., and 1 per cent. on exports at Tajourra and at Zeyla, and in all the ports of the Somali Coast other than Bulhar and Berbera, and in fine, that British subjects' commerce and navigation shall always enjoy the treatment of the most favoured nation over all the extent of the territory which shall thus be placed under the jurisdiction of His Highness the Khedive.

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ARTICLE II.

His Highness the Khedive undertakes for himself and his successors that no part whatsoever of the territory which is to be thus formally incorporated with Egypt under his hereditary Government shall never be ceded to any foreign Power.

ARTICLE III.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen shall have the right to appoint Consular Agents in all the ports and on all the points of the coast of the said territory.

These Consular Agents shall enjoy all the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted to the Consular Agents of the most favoured nation.

The inhabitants of the country or individuals natives of one of the neighbouring countries cannot be appointed Consular Agents.

ARTICLE IV.

With regard to the Slave Trade and maritime police, the Government of His Highness the Khedive undertakes to prohibit all exportation of slaves, to suppress this Traffic (as in the rest of his States), and to maintain public order as far as Berbera.

Between Berbera and Ras Hafoun the Government of His Highness the Khedive can at present and until the time when his authority shall be regularly established along the coast only undertake to use every means in his power to suppress the Slave Trade and to maintain order.

The Government of His Highness consents that British cruisers charged with watching the suppression of the Traffic in slaves shall detain, and send before the competent Tribunals for trial, every vessel found engaged in this Traffic, or which they shall have good reasons for believing to be intended for this Traffic, in the territorial waters of Egypt along the Somali Coast.

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall become definitive and executory as soon as His Imperial Majesty the Sultan shall have given to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the formal assurance that no part whatsoever of the Somali Coast, a territory which, as well as all the other countries incorporated with Egypt and forming an integral part of the Empire, shall be recognized by His Imperial Majesty as dependent on Egyptian authority, can, any more than any other part of Egypt and of the countries placed under the hereditary administration of His Highness, be ceded under any plea whatsoever to any foreign Power.

In faith whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate original at Alexandria, the 7th September, 1877.

(L.S.)

(Signed)

CHERIF.
C. VIVIAN.

*Superior Order addressed to the Ministry of the Interior, dated October 15, 1877
(7 Chawal, 1294), No. 115.*

(Translation.)

Considering the great necessity of elucidating and defining the sense of the provisions :

1. Of the Convention between our Khedivial Government and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, of the 4th August, 1877 ;
2. Of the Annex (A) which forms part of it ;
3. Of our Decree of the same date which serves to complete the said Convention ;

Considering that it is equally necessary to facilitate, as much as possible, their full and entire execution on the part of the Agents of the authority ;

We have promulgated the following Règlement in thirty-six Articles. Our will is that it be taken into serious consideration, and be published and notified at the proper places.

Wherefore we do address this Order to your Excellency, and do request you to conform to it.

Règlement concerning the Measures prescribed to the Egyptian Authorities for the Abolition of the Trade in Negro, Abyssinian, and White Slaves, by virtue of the Convention of August 4, 1877, between the English Government and that of His Highness the Khedive, and accompanied by an Annex as well as by a Khedivial Decree of the same date.

Article 1. The Government of His Highness the Khedive has addressed to all the authorities under its jurisdiction orders with the object of the abolition of the Trade in negro and Abyssinian slaves. In consequence of the measures taken for this purpose, it is absolutely forbidden henceforth to introduce upon Egyptian territory, or to allow the departure thence of negro or Abyssinian slaves, namely, from the 4th August, 1877, as regards the part of the territory which stretches as far as Assouan; and from the 4th November of the same year as regards the other parts of Africa and the coasts of the Red Sea, dependent on the same territory.

In consequence, all the officials of the Egyptian Government who are established in the different ports and other localities comprised in the limits of this territory are bound to seize and arrest all the negro or Abyssinian slaves who may be found in the possession of slave-dealers, and to act towards them in conformity with the above-mentioned orders, and with the Convention made between the English Government and that of His Highness the Khedive.

Art. 2. The departure of negro and Abyssinian slaves out of the territory and dependencies of Egypt is forbidden, unless it is proved that these slaves are free or enfranchised; consequently, if the Egyptian authorities have to deliver passports to negroes or Abyssinians who are leaving for abroad, these passports should only be delivered to them after it has been proved that these slaves are free or enfranchised, as has been set forth in Article I of the Convention.

Art. 3. There shall be established in the Governments of Cairo and Alexandria a special office for everything connected with negro or Abyssinian slaves, their enfranchisement, their education, &c.

Art. 4. For the same purpose, there shall also be established two other offices, one in Upper Egypt, and one in Lower Egypt. Each of these offices shall be placed under the superintendence of the Inspector-General of the respective localities.

Art. 5. The offices established as above stated, namely, those in the two towns of Cairo and Alexandria, and also those in Upper and Lower Egypt, shall be composed of a Chief and of a Clerk, whose duty it shall be to investigate and write down every fact relating to negro or Abyssinian slaves and to slave-traders. The Chief and the Clerk shall be intrusted with the delivery of the papers of enfranchisement to those negro or Abyssinian slaves who may require them.

These same Offices shall keep a register of all details concerning negro or Abyssinian freed slaves. They shall give their approximate ages, the precise date on which they have received their papers of enfranchisement, the length of their residence in Cairo, and their means of existence; they shall also state whether it was the slaves themselves who demanded their papers of enfranchisement, or whether the slaves have been seized while in the hands of the dealers and then provided with their papers of enfranchisement, in addition to all other necessary information. This shall be done in the case of every negro or Abyssinian slave who shall come of his own accord to the police and authorities of the various towns and Mudiriehs, or who shall have been seized by the said authorities.

Art. 6. Should there be found in Cairo or Alexandria or in the provinces any places intended for the sale of negro or Abyssinian slaves, and should the Governments or police or any provincial authority establish the existence in these places of negro or Abyssinian slaves intended for sale, the aforesaid Governments, police, or provincial authorities shall proceed to seize these slaves, to whom shall be delivered their papers of enfranchisement by the respective Governments of the towns, or by the Inspectors-General of the provinces according to the formalities laid down in Article 26 of the present Règlement. The individuals trafficking in these slaves shall be handed over to the proper authorities to be judged by a Court-martial as set forth in Article 34 of this Règlement, and such Court shall act in conformity with the dispositions and orders in vigour. In the provinces the respective authorities shall send the slaves and slave-dealers to the Inspectorship-General which shall take, with regard to both slaves and dealers, the measures prescribed by the present Article. As for the places intended for the sale of slaves, should it be found that they belong to the dealers themselves, the Government shall seize them and apply to them the above-mentioned dispositions

and orders; if they are found to be the property of a third person who is a local subject the Government shall not seize them, but it shall be in its power to impose a fine on the proprietor, the amount of which shall depend on circumstances.

Art. 7. If the slave-dealer is a subject of a Power other than England, the Government or any other Government authority of the locality where he may be shall prove for certain the existence in his possession of negro or Abyssinian slaves; the said authority shall then take the necessary precautionary measures, shall draw up a *procès-verbal* of the fact, shall make certain of the name of the Power to which the dealer belongs, and shall forward the said *procès-verbal* to the Khedivial Ministry for Foreign Affairs with all the documents and papers, establishing that the said person has been carrying on a trade in slaves. It shall, moreover, send the necessary information to the said Ministry by telegraph, or simply forward to it the requisite papers of enfranchisement as soon as the local authority shall have ascertained that the aforesaid negro or Abyssinian slaves are not enfranchised; if the slave-dealer is an English subject, notice shall be given to the English Consul for the district where the dealer is, or to the nearest Resident Consul, and this Consul shall, in accord with the Chief of the Local Government, proceed to the seizure of the slaves and the dealer, to the enfranchisement of the slaves, as has been stated, and to the consignment of the dealer to his Consular authority to be punished in accordance with law.

Art. 8. The negro or Abyssinian slaves seized in the provinces in the hands of the slave-dealers shall be sent to the Inspectorship-General, which shall give them their papers of enfranchisement. If the dealer is a local subject he shall be sent before a Court-martial to be judged by it; but if he is an English subject or a subject of any other foreign Power, he shall be dealt with according to Article 7 above. The papers of enfranchisement shall be given to the aforesaid slaves as soon as it has been proved that they have not been enfranchised.

Art. 9. If the local authority shall receive from a Consulate or from any private individual a Report denouncing the existence of negro or Abyssinian slaves in the possession of a dealer, or if a complaint is made by one of these slaves, the Office intrusted with slave business shall make the necessary inquiries and verifications.

Art. 10. In the provinces, if in consequence of information duly collected, and of the most careful verifications, the Mudirieh shall recognize that the report or the complaint made to it is just and well founded, it shall in consequence undertake the seizure of the slaves and of the dealers, and shall send them to the Inspectorship-General at the expense of the Local Government; but in the towns it shall be for the Government of the locality wherein the report or complaint has been made to take the proper measures. In such case if the dealers in negro or Abyssinian slaves are local subjects, they shall be dealt with according to Article 6, and if they are foreign subjects according to Articles 7 and 8 of the present Règlement.

Art. 11. If a complaint is addressed to the local authorities by negro or Abyssinian slaves, it shall be the duty of the Office of the locality to make inquiries and ascertain the grounds for the complaint; but that shall not prevent the said Office from handing to them their papers of enfranchisement drawn from the register of counterfoils devoted to this purpose.

Art. 12. If a negro or Abyssinian slave who is with a dealer should complain to the Prefecture of Police and demand a paper of enfranchisement, the authority shall, after having ascertained the nature of his complaint, at once comply with his demand, as is usual at the present day, and if the owner accuses the negro or Abyssinian slave of theft or of any other act committed in the house where the slave was, the delivery to the said slave of his paper of enfranchisement shall in no way be delayed by reason of the verification of the act of which he may be accused, but after the delivery of the paper of enfranchisement the act imputed to the slave by the complainant shall be duly verified, and the matter shall be submitted to the competent authorities in the usual way.

Art. 13. According to the tenour of Article 1 of the Decree of the 4th August, 1877, which forms an integral part of the Convention of the same date, the sale of a negro or Abyssinian slave from family to family shall be absolutely prohibited in Egypt after the expiration of seven years upon the territory comprised between Alexandria and Assouan, and in the Soudan as well as in the other Egyptian provinces after the expiration of twelve years from the date of the said Convention. Therefore, the sale of a slave by one family to another during the said periods shall not be prohibited, but upon the expiration of these periods, every local subject who shall be found disobeying the Decree and selling negro and Abyssinian slaves from family to family shall be punished with penal servitude for a period varying from a minimum of five

months to a maximum of five years, according to the judgment given to that effect by the competent Tribunal, according to the provisions of Article 2 of the said Decree.

Art. 14. Should negro or Abyssinian slaves be found in certain families in Egypt or in its dependencies, and should the Government (in the absence of any demand for enfranchisement being made by these slaves) be informed of their existence in these families, with proof that such families do not in any way traffic in slaves, the local authority cannot seize these slaves in the families wherein they may be; neither can it admit any report whatsoever regarding these same negro or Abyssinian slaves, so long as they do not make any complaint or claim.

Art. 15. Should a third person cause trouble or dissension between a family and its slaves, the authorities must verify the fact, and punish the author of the trouble according to the penal law in such a case.

Art. 16. Whoever shall use violence or fraud to deprive an enfranchised man of his papers of enfranchisement, or to deprive him, or to assist in depriving him, of his liberty, shall be treated as a slave-dealer, as is stated in Annex (A) of the Convention.

Art. 17. The Mudirs of provinces, as well as the Governors and the Prefects of Police of towns, must prevent the introduction of negro or Abyssinian slaves into the interior of the country by land or by sea, or by any water-way which exists in the country.

Art. 18. As soon as a Mudir of a province is sure of the passing of a caravan bringing negro or Abyssinian slaves by land, he shall at once seize the caravan, arrest the slave merchants who may be in it, and send the whole to the Inspectorship-General. The latter shall deliver their papers of enfranchisement to the negro or Abyssinian slaves, and shall proceed in the matter according to Article 16 of the present Règlement. The slave merchants shall be sent for trial before the Court-martial.

Art. 19. If the Mudir should ascertain that negro or Abyssinian slaves for sale are to be found on a vessel navigating the Nile, he shall immediately seize the vessel, the slaves, the dealers, and the rest of the cargo and crew, and shall send the whole to the Inspectorship-General, which shall deal with the slaves according to Article 26 of the present Règlement. The Inspectorship-General shall deliver papers of enfranchisement to all the slaves found on the said vessel, and shall send the dealers in these slaves for trial before the Court-martial. As for the vessel, the crew, and the rest of the cargo, they shall be handed over to the proper authorities, and their case shall be judged as a criminal matter by the Tribunal of First Instance of the district, under the terms of the law and according to the provisions ordained for such cases.

Measures to be taken by the various Egyptian Maritime Authorities.

Art. 20. The captain of a vessel coming from the Red Sea bound for an Egyptian port shall make careful inquiry whether the negroes or Abyssinians on board belong to slave-dealers; and if they do he shall, upon his arrival at Suez, inform the local authority in order that the Government of that town may enfranchise the slaves on board in accordance with the foregoing Articles.

In such a case, the local authority shall use all necessary reserve and tact in order not to cause annoyance to families who have nothing to do with the Slave Trade.

Art. 21. The Commanders and Captains of Egyptian cruizers who shall find in the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, along the coast of Arabia, and the eastern coast of Africa, as well as in the interior waters of Egypt and its dependencies, a vessel flying the British flag, and containing negro or Abyssinian slaves intended for sale, shall, after verification and proof of the existence of these slaves in this vessel, as well as of their destination and the place of departure of the vessel, immediately proceed to visit this vessel and seize the negro or Abyssinian slaves, whom they shall hand over to the nearest Egyptian authorities, who shall deliver to the slaves their papers of enfranchisement. The vessel, the cargo, and the crew shall also be seized, and then handed over to the nearest English authorities to be judged according to Article VI of the Convention.

Art. 22. Should the competent Tribunal decide that the seizure made by the Egyptian cruizer has been groundless the Commander or Captain of that cruizer shall be held personally liable for the repayment to the Egyptian Government of the amount of the indemnity which the latter, in accordance with Article VI of the Convention, may have to pay to the English Government.

Art. 23. Every Egyptian vessel which shall be found by English cruizers to be engaged in the Traffic of negro or Abyssinian slaves, or be fairly suspected of being engaged in that Traffic, or of conveying negro or Abyssinian slaves intended for sale, or of having been employed, during the voyage, in the Slave Trade, shall be seized, and its

Captain and crew shall be brought up for judgment before a Court-martial. The negro or Abyssinian slaves found on the vessel shall remain at the disposal of the English authorities, who shall take the requisite steps to assure their liberty according to Article VI of the Convention.

Art. 24. If (in accordance with what is laid down above in Article 22) the Government of the Khedive shall consider the seizure made by the English cruiser to be groundless, it shall be entitled, through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to have the case decided by a competent English authority.

Art. 25. If the Commander of the English cruiser effecting the seizure shall find it impossible to hand over to a British depôt the negro or Abyssinian slaves captured on board the Egyptian vessel, and shall be obliged to hand them over to Egyptian authorities, the Egyptian Agent of the locality shall be bound, at the request of the Commander of the British cruiser or of the officer delegated by him, to take charge of the slaves and to ensure to them their liberty, with the other privileges reserved for negro or Abyssinian slaves captured by the Egyptian authorities in accordance with the provisions of the present Règlement.

Measures concerning Slaves liberated by the Egyptian Government.

Art. 26. The Governments of the towns and the Inspectors-General of the provinces shall provide for the means of subsistence of the negro or Abyssinian slaves freed by the Egyptian Government. If the freed slaves ask permission to go where they please, and if it be well proved that they will be able to gain their own living by some means or other wherever they may be, the authorities shall leave them entirely free to go; but if it is ascertained that these slaves cannot keep themselves, the authorities shall employ the male slaves, at the option of the slaves, and in accordance with their habits, in domestic, agricultural, or military service. The women shall be employed after their liberation in domestic or other service, according to the condition and aptitude of each of them, in establishments under Government or in respectable houses.

Art. 27. The male negro or Abyssinian children seized by the Government shall, after having been liberated, be at once placed in Government schools or workshops, and the girls be sent to girls' schools. The male children who shall be deemed unfit to send to school shall be employed in the companies of military workmen, or in any other service by which their living can be assured.

Art. 28. The slaves who, after their liberation, shall be employed according to what is laid down in the foregoing Articles 26 and 27, shall be enrolled in special registers to be kept for this purpose at the offices of the Governments and Inspectors-General, in order that if any such freed slave shall enter into service in a private house, the authorities may be able to obtain from the proprietor of such house a declaration stating the position of the freed slave, and record the fact in the registers.

If the freed slave leaves one master to go to another, or to be employed in one of the civil, military, or other Government services, this fact shall also be put down in the registers; if he should die, the doctor of the locality shall be bound to notify the fact to the Registry Office, which shall register the death.

Art. 29. The Governors of Cairo and Alexandria shall be intrusted with the superintendence of the education of the children; for this purpose they shall come to an understanding with the Ministry of Public Instruction, or with other competent authorities, with a view to adopting the most suitable measures for their education and subsistence. In case of the death of any of the children, the doctor who delivers the burial order shall notify the decease to the authority whose duty it is to enter it in the registers.

Art. 30. Every male child among the negro or Abyssinian slaves who shall be seized in the villages or be taken to a police agency shall, after enfranchisement, be sent and consigned by the offices of the principal towns to the Ministry of Finance, with which these offices shall come to an understanding on this subject. The female children shall be sent to the Government of Cairo, there to be dealt with according to Article 27 of the present Règlement.

Art. 31. Every freed negro or Abyssinian slave in Nubia shall be employed at his option in agriculture, civil or military service, or in any other service which shall be deemed most suitable to his condition, in order that he may be able to gain his own livelihood.

Procedure to be followed by the competent Tribunals with regard to those who are Engaged in a Traffic in Negro or Abyssinian Slaves, or in the Mutilation of Negro or Abyssinian Male Children.

Art. 32. Every Egyptian subject who shall be found carrying on, directly or indirectly, a trade in negro or Abyssinian slaves, whether in Egypt or in its dependencies

in Africa, shall be considered, together with his accomplices, guilty of robbery with murder, and be brought up for trial before a Court-martial.

Art. 33. Every individual who shall be found engaged in the mutilation of negro or Abyssinian male children shall be equally prosecuted before a Court-martial as a murderer ("assassin").

Art. 34. Every individual carrying on trade in negro or Abyssinian slaves shall, if in Cairo, be brought before the Council of the Ministry for War to be judged by it; if at Alexandria, before a Court-martial convoked by one of the Generals residing in that town; and if in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Egypt, he shall be judged by the Court-martial at Cairo.

Art. 35. The Traffic in white male or female slaves shall be absolutely prohibited; this prohibition shall come into full force in seven years from the date of the Convention of the 4th August, 1877, as results from Article 3 of the Decree of His Highness the Khedive of the same date.

Art. 36. Every slave-dealer who, after the expiration of the period fixed by Article 35 of the present Règlement, shall continue the Traffic in white slaves, shall be condemned to penal servitude for a period varying from a minimum of five months to a maximum of five years, according to the decision of the Court-martial, and in accordance with Article 2 of the above-mentioned Khedivial Decree.

We, Khedive of Egypt,

Considering the Convention signed at Alexandria on the 4th August, 1877, between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and my Government, relative to the extinction of the Traffic in slaves;

Considering the Annexes of this Convention;

Have decreed and do decree :

Article 1. The transport of slaves on any vessel is forbidden, whether such slaves be sailors or passengers, whether they be intended for sale or barter.

Art. 2. Every boat for the transport of slaves which has, for instance, a deck or bridge adapted for this kind of transport, irons, water casks in greater quantity than is necessary for the wants of the crew and passengers, shall be considered as intended for the Traffic in slaves.

Art. 3. The transit of slaves on Egyptian territory by land or by water for the purpose of sale or barter, every slave dépôt, on any point whatsoever of territory, are equally forbidden.

Art. 4. The Judges whom we shall appoint for the purpose of applying the present law shall exercise their mission at any point whatsoever on our territory, where they may be. These Judges shall have the power of appointing any person of their choice to assist them as "Greffier."

Art. 5. Whoever shall be qualified to seize a vessel, dépôt, or convoy of slaves, must, after such seizure, send to the Judge a *procès-verbal* of what he has done, certified upon oath. The seizer, should he not be in the service of the Egyptian Government, should, in his *procès-verbal*, refer to the Article of the Convention of the 4th August, 1877, in virtue of which he has acted. The *procès-verbal* shall contain the names of the witnesses, the description of the vessel, the nature of the cargo, the number of the crew, the number of the slaves or passengers if any.

Art. 6. The Judge shall summon before him (for the day and hour fixed by him) the seizer, the seized, the witnesses and every person able to furnish him with information on the facts of the case. This summons shall be for a date not less than twenty-four hours and not more than seven days from the date of the certification of the *procès-verbal* upon oath.

Art. 7. The case may be investigated orally.

Art. 8. The sentence of the Judge shall be definitive, and be forwarded by the Judge to our Ministry of Justice.

Art. 9. According to the gravity of the case the Judge shall inflict the following penalties :—

1. Confiscation of the vessel, cargo, and slaves.
2. Fine of 500 francs at most.
3. Imprisonment for three months at most.
4. Costs of the case, which shall be settled by the Judge.

Art. 10. The Judge shall have the power to send the accused before a Court-martial.

Art. 11. In case of arbitrary or unjustifiable seizure, the seizer can be condemned to pay to the injured party 50 centimes per day and per ton, and an indemnity of 3 per cent. on the value of the cargo as estimated by the Judge.

Done at Cairo, the 1st January, 1878.

(Signed) ISMAIL.

By the Khedive,
The Minister of Justice,
(Signed) CHÉRIF.

No. 29.

Sir Villiers Lister to Mr. Egerton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 27, 1885.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 25th and 28th ultimo, inclosing documents on the subject of the increase in the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.

I am to express his Lordship's deep regret at hearing of the growth of this evil, and his earnest trust that effective means will be found for checking and destroying it.

With reference to the proposal, marked G, in Colonel Chermiside's Memorandum, I am to state that although, in his Lordship's opinion, there might be some advantage obtained from giving prize money and informers' rewards to owners of sambouks capturing slave dhows, this advantage would seem to be counterbalanced by the great risk which would be run of developing the masters of these craft into pirates under colour of fulfilment of their duty.

With regard to the other proposals contained in Colonel Chermiside's Memorandum, I am to state that instructions have been forwarded to the Acting Consul at Jeddah and Her Majesty's Consul at Suakin to telegraph respectively to the other Consulates every suspicious case in their respective ports, and that representations have been made to the Admiralty with a view to procuring, if possible, the use of fast steam-launches to be worked between Jeddah and Suakin.

You will urge the Egyptian Government to take the measures suggested in C, D, and F in the Memorandum so far as the means at their disposal enable them to do so.

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

No. 30.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 18, 1885.

I HAVE received the Petition, of which a copy is inclosed, from the refugees who came down from Dongola on the evacuation of that province.

They complain of the losses they have incurred through the liberation of many of their slaves since their arrival in Egypt.

At my request Colonel Schaefer, Director of the Office for the Prevention of the Slave Trade, has written a Report upon the subject, copy of which I have the honour to inclose.

Colonel Schaefer fully appreciates the hardships entailed upon the petitioners, owing to circumstances which could not have been foreseen at the time of the signature of the Slave Trade Convention.

His Report, however, shows that the irritation at first produced has already begun to subside, and it induces the hope that by judicious management the necessity for compensating the slave-owners may be avoided.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

EGYPT.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 30.

Petition of Eleven Persons (Citizens and Government Employés), Refugees from the Dongola Province.

Excellency,

(Received December 9, 1885.)

THE means of livelihood of the bulk of the population of the Province of Dongola rests upon the working of the "sâkiahs" (water-raising wheels), and the Government taxes in that province were always laid upon these "sâkiahs," or wheels.

Black slaves were always used for tending these wheels and working the lands irrigated thereby.

Since the conquest of the Soudan by the late hallowed and great Mohammad Ali Pasha, the slaves, both male and female, born in slavery in that province, have been kept for tilling the soil, and not for sale.

Gordon Pasha also recognized the necessity of this institution, as agriculture throughout the Soudan depends upon these slaves. So he rescinded the orders as to freedom.

When orders were issued, this current year, for the evacuation of the Dongola Province, every individual, whether civilian or Government employé, desiring to leave the place, was required to present a list of the persons included in his family or making up his household, and on the basis of those lists leave was given to emigrate.

Our hope in bringing these slaves with us was that, on reaching Egypt proper, we could by their means turn our hands towards agriculture, both for our own support and theirs, as was being done in the Soudan. We had not the intention of selling them. We have been to the expense of clothing them, and of paying the hire of camels, other beasts of burden, and boats for their transport just the same as for our children.

In support of our *bonâ fide* intention we state that, on our arrival in this country, we hired lands, and when we began to till the same the natives, out of jealousy, instigated these slaves to leave us and demand their freedom.

They have been given certificates of freedom through the offices of the Governors of sub-districts.

Not only have we been deprived of their services, but some of them have been given, after liberation, over to native inhabitants; whereas it is these very natives who stirred them up to leave us.

This is our grievance.

Moreover, we emigrated out of loyalty to the Government, and are strangers in this country.

We have expended our money on our children and slaves, and are in great straits for lack of means of gaining a livelihood.

(Follow the seals of eleven persons.)

Inclosure 2 in No. 30.

Lieutenant-Colonel Schaefer to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

Sir,

Cairo, December 17, 1885.

WITH reference to the Petition you sent me, I beg to state that, although the case seems a very hard one for the petitioners, I do not see any way of meeting their demand.

Matters concerning slavery are regulated by the Convention of 1877 between the Government of the Khedive and Her Majesty's Government. Any slave who chooses to apply for his card of manumission must at once receive it. He must apply in person, and it is expressly stated in the Convention that the Egyptian authorities have no right to free slaves except on their own application.

This provision has been strictly observed by us, and all the slaves who have been manumitted have presented themselves at one of the proper places for the purpose.

If freed slaves go and induce other slaves to come and ask for their papers that is an entirely private transaction, into which the Government does not inquire.

With regard to the case in question, I would point out that, the Convention having been signed at a time when the present events could not be foreseen, it comes hard upon the Dongola refugees.

According to the Convention, the private sale of slaves from family to family was not to be prohibited in the Soudan till 1889, and there were no "Bureaux de Manumission"

in the Province of Dongola, and, consequently, no facilities for the slaves to obtain their freedom.

There is no doubt that these people do keep their slaves for work, and not for sale. They have been morally forced by the action of the Government to leave Dongola, and they have brought with them their slaves, who represent a certain capital to them.

If they had lived in Egypt, they would not have invested their money in slaves; but as circumstances have brought them to Upper Egypt, where there is a greater restriction upon the possession of slaves than in the Soudan, they find that, in addition to the losses already involved by their eviction from their houses in Dongola, a portion of their capital represented by the possession of a number of slaves is decreasing rapidly on account of the slaves receiving their manumission.

I have heard that there was a talk of granting an indemnity to the owners of these freed slaves. This measure would be an equitable one, but from a strictly legal point of view, the Egyptian Government is no way bound to do anything of the sort.

I should have been glad if some compensation could have been given, as long as the terms of the Convention were not infringed.

On the other hand, during my recent visit of inspection to Upper Egypt, I found that matters were going more quietly than before.

I have latterly tried to induce slaves who are well treated by their masters to remain with them. This has had a good effect, and is done more for the sake of the slaves themselves, who cannot always find fresh employment, and, being left entirely without support on gaining their freedom, are apt to have recourse to unlawful means of subsistence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CH. SCHAEFER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Director of the Office for the Suppression of Slavery.

EGYPT. (*Consular*)—*Cairo*.

No. 31.

Consul Borg to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 3.)

My Lord,

Cairo, October 21, 1885.

TOWARDS the end of August last I was informed that a Circassian girl, named Tafeeda Khadeega, aged about 12 years, had sought refuge with a Circassian woman whose manumission I had been instrumental in obtaining some years ago. On the girl being brought at my request to my office, I learnt that her parents are alive at Smyrna, and that she lived with her mother (the father, a gambler and a drunkard, had divorced his wife and threatened to sell the girl at Constantinople), who had consented to her coming to Cairo with an Egyptian lady in order to protect her against her father; but that, owing to ill-treatment, she had left the house and wandered about the streets until she fell in with the Circassian freed woman, who took charge of and kept her for about four months.

The girl seeming desirous to return to her mother, I sent a copy of the girl's statement to Mr. Acting Consul Joly at Smyrna, with a request that he should ascertain how far it were correct, and whether the mother would be willing to receive and take proper care of her daughter. The mother confirmed the statement, and expressed a great wish to have the girl, promising to take proper care of her child.

In order to protect Tafeeda against a possible attempt by her father to sell her after her return to Smyrna, and with a view to lessen the difficulty of obtaining a free passage by one of the Khedivieh steamers, I had a certificate of manumission made out in her name and sent her to Alexandria, whence she sailed for Smyrna on the 7th instant. By direction of the Governor of Alexandria, she was given in the special charge of the captain of the steamer, with instructions to deliver her to the officer that would be sent by the British

EGYPT. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

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Consul to receive her. I informed Mr. Joly of the arrangements made, and sent him the certificate of manumission, and I requested him to inform Tafeeda's mother that the Consulate at Smyrna would continue to keep a watchful eye over her daughter.

On the departure of the girl from Alexandria, I telegraphed to Mr. Joly to send some one on board the "Charkiah" to receive Tafeeda, and I received a despatch to day informing me of the girl's arrival at Smyrna on the 12th instant, and of her delivery to her mother, with the warning that I had recommended.

I am glad to be able to report that in connection with this matter every facility and assistance was afforded me by Latif Bey Selim, Vice-Governor of Cairo, by M. Zananiri, of the Slave Trade Department, acting for Schaeffer Bey, and by Osman Pasha Orphy, Governor of Alexandria.

I venture to hope that my proceedings in this case may meet with your Lordship's approval.

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

No. 32.

Sir Villiers Lister to Consul Borg.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 9, 1885.*
WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that his Lordship approves of the steps taken by you in the case of the Circassian girl, Tafeeda Khadeega, as reported in your despatch.

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

EGYPT. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

No. 33.

Commodore Molyneux to Admiral Lord J. Hay.

(Extract.)

"Sphinx," at Suakin, June 5, 1885.

I RECEIVED a letter from Mr. Jago, Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, on the 2nd instant, reporting that about twenty slaves, boys and girls, have been sent across from Roweyah lately, and that a small trade was springing up between that place and the Arabian coast between Jeddah and Yembo. I accordingly sent Her Majesty's ship "Bittern" to cruize in the neighbourhood of Roweyah, and to the northward of it, with orders to return to Suakin within ten days to report.

If it is found that a contraband trade is being established I would recommend that the Egyptian Government steamers, which are not now required for condensing at Suakin, be employed as far as may be requisite on preventive service, being supported occasionally by one of Her Majesty's ships.

No. 34.

Commander Jones to Admiral Lord J. Hay.

My Lord,

"Falcon," at Suakin, October 15, 1885.

IN accordance with Article 83 of the General Slave Trade Instructions, I have the honour to report the seizure and condemnation of a dhow named the "Hashimiyeh" (27½ tons), which took place under the following circumstances:—

2. Information having reached me that there was a suspicious craft in this harbour,

I caused her to be visited by a native in employment of the British Government, whose Report strengthened the information I had received.

3. On the 9th instant I caused her to be visited, on the ground that she might be "fairly suspected of being intended for Slave Traffic," and her equipments were found to be such as to justify my ordering her to be detained on suspicion.

4. On the 12th instant the master was, in accordance with Treaty, tried by an Egyptian court-martial, and I having produced evidence in support of the charge, as also of the man being a notorious slave-dealer, and his dhow engaged in the same Traffic, the Court decreed the dhow to be confiscated, and the sentence was on the 13th October confirmed by Brigadier-General Sir John Halson, K.C.B., the Acting Governor, who at the same time directed the vessel to be sold.

5. I beg to bring to your notice the great assistance I received from Lieutenant John H. S. Bender and Mr. Beechey Rogers, Paymaster, both of this ship, in enabling me to make good my case, as also the valuable aid rendered me by Mr. D. A. Cameron, the Acting British Consul, in interpreting and conducting the case before the Egyptian court-martial.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. GEO. JONES.

No. 35.

Commander Jones to Admiral Lord J. Hay.

My Lord,

"*Falcon*," Suakin, October 15, 1885.

I HAVE the honour, in accordance with Article 83 of the General Slave Trade Instructions, to report the seizure and condemnation of a dhow named the "Shadleih," of 26½ tons, which took place under the following circumstances:—

2. A native interpreter in the employment of the British Government informed me that when visiting a suspicious dhow he discovered that the "Shadleih," lying alongside her, was similarly equipped, apparently for the local Slave Trade.

3. On the 9th instant I caused her to be visited, on the ground that she might fairly be suspected of "being intended for Slave Traffic," and her equipments justified my detaining her upon suspicion.

4. The master of the dhow was on the 12th instant tried by Egyptian court-martial, and evidence having been produced by me in support of the charge, as also that the man was a notorious slave-dealer, and his dhow engaged in that Traffic, the Court decreed the vessel to be confiscated, and the sentence was next day confirmed by Brigadier-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., the Acting Governor, who directed her to be sold by public auction.

5. I beg to bring to your Lordship's notice the great assistance I received from Lieutenant John H. S. Bender and Mr. Beechey Rogers, Paymaster, of this ship, in enabling me to prove the case against the dhow and master, as also the valuable aid rendered me by Mr. D. A. Cameron, Acting British Consul at this port, in translating and conducting the case before the Egyptian court-martial.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GEO. JONES.

No. 36.

Commander Chichester to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"*Bittern*," at Khor Shinab, November 2, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the necessary documents connected with the condemnation of a dhow, name unknown, captured by me on the 17th instant, and, from the evidence given by me, condemned as equipped for the Slave Trade.

Not knowing the name of the agent appointed for this ship on commissioning, I am unable to forward these papers to him as directed in the Slave Trade Instructions.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 36.

Certificate.

I, THE undersigned, Edward Chichester, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," do hereby certify that, in exercise of the authority vested in me, I did, on the 17th day of October, 1885, being off Mersa Halaib, detain the dhow, name unknown, which, in the vicinity of Mersa Halaib, was run on shore by her crew to avoid capture, and that her master and crew deserted her. And I further certify that she had every appearance of a dhow fitted for slave carrying in these waters, having large fire-places forward, being laid down with sand with mats over it, having two large casks for water, and being well provisioned in excess of the requirements of the crew.

And I further certify that no papers were found in the said dhow, or delivered up to me by any one, and that her equipment of masts, sails, anchors, cables, &c., was complete, that no monies or valuables were found on board.

And I further certify that on the 23rd October, 1885, whilst in tow of Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," this dhow, through stress of weather, foundered at sea whilst being brought to Suakin for adjudication.

(Signed) E. CHICHESTER, *Commander,*
Commanding Her Majesty's Ship "Bittern."

October 22, 1885.

Inclosure 2 in No. 36.

Sentence of Court-martial.

AT a court-martial which, in accordance with the Anglo-Egyptian Convention of 1877, sat at Suakin, October 24, 1885, to try the case of the dhow, name unknown, master unknown, captured by Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," Commander Chichester, off Ilayah, on the 17th October, upon suspicion of being fairly intended for Slave Traffic, and lost at sea while being towed down to Suakin, the following sentence was pronounced by the Court, and confirmed and communicated to me by the President:—

1. The charge of being fairly suspected of being intended for Slave Traffic was declared to be proved.

2. The dhow was adjudged, therefore, to have been legal capture.

(Signed) D. A. CAMERON,
Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

Suakin, October 31, 1885.

No. 37.

Lieutenant-Commander Young to Commander Jones.

Sir, "Starling," at Suakin, November 6, 1885.
IN compliance with Article 83 of the General Instructions for the suppression of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to report that about 4 P.M. on the 21st October this dhow was seen to the northward of Dokhamah Bay in latitude 21° 6' north and longitude 37° 7' east, steering south with a fine breeze. When she saw this ship she half lowered her sail and altered course to the south-west, and soon afterwards ran on shore. I saw the crew stripping the dhow. I anchored as close to her as possible, and on boarding in the cutter and whaler I found her deserted and scuttled, and her sails, rudder, yard, &c., missing. Having plugged the holes made in her and recovered most of the fittings, I succeeded at 8 P.M., after considerable exertions, in towing her off to the ship. I found in her four Remington rifles, one having recently been fired, eighteen bogs of charcoal and three of sand, besides sand in her bottom.

She was recognized by Lieutenant Umfresille as one of the three dhows that offered armed resistance to the cutter of this ship by firing on her on the 17th October, 1885.

At a court-martial held at Suakin on the 25th October, 1885, under the authority of his Excellency Brigadier-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., Acting Governor, it was

decreed that the dhow was a lawful prize, being engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the dhow and her fittings be sold, and the proceeds be credited to the Egyptian Treasury.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. YOUNG.

No. 38.

Lieutenant-Commander Young to Commander Jones.

Sir, *"Starling," at Suakin, November 6, 1885.*
IN compliance with Article 83 of the General Instructions for the suppression of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to report that about 7 A.M. on the 22nd October, 1885, in latitude 21° 11' north and longitude 37° 7' east, I observed this dhow at anchor in a creek at the head of Roweyyah Bay. On seeing the ship she lowered her yard. When boarded by the cutter and whaler, I found her stripped, deserted, and scuttled. I discovered her fittings scattered along the beach, together with five water-casks and seventeen rolls of new matting, and several empty Remington cartridge cases. Having succeeded in plugging the holes and baling her out, her bottom was covered with sand. Also, I found a large caldron and several other cooking utensils. The dhow smelt very strong. After replacing her fittings I took her in tow.

Lieutenant Umfreville identifies this dhow as one of the three that offered armed resistance to the cutter by firing on her on the 17th October, 1885, when he was in charge of that boat on detached service, and she was captured in the same place. Abreast of the dhow on the beach behind a low sand-bank sixteen fresh rifle-pits were dug.

By a court-martial held at Suakin on the 28th October, 1885, under the authority of his Excellency Brigadier-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., Acting Governor, it was decreed that the dhow was a lawful prize, being engaged in the Slave Trade, and the dhow and her fittings be sold, the proceeds of which be credited to the Treasury.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. B. YOUNG.

"Falcon," at Suakin, November 9, 1885.

Forwarded for the information of their Lordships.

(Signed) J. GEO. JONES,
Commander and Senior Officer, Red Sea Division.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
London.

No. 39.

Lieutenant-Commander Young to Commander Jones.

Sir, *"Starling," at Suakin, November 6, 1885.*
IN compliance with Article 83 of General Instructions for the suppression of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to report that this dhow was sighted at 6 A.M. on the 21st October, 1885, apparently steering out through the north passage between Makawwa Island and Ras Roweyyah.

When she saw the ship she ran in amongst the network of reefs, lowered her sail, and anchored. Had she not been seen previously this manœuvre would have enabled her to escape, as she looked like a rock awash on the reefs. On boarding her she was found with a crew of five, little or no food or water, just sufficient to last the day. The captain stated he was seven days from Jeddah, and was going to collect fire-wood to take to Suakin. He had no papers, no money, no nothing, as he stated.

This dhow was seen coming from the direction where the three dhows offered armed resistance to the cutter of this ship on the 17th October, 1885, and both myself and Lieutenant Umfreville (officer who was in charge of the cutter) are of opinion that this dhow was one of the three that offered the armed resistance by firing with Remington rifles on the boat. Under these circumstances, I deemed her a lawful prize, and took her in tow.

At a court-martial held at Suakin on the 28th October, 1885, under the authority of his Excellency Brigadier-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., Acting Governor, it was decreed that this dhow was not engaged in the Slave Trade, but that I was justified in detaining her. This decision appears to me to be at variance with the finding of the Court in the case of Nos. 3 and 4 dhows, both of which were condemned as lawful prizes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. B. YOUNG.

“*Falcon*,” at Suakin, November 9, 1885.

Forwarded for the information of their Lordships.

(Signed) J. GEO. JONES,
Commander and Senior Officer, Red Sea Division.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 40.

Lieutenant-Commander Young to Commander Jones.

Sir, “*Starling*,” at Suakin, November 6, 1885.

IN compliance with Article 83 of the General Instructions for the suppression of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to report that on the 21st October, in latitude 20° 53' north, longitude 37° 16' east, at about 8:30 A.M., I sighted this dhow beating to windward against a fresh north-north-westerly breeze, she being then to the northward and windward of Makawwa Island, and close to the only passage through the reefs into Roweyyah Bay. It took four rifle-shots and repeated hails to make her lower her sail. On boarding her I found she had a crew of six, and sixteen passengers (Takrouri pilgrims). She was a small, old, and leaky dhow, and had one huge waterbutt, and one other of smaller dimensions, containing respectively 190 and 63 gallons of water; one was quite full, and the other within a few inches of the bunghole.

There were six sacks of corn and rice and twenty-one spare mats. The master said he left Jeddah three days ago; the papers said she left Jeddah ten days before (11th October), and that she had a crew of six and no passengers, and was bound for the sea. The pilgrims had to bring their own water and provisions, and only the night before the capture the dhow had got on a reef, and their water skin was cut. Then they were allowed a little to drink out of one of the butts, which accounts for its not being quite full.

The master said he was bound for Suakin; but on my pointing out that he was going the wrong way, he said he wanted to beach the dhow on Makawwa Island to repair damages. He had already beaten against a foul wind till he was over a mile to windward of the island, and, had his story been true that he wanted to beach her, by bearing up he could have reached the south end of Makawwa Island, or, better still, any one of the numerous creeks between the reefs along the coast, which would have been on his way to Suakin, which place, with the wind as then blowing, he could have reached next day.

At the trial the master's account for his beating to the northward, when he was bound southward, was, that his compass had gone wrong, and he had “lost his way.”

The Court was composed of three Egyptian military officers, and this was held to be a reasonable excuse by them. The dhow was breaking the Quarantine Regulations, and one of the crew confessed that the pilgrims were going to be landed in one of the small harbours on the coast, and my contention was that the dhow would have taken back a cargo of slaves; for what else could the 253 gallons of water, six sacks of grain and rice, and twenty-one spare mats, and all the lies the master told, mean, but that he was on a slave trip, the dhow also being little bigger than a man-of-war's launch?

At a court-martial held at Suakin on the 28th and 29th October, 1885, under the authority of his Excellency Brigadier-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., Acting Governor, it was decided that the above charge had not been proved, and that the dhow is not a legal capture under the Convention, but that the Commander of Her Majesty's ship “*Starling*” did right in detaining the dhow, as the papers were not in order—that is to say, the sixteen Takrouri pilgrims from Mecca on board were more than the number of persons mentioned in the bill of health; therefore the master and crew of the dhow, and

the dhow itself, shall be delivered over to the competent authorities for action to be taken in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. B. YOUNG.

"Falcon," at Suakin, November 9, 1885.

Forwarded for the information of their Lordships, observing that I have directed the attention of the Consul-General in Egypt to the statement herein.

(Signed) J. GEO. JONES,
Commander and Senior Officer, Red Sea Division.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
London.

No. 41.

Commander Jones to Admiral Lord J. Hay.

My Lord,

"Falcon," at Suakin, November 19, 1885.

SINCE the date of my last letter of proceedings, nothing whatever has occurred at this place except that the Indian reliefs have just been completed, and full details of which I will forward next mail.

2. No change in the situation has taken place.

3. Her Majesty's ship "Gannet," with a dhow captured at or near Halaib, arrived here on the 13th instant, and the dhow was, on the 16th instant, brought before an Egyptian court-martial, which decreed her condemnation on the grounds of being engaged in the Slave Trade. The "Gannet" returned to her station on the 18th instant, with orders to proceed to Halaib and there wait the arrival of the "Dolphin."

4. In consequence of your Lordship's telegram of the 15th instant, No. 28, I telegraphed to the "Dolphin" to Suez to proceed to Halaib and wait orders.

5. On the arrival of the "Dolphin," the "Gannet" will be sent under sealed orders to latitude 21° 35' north, longitude 38° 45' east, where she will open instructions directing her to proceed outside the reefs to a position in latitude 18° north, longitude 40° 20' east, examining every dhow in order to make certain that no slaves are being brought to the neighbourhood of Jeddah from this coast: she will then proceed to Ras Haib, without communicating with Massowah, and work slowly up the coast, examining by boat every inlet and boat harbour on the way to Khor Nowamb, as by latest information slaves are being run from that neighbourhood; on the completion of this service she will return to Suakin.

6. I have entered two interpreters for each ship employed on this division except for the "Dolphin," but the "Gannet's" twelve Seedies and two interpreters will be transferred at Halaib, and meanwhile six Seedies and the head interpreter of this ship will be employed in the "Gannet." I have requested the Political Resident at Aden to enter twelve more Seedies to fill vacancies, &c., as those raised locally are of inferior quality.

7. The "Foscolinetto," under Lieutenant Cumming, attached to this ship, returned from the neighbourhood of Rowayah on the 17th instant, and Lieutenant Cumming reports that there has not been a single dhow on the portion of the coast patrolled by our boats. The "Starling's" cutter, which arrived at the same moment, made a somewhat similar statement as regards the coast between this and Akik, all dhows boarded being exclusively engaged in the local trade in wood from that place to Suakin.

8. I hope to get the "Foscolinetto" away this afternoon to return to her station in the neighbourhood of Rowayah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GEO. JONES.

No. 42.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received December 9.)

(Extract.)

Admiralty, December 5, 1885.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for perusal by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a

letter, dated the 12th ultimo, from Commander Bradford, of Her Majesty's ship "Gannet" (with inclosures), reporting the capture of a buggalo near Elba Island, in the Red Sea.

Inclosure 1 in No. 42.

Commander Jones to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

"Falcon," at Suakin, November 18, 1885.

FORWARDED for the information of their Lordships.

(Signed)

J. GEO. JONES.

Commander Bradford to Commander Jones.

Sir, "Gannet," at Suakin, November 12, 1885.

I have the honour to report that at 7:30 A.M. on the 9th instant a buggalo was observed inshore, under sail, close to Elba Island, and at 8:30 A.M., having anchored the ship in latitude 22° 22' 30" north and longitude 36° 34' 30" east, I sent the galley manned and armed, in charge of Lieutenant A. R. Stock, with the Interpreter, accompanied by the steam-cutter with Mr. J. Sime, Gunner, in charge of her; whilst the boats were proceeding in, it was observed from the masthead of the ship that canoes were going backwards and forwards between the buggalo and the shore.

2. Lieutenant Stock, on boarding and examining her, considered that there was suspicion of her being engaged in the Slave Trade, so brought her out, and she was made fast astern of the ship. Lieutenant Stock's statement is attached.

3. I at once went on board of her, accompanied by Lieutenant Stock and the Interpreter, to examine her, and I found her name to be the "Mechelli," the master and part owner's name being Murshad, and flying the Turkish flag. The master was not on board at the time she was taken, being ashore at a village near where the buggalo was anchored when taken by Lieutenant Stock.

4. I considered the amount of water she carried excessive for the crew. I asked the man in charge for the list containing the number and description of domestic slaves allowed, but he informed me he had none, the only papers on board at the time of capture had been given to Lieutenant Stock, and which he gave me on his return to the ship. The man in charge afterwards stated that they had lately come from Jeddah, and had brought sixty bags of grain from there, which was landed at Mersa Halaib; he also stated that the master and part owner (Murshad) had lately bought two slaves at the latter place, and he pointed them out, one of whom, Adam, corroborated this statement.

5. The same evening (9th) I communicated with Lieutenant Stewart, who was in charge of the cutter at Mersa Halaib, and he informed me that the owners of the buggalo (one being the master) had come to him during the afternoon, and requested a passage to the ship; they were informed that if they came down the following morning they would be allowed on board the ship.

6. I arrived at Mersa Halaib on the afternoon of the 10th, when the owners came on board Murshad (master and part owner) was examined by me through the Interpreter, and stated that he belonged to Mersa Halaib; the reason he had so many slaves on board was that they were the crew, but that some of them previously belonged to the crews of the dhows that the "Bittern" captured quite recently; he also stated that he brought no grain from Jeddah, as he had not been there, having been on this coast the last eight or nine months.

7. As the statements of the master and the men in charge of the buggalo when she was taken totally disagreed, I felt it my duty to detain her.

8. At the time she was taken there were a crew of three, and fifteen slaves, on board; I had the slaves removed on board this ship with two of the crew, and on the owners turning up I had them placed on board the buggalo, with four blue-jackets as a guard, and the man in charge at the time she was taken removed on board here, so that no communication might take place between him and the owners.

9. Several of the slaves were examined, but little information could be obtained from them; the statement, however, of one, named Adam, is attached, also that of Ferak, the man in charge of the buggalo when she was captured.

(Signed)

BARTON R. BRADFORD.

EGYPT. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

Inclosure 2 in No. 42.

Statement of Lieutenant Alfred R. A. Stock.

I BOARDED the buggalo "Mechelli," Murshad master and part owner, flying the Turkish flag, on the morning of the 9th November, 1885. She was anchored inshore to the southward of Elba Island. I found she had several large earthenware vessels and a cask for water, besides half-a-dozen skins for water. I asked for the master, but was informed by the man in charge that he was on shore at the village near where the buggalo was anchored. This man, on being questioned by me through the Interpreter, stated that they had come over from Jeddah two months ago, and had brought over a cargo of grain, and that they were bound round the coast diving for pearls.

I asked him what papers he had, and he produced two, which I took charge of. I also examined one of the slaves, who stated he came from Kassala, that he was a slave, and that so were most of the crew, and that he had been on board the buggalo two months.

As I considered she was there under very suspicious circumstances, I brought her off alongside the ship.

(Signed) A. R. N. STOCK.

Inclosure 3 in No. 42.

Commander Bradford to Commander Jones.

Sir,

"Gannet," at Suakin, November 18, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the dhow "Mejelleh," captured by this ship off Helyab, on the 9th instant, was condemned by an Egyptian court-martial held here on the 16th, as being employed in the Slave Trade, and as such a legal capture, and was ordered to be sold by public auction, the sentence being confirmed by the Governor, Sir John Hudson, K.C.B.

I have, &c.
(Signed) BARTON R. BRADFORD.

No. 43.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received December 29.)

(Extract.)

Admiralty, December 10, 1885.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty desire me to forward herewith, for the perusal of the Marquis of Salisbury, a copy of a letter, dated the 30th ultimo, from the Commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean Station, inclosing a Report from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Falcon."

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

Admiral Lord J. Hay to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Alexandra," at Malta, November 30, 1885.

I FORWARD the inclosed Report of proceedings, &c., of the 11th instant, from the Commander of the "Falcon," for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 43.

Commander Jones to Admiral Lord J. Hay.

(Extract.)

"Falcon," at Suakin, November 11, 1885.

I TAKE the opportunity of the transport "Romeo," carrying an intermediate mail, to forward the following Report of my proceedings since the 4th instant.

The "Starling" arrived here on the 6th instant, and sold one of her condemned dhows next day, the other was held over for the present; two dhows were not condemned by the court-martial, further details of which will be found in my submissions forwarded by this mail.

After coaling, the "Starling" proceeded to carry on the blockade to the southward, but was directed to pick up her cutter before proceeding to Trinkitat. She is better suited for cruizing in that locality than the boats of this ship, as the coast is more exposed than between Suakin and Roweyyah.

From the absence of all news from the spies in Jeddah, I am of opinion that the grain and slave traffic has been much checked, if not absolutely stopped, between the limits of our blockade, but of course we have no information of what takes place at other ports on the east coast of the Red Sea.

MUSCAT.

No. 44.

Commander Anson to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

Sir, "Dragon," at Bushire, October 3, 1884.
 WITH reference to Articles 103 and 104 of the Instructions for the Suppression of the Slave Trade 1882, I have the honour to inform you that whilst at Muscat, at 3 P.M. on the 23rd ultimo, a negro swam off to the ship, and, on being interrogated, stated he was a runaway slave, who had been ill-treated by his master.

At 5 A.M. the next day another negro came off in a native boat, and made a similar statement.

Having conferred with Colonel Miles, Political Agent and Consul, Muscat, who examined these men, and being satisfied that they had been brought from Africa this year, I have retained them on board as fugitive slaves until I have an opportunity of discharging them to the shore at a British port.

With reference to General Memorandum, No. 98, Station Orders, and Article 103 of the above-quoted Instructions, I have the honour to state that their temporary retention is in accordance with the request of Colonel Miles.

These slaves were received on board within the territorial jurisdiction of Muscat, but no applications were made for their restitution.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON.

Referred to Commander Anson for report hereon how these slaves were disposed of. Note and return.

(Signed) W. HEWETT, *Vice-Admiral,*
Commander-in-chief.

"Euryalus," at Trincomalee, January 16, 1885.

Noted and returned.

Letter of the 7th January, 1885, "reporting ultimate disposal of fugitive slaves from Muscat." Gives details in this case. One was given freedom at Muscat, the other at Karachi.

(Signed) C. V. ANSON, *Commander.*

"Dragon," January 31, 1885.

No. 45.

Commander Anson to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

Sir, "Dragon," at Karachi, January, 1885.
 WITH reference to my letter of the 3rd October, 1884, reporting the receipt of two fugitive slaves from the shore at Muscat, I have the honour to report that, with Colonel Miles' concurrence, one, His Highness Seyyid Toorkey having manumitted him, was given his freedom on shore at Muscat on the 9th December; the other was delivered to the Superintendent of Police at Karachi on this day.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON.

(59)

PERSIA.

No. 46.

Sir R. Thomson to Earl Granville.—(Received February 25.)

My Lord,

Tehran, January 27, 1885.

ON the 12th December last I received a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, Her Majesty's Resident in the Persian Gulf, reporting the seizure at Charbar of a sailor belonging to the crew of a British Indian vessel.

It appears that the man in question, whose name is Doshembeh, escaped from slavery at Parus some five years ago, and reached Kurrachee.

Last month he took service on board a vessel sailing under the British flag, and owned by Nakhoda Jakoob, a British Indian subject, who was proceeding from Kurrachee to Bushire.

The vessel anchored off Charbar, and Doshembeh, who was going ashore in her dingy, was seized by Noor Mahomed, the Chief of Parus, who claimed him as his runaway slave.

As soon as Colonel Ross learnt what had occurred, he sent instructions to the officer in charge on the Mekran coast to endeavour to obtain the release of Doshembeh from Meer Hotee, the Chief to whom Noor Mahomed is subject.

On the 6th instant I received a further communication by telegraph, in which Colonel Ross informed me that Meer Hotee refused to surrender Doshembeh unless compensation was paid to his owner.

I at once made application for his release to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, on the 25th instant, I was able to inform Colonel Ross that telegrams had been sent by the Prince-Governor of Kerman and the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Meer Hotee, directing him to cause the surrender of the slave seized at Charbar. These telegrams have been forwarded to the Persian Foreign Office Agent in Bushire, who has been instructed to deliver them to Her Majesty's Resident for transmission to Meer Hotee.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RONALD F. THOMSON.

No. 47.

Colonel Ross to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 31.)

My Lord,

Bushire, December 5, 1885.

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, reporting on the recent operations of Her Majesty's ships for suppression of Slave Traffic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. C. ROSS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 47.

Colonel Ross to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.)

Bushire, December 5, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to submit copy of a letter from the Political Agent at Muscat, reporting on the recent operations of Her Majesty's ships for suppression of Slave Traffic.

Inclosure 2 in No. 47.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Colonel Ross.

Sir,

Muscat, November 24, 1885.

WITH reference to my letters dated the 27th September and 12th October, 1885, respectively, reporting the capture of slaves by Her Majesty's cruisers off this coast, I have the honour to report that the operations of the Senior Naval Officer, Captain Dowding, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," for the suppression of the Slave Trade, terminated for the season on the 24th October, 1885, by the arrival of the "Osprey" at Muscat, Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" anchoring in the port the following day.

2. The disposition made by Captain Dowding of the three vessels at his disposal was that the "Reindeer" should watch the Batineh coast, running over to Jask occasionally, that the "Ranger" should be off Ras-el-Had, and that the "Osprey," being the largest vessel, should cruise along the south coast from Ras-el-Had to Ras-el-Madraka. This plan was, on the whole, I think, a judicious one, and but few dhows could have escaped being overhauled.

3. On the 12th September a dhow with seventy-three slaves on board was captured by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" near Ras-el-Madraka and condemned to her, and on the 23rd September a fishing-boat with nine slaves was seized by Her Majesty's ship "Ranger," and brought into court. Two of the slaves formed part of the cargo of a large dhow that had escaped notice. They were condemned with the boat.

4. On the 24th September, Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" arrived at Muscat, and proceeded to take up a position near Ras-el-Had, under the orders of the Senior Naval Officer, and on the 19th October, Her Majesty's ship "Ranger," having taken on board the greater part of the cargo captured by the "Osprey," sailed for Bombay.

5. The telegram received by you from Sir John Kirk was communicated by me without delay to the Officers commanding Her Majesty's ships, and a look-out was kept for the slave dhows mentioned by him as having sailed from the East Coast of Africa on the 11th September, but nothing has been seen of her. If Sir John Kirk's informations were correct the dhow must have foundered at sea, or landed her cargo at some point unwatched by the cruisers.

6. I have been informed by the local government here that a dhow, with some fifty or sixty slaves on board, bound for the Batineh coast, touched at Sidh, near Merbat, some time in October last, for the purpose of procuring water, but that, hearing there of the cruisers being about, she changed her course. Certain Omani Arabs, who are known to have been passengers in her, have not reached their homes yet, and it is feared she may have been lost at sea. This is, I may remark, not a very uncommon occurrence with slave dhows, which are usually old and rotten crafts avoided by native merchants. This may possibly have been the same dhow as that referred to by Sir John Kirk.

7. Besides rescuing and restoring to freedom a number of wretched creatures, the operations have been of value in determining two points. One of these is, that the East African Slave Trade has revived, and is now again in full swing, confirming the opinion I had formed from information gleaned from Arabic correspondence found in the captured dhows, from observing the fall in the price of slaves, and from local reports.

8. The other point on which I am now satisfied is that the bulk of the slaves are exported from Zanzibar during the spring of the year, when the dhows run up during the first monsoon breezes. I have information from local governments, traders, and others that several cargoes of slaves were successfully run in April and May last.

9. It is to be regretted that the Arab coast could not be watched at that time, but the political aspect demanded the withdrawal of all Her Majesty's ships to Bombay, and no vessel was left to cruise in the Gulf of Oman from April to June. It is desirable, in my opinion, that the coast should be watched next spring as closely as circumstances may permit.

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

PORTUGAL.

No. 48.

Mr. Petre to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, September 24, 1885.

THE Portuguese and the King of Dahomey have notoriously for some time past been on very friendly terms, as far as the word friendly can be applied to relations with such a capricious and savage potentate. It appears that recently a representative of the Governor of San Thomé, who went over to Whydah and was well received by His Majesty, took the opportunity of urging upon him the expediency of abolishing the annual "customs" or human butcheries, which have given that spot of Africa such a terrible repute. The King is said to have received this suggestion in tolerably good part, but to have replied that the annual sacrifice of so many slaves was a national institution, and was a necessary appendage of his royal dignity. He appears, however, ultimately to have agreed to a proposal that, on condition of his receiving an annual subsidy from the Portuguese Governor, the sacrifices should be discontinued, and that he should supply 100 labourers every year for transport to San Thomé.

M. du Bocage, in giving me the above information, said he wished Her Majesty's Government at once to be made aware of the true facts of the case, in order that this arrangement with the King of Dahomey might not be misconstrued or furnish a ground for suspecting Portugal of indirectly encouraging the Slave Trade for the purpose of procuring labour. These negroes, he said, would of course cease to be slaves the moment they put their feet on Portuguese territory, and that a labour contract would be made with them for a term of three years, at the expiration of which they would be free to renew it, or leave the island, or remain, and, following the example of the native population, work only just enough to procure for themselves the necessaries of life, which in that bounteous climate are few, and to be obtained by the minimum of human labour. The alternative, however, of leaving the island at the end of their contract, would be practically non-existent, as they would not know where to go to.

No one could deny, he said, that the gain to humanity would be cheaply purchased if these poor slaves were to be rescued from the shambles at the cost of three years' labour under proper treatment and restrictions.

I asked M. du Bocage what guarantee there would be that the King of Dahomey would not proportionately increase the number of his captives in order to supply these 100 labourers annually, and thus the effect of the arrangement might be to encourage intertribal war and slavery. His Excellency replied that if the King of Dahomey failed to carry out the agreement with respect to discontinuing the massacres it would come to an end, and the subvention would be at once withdrawn; and as the number of labourers to be furnished was much below the number annually massacred, there would be no inducement to increase the supply.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE G. PETRE.

No. 49.

Mr. Petre to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 8, 1885.

THE information which I communicated to your Lordship in my despatch of the 24th ultimo, with reference to an agreement which had been come to between Portugal and the King of Dahomey for the abolition of human sacrifices, and the annual supply by His Majesty of a certain number of labourers for the Island of San Thomé, was derived, as I stated in my despatch, from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and was given for the express purpose of being communicated to Her Majesty's Government. This information, however, though substantially correct, was incomplete.

At the weekly reception of the Diplomatic Body yesterday, Senhor du Bocage spoke to me again on the subject, and said that since our last interview he had become more fully informed of what had taken place with reference to Dahomey. The King had applied, his Excellency said, for the Protectorate of Portugal over the whole of his territory on the coast, and a Treaty had been concluded with His Majesty at Ajudá by the Governor of San Thomé *ad referendum*. It was the intention of the Portuguese Government, he added, before ratifying the Treaty, to communicate its terms to the Governments of the Great Powers.

Senhor du Bocage further informed me that, independently of this Treaty, the King had already furnished about 200 labourers for engagement at San Thomé, but that previously to their being conveyed to the island, they had been made fully acquainted at Ajudá with the terms of their engagement, and had willingly accepted them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE G. PETRE.

No. 50.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Petre.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 23, 1885.

I HAVE received copies of your despatches of the 24th ultimo and 8th instant respecting the negotiations of the Portuguese authorities with the King of Dahomey, which are said to have resulted in the acceptance by His Majesty of the Protectorate of Portugal.

While awaiting further information as to the arrangement respecting the Protectorate, the ratification of which is under the consideration of the Portuguese Government, I have to observe that there is considerable excitement in the adjoining territories on the Gold Coast respecting the shipment of blacks from Whydah for St. Thomé.

The current impression appears to have been that the men shipped were not free labourers, but slaves, and the feeling on the subject was so strong that the Acting Governor was compelled to issue a Proclamation in which he alluded to the reports, and, while expressing the hope that the reporters had been misinformed, contradicts a rumour that slaves had been shipped in the presence of British men-of-war.

M. du Bocage, in his conversations with you, has explained that the men shipped are free as soon as they reach Portuguese territory, and that they had understood and willingly accepted the terms of their engagements before being put on board ship.

It appears from his statements that the consideration which has actuated the Portuguese Government in the course they have taken has been the desire to stop the human sacrifices which have disgraced the Kingdom of Dahomey, and to provide a secure refuge for the rescued victims.

In speaking of this matter to M. du Bocage you will express the sympathy with which Her Majesty's Government regard the humane exertions of the Portuguese Government, and say that they are convinced that if such plan is surrounded, as in the hands of the Portuguese Government it is sure to be, by careful precautions against abuse on the part of inferior agents and the free choice of the released negroes is carefully protected, it will confer a signal benefit upon a people who have been exposed to cruel sufferings.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 51.

Mr. Petre to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 6.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 29, 1885.

I HAD an opportunity yesterday of repeating to M. du Bocage the observations contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd instant respecting the recent negotiations of the Portuguese Government with the King of Dahomey.

His Excellency was evidently gratified by the expression of your Lordship's sympathy with the humane exertions of the Portuguese Government to put an end to the annual sacrifice of human life in Dahomey, and with the general tenour of your Lordship's observations. He said that the way in which Her Majesty's Government treated the whole question was most fair and straightforward, and, whilst fully admitting

that the arrangement which had been made with the King of Dahomey for the supply of labourers for St. Thomé was one which might not unreasonably, in the first instance, give rise to some mistrust and apprehension on the part of Her Majesty's Government, he renewed his assurances that the most careful precautions would be taken by the Portuguese Government to prevent abuse and to protect and respect the free choice of the negroes placed at their disposal by the King. M. du Bocage added that the number of labourers shipped recently to St. Thomé had been grossly exaggerated, and he would be the first to admit that the annual supply should be limited to a small number, because if the plan were carried out on anything like an extensive scale, it would undoubtedly be open to the fatal objection and reproach of giving an impetus to tribal wars, and encouraging the King of Dahomey to keep up or increase the number of his captives. If such were to be the result of the arrangement, the Portuguese Government would have nothing to do with it.

Without alluding, of course, to its source, I questioned M. du Bocage as to a report, to the effect that the slaves, whose irons were removed on their arrival on the beach at Whydah for embarkation as labourers, on being embarked were again ironed and deprived of the clothing which had been given them, I asked his Excellency whether this could possibly be true. He said that if such a thing were done by a Portuguese officer he would be cashiered, and that he himself would go before the Council of Ministers and ask that he should be cashiered. But, in truth, the statement of slaves or labourers being conveyed in chains by a Portuguese man-of-war was too preposterous to need refutation.

I learn that the engagement made by the King of Dahomey to discontinue the annual human sacrifices is not included in the text of the Treaty of Protectorate, but is in the shape of a pledge given by the King to the King of Portugal, and M. du Bocage thinks that there is every reason to expect that the promise will be kept. It certainly appears to me, and, as far as I can judge, this is the opinion also of the Portuguese Government, that both the arrangement and the Protectorate must of necessity fall to the ground unless this promise is loyally and literally fulfilled. It would be impossible for the King of Portugal to be the protector of a country where festivals in which human butcheries take place continued to be a national institution. If the promise is kept, the gain to humanity will be sufficiently great, I do not say to condone any indirect encouragement of the Slave Trade, but to disarm the suspicion and mistrust which have been, perhaps not without excuse, aroused by the recent efforts of the Portuguese Government and Colonial authorities to obtain the needed labour for St. Thomé.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE G. PETRE.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Havana.*

No. 52.

Consul-General Crowe to Earl Granville.—(Received January 19.)

(Extract.)

Havana, January 3, 1885.

IN reference to the present working of the Moret Emancipation Law, I beg to say that the emancipation of the slaves, or Patrocinados, as they are now called, progresses steadily and satisfactorily, and I am aware of no circumstance that has delayed or is likely to interfere with the legal and progressive accomplishment of the Laws of Abolition.

I base this statement on my own observation, on the assertions of Cuban officials, on independent impartial testimony, and on the fact that, with facility of communication, no complaint or rumour of breaches of the law or of oppression have reached me.

There is, moreover, a numerous and hostile press in this island, including Republican and Anti-Slavery journals; also one called "La España," edited by and written in the interests of the coloured races. I subscribe to some, and regularly scan others, and for a considerable time have noticed in them no complaint or appeal touching coloured men still in bonds worthy of notice.

In each province there is a Punta Magna, or Central Board, with Sub-Municipal Boards for the protection of Patrocinados, which bodies are bound to hear and settle by law all disputes between master and slave. These officers may at times be influenced, and act partially, but there are too many hostile forces near to give them much scope for injustice.

So slight is now the power of masters, and so small the value of slaves, that the latter can at present demand their liberty on payment of 92 dollars gold for robust males and 90 dollars gold for females, which prices decrease in a ratio corresponding to their unexpired term of servitude.

As they are fed, clothed, and housed free, and receive a monthly cash wage of about 12s., it is not so difficult for those who practice economy to free themselves, with the aid of the coloured free clubs and individuals who help their brethren.

The number of slaves at present in the island is estimated to be under 80,000, of whom one-third will be manumitted by lot in May in this present year. Others will be liberated by purchase, by gift, and other causes, so that at the end of the year not more than half this number is likely to be serving. By that time the market value of the remainder will be so small, and their bonds so slight, that their servitude will be almost nominal, as in the majority of cases employers will not find it to be their interest, nor, indeed, in their power, to rigorously enforce their rights on estates where they must, from the force of circumstances, employ simultaneously free and slave labour.

No. 53.

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

My Lord,

Havana, June 11, 1885.

LAST month the manumission of drawings of a fourth part of all able-bodied slaves in the Island of Cuba took place, according to the provision of the Emancipation Law of February 1880.

The number thus liberated was 15,119, but, during the year closed last month, 19,179 more obtained their freedom from other causes, making a total of 34,288 coloured persons who were set at liberty, as may be seen from the inclosed Tabular Statement.

The number still remaining in bondage I compute to be about 50,000 individuals, and, considering the ever-increasing numbers that have yearly obtained their liberty outside the law, the probabilities are that in another year or two the Institution will have entirely disappeared.

In the five years from May 1880 to 1885 the liberations were as follows: In 1st year, 6,366; in 2nd year, 10,249; in 3rd year, 17,418; in 4th year, 26,517; in 5th year, 34,288; in all, 94,838 individuals.

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

Inclosure in No. 53.

TABLE showing the Number of Slaves liberated by Lot and other Causes during the 5th year (to May 1885) of the Working of the Emancipation Law of 1880.

Provinces.	By mutual Agreement.	By renunciation of Rights.	For indemnity of Services.	Through Masters' Faults.	Other breaches of the Law.	Liberated by Lot in May 1885.	Total.
Havana	843	1,746	338	912	646	2,136	6,621
Matanzas	3,052	1,139	543	935	1,000	6,213	12,912
Santa Clara	2,527	624	474	66	439	3,821	7,951
Puerto Principe	2	23	14	18	25	18	100
Pinar del Rio	670	582	421	431	268	2,497	4,869
St. Jago de Cuba	236	291	669	69	136	434	1,835
Total	7,860	4,405	2,459	2,431	2,514	15,119	34,288

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No. 54.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received January 14.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 2, 1885.

WITH reference to remonstrances which I have recently addressed to the Sublime Porte on the subject of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to state that Assim Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has informed me that, in conformity with a decision of the Council of State, the Minister of the Interior has recently addressed a Circular to the Valis of the provinces situated on the sea-coasts of the Ottoman Empire, instructing them to be careful to watch over the strict execution of the Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

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

No. 55.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received January 14.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 8, 1885.

PREVIOUS to the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 20th ultimo,* I had addressed a note to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the recent importation of slaves into the Hedjaz, copy of which I had the honour to inclose in my despatch of the 23rd ultimo.† I have since made further urgent representations to Edhem Pasha, the Minister of the Interior, who thanked me for having drawn his attention to the fact, and at once ordered a telegram to be addressed to the Vali of the Hedjaz, to be followed by a despatch. His Excellency then mentioned his having recently sent stringent orders to the Valis with regard to the strict observance of the provisions of the Slave Trade Convention, as reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 2nd instant, and added that he would not relax his efforts to put a stop to the Traffic.

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

No. 56.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received January 14.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 9, 1885.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th ultimo,‡ I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship, in my despatch of the 16th ultimo,§ copy of a note which I addressed to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the receipt of Mr. Consul Sandwith's despatch of the 21st ultimo, reporting the suspension of the regulations introduced by Photiades Pasha for putting a stop to the Traffic in slaves between Tripoli and Constantinople.

I have since taken an opportunity of making representations, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, to the Minister of the Interior in the sense of my note. His Excellency informed me that he would give his best attention to the matter.

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

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1885)," No. 47, page 30.

† Ibid., No. 45, page 29.

‡ Ibid., No. 49, page 31.

§ Ibid., No. 46, page 29.

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No. 57.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, February 5, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, giving a satisfactory account of the measures taken by the authorities of that vilayet to put a stop to the Traffic in slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

Inclosure in No. 57.

Consul Dennis to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Smyrna, January 25, 1885.

IN reply to your Excellency's despatch of the 8th instant, I have the honour to report that the Governor-General of Aden has received orders from the Ministry of the Interior to increase his vigilance with regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade. His Excellency has also forwarded copies of these orders to all the authorities under his jurisdiction whom it may concern.

But even before the receipt of the orders in question, the Governor-General had taken steps to prevent all sales of slaves within his vilayet. As a matter of fact, such sales are now unheard of at Smyrna, and if they take place it can only be clandestinely. It is impossible, I am assured, for such a Traffic to be carried on here openly, for on the arrival of any vessel from Africa, Egypt, or Syria a Christian employé of the Passport Office always boards her, and if he finds negroes on board he institutes inquiries concerning them, and if he has reason to believe they are intended for sale, he reports his suspicions at once to the Consulate, as well as to the Governor-General, who, if these negroes are ascertained to be slaves for sale, immediately orders them to be liberated. But for some years past, I am informed, no attempt has been made to bring slaves to this port for sale.

As regards slavery, I am assured that the present Vali has always facilitated the liberation of slaves whenever the exercise of his authority has been claimed for this purpose, and he readily orders the Chief of the Police to give a certificate of emancipation to all slaves who demand it.

Such has not always been the case. Demands for the liberation of slaves used formerly to be evaded or delayed as much as possible by the authorities, but the complaints of slaves are now listened to and promptly answered by emancipation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DENNIS.

No. 58.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received February 25.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, February 11, 1885.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th ultimo relative to the issue by the Sublime Porte of fresh instructions respecting the suppression of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to state that I have received a despatch from Mr. Consul-General Blunt, reporting that the Vali of Salonica has duly received the instructions referred to.

He adds that Ghalib Pasha, in communicating the Sublime Porte's Circular to the district authorities, has called their attention to its importance, and warned them that they will be held responsible should they neglect to carry out the instructions it contains.

Mr. Blunt further observes that it is in a great measure owing to the action of Ghalib Pasha that the Traffic in Slaves, which was formerly carried on between Bengazi and Salonica, has practically ceased.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

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

My Lord,

Constantinople, February 28, 1885.

IN my despatch of the 16th December last,* I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a note which I had addressed to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs, begging that his Excellency would move the Sublime Porte to reconsider its decision not to allow suspected slaves on board Turkish steamers touching at Canea to be detained pending inquiry.

I have now the honour to forward to your Lordship herewith a copy of the note which I have just received from Assim Pasha in reply.

Your Lordship will perceive that in this communication Assim Pasha confines himself to stating that it has issued fresh and categorical instructions to the police and other authorities of the sea-coast vilayets to exercise the greatest care in observing the provisions of the Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and that these instructions relate especially to slaves who accompanied their owners as domestic servants.

Your Lordship will further observe that Assim Pasha avoids all mention either of the point to which his Excellency's attention was called in my note referred to above—namely, the detention of suspected slaves at Canea, or of the question of the appointment of a negro at that port to accompany the police in their search for slaves, and to interpret for the latter should they have no means of making their wishes known to the authorities.

As regards these two points, I would beg to refer your Lordship to the Sublime Porte's Circular, inclosed in Mr. Blunt's despatch to me of the 14th instant, a copy of which was forwarded to your Lordship by that gentleman.

In this document it is stated that the Council of State, to whom the above suggestions of Her Majesty's Embassy referred, refused to entertain them, and declared that according to the Convention the rights of Her Majesty's Government were limited to interference in cases where the liberty of manumitted slaves was threatened.

I have forwarded a copy of Assim Pasha's last note on the subject to Her Majesty's Consular officers at Smyrna, Salonica, Crete, Bengazi, Beyrout, and Jeddah.

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

Inclosure in No. 59.

Assim Pasha to Mr. Wyndham.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

Sublime Porte, le 24 Février, 1885.

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir la note que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser le 8 Décembre dernier relativement au trafic des esclaves.

Depuis, la Sublime Porte a eu l'occasion de transmettre à la Préfecture de Police ainsi qu'aux autorités du littoral de l'Empire, de nouveaux ordres catégoriques, leur prescrivant de tenir strictement la main à la défense de la Traite des esclaves. Elles ont reçu, à cet effet, pour instruction de faire exhibir, par l'entremise des agents de police locaux, les cartes d'affranchissement et les certificats de tous les nègres qui, venant de Tripoli d'Afrique ou de Benghazi, débarqueraient dans un des ports du littoral de l'Empire comme domestiques, d'affranchir ceux ou celles qui ne pourraient pas produire des certificats, qui auraient des réclamations ou dont le signalement ne répondrait pas aux indications des certificats produits, et de pourvoir en même temps à leur subsistance.

Les autorités Impériales auront également à signaler, sans retard, à la Sublime Porte, tout agent qui faillirait à l'accomplissement de ses devoirs, pour être puni d'après toute la rigueur de la loi.

Je crois devoir ajouter que la Sublime Porte, ayant appris par le Gouverneur-Général du Vilayet de Benghazi que les esclaves affranchis, placés quelquefois par des particuliers sans aucun contrôle ni garantie, ne tardaient pas à retomber dans l'esclavage, a, dans sa haute sollicitude, autorisé les autorités de cette province à allouer aux femmes affranchies, jusqu'à leur établissement sous bonnes garanties, une pension alimentaire et

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1885)," No. 46, page 29.

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à incorporer les hommes dans les bandes de musique militaire ou dans les régiments des artisans. Faute d'un placement sûr, les femmes seront dirigées, aux frais de l'État, sur Smyrne ou Constantinople, pour y être établies convenablement par les soins de l'autorité locale.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) M. ASSIM.

(Translation.)

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

Sublime Porte, February 24, 1885.

I HAVE had the honour to receive the note which you have been good enough to address to me on the 5th December last relative to the Traffic in slaves.

Since then the Sublime Porte has had occasion to transmit to the Prefecture of Police, as well as to the authorities of the coast of the Empire, new categorical orders instructing them to take strict measures for the prevention of the Trade in slaves. For this purpose they have been instructed to insist upon seeing, by means of local police agents, the papers of enfranchisement and the certificates of all the negroes who, coming from Tripoli of Africa or from Bengazi, disembark at one of the ports on the coast of the Empire as servants, and to liberate the males and females who cannot produce their certificates, or who have claims, or whose description does not agree with the indications in the certificates produced, and at the same time to make provision for their subsistence.

The Imperial authorities are also to notify without delay to the Sublime Porte every agent who fails in his duties, in order that he may be punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

I think it my duty to add that the Sublime Porte, having been informed by the Governor-General of the Vilayet of Bengazi that the freed slaves, who are sometimes placed, without control or guarantee, in the hands of private individuals, soon lapse again into slavery, has, in its deep solicitude, authorized the authorities of that province to grant freed women an allowance until their establishment under good guarantees, and to incorporate the men into the military bands or into the corps of artisans. Failing a proper situation, the women will be sent, at Government expense, to Smyrna or Constantinople, in order that they may be suitably settled there by the local authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. ASSIM.

No. 60.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received March 19.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, March 10, 1885.

IN my despatch of the 23rd December last,* I inclosed to your Lordship copy of my note to Assim Pasha respecting the alleged recent importation of slaves into the Hedjaz. In that communication, as your Lordship will remember, I requested his Excellency to cause an immediate inquiry to be made into the matter, and should the circumstances be found to be correctly reported, to issue instructions for the punishment of the captain of the native boats that conveyed the slaves to the coast, and of all the other persons engaged, directly or indirectly, in the transaction in question.

I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a note which I have received from Assim Pasha in reply, stating that the Sublime Porte has received a report from the Vali of the Hedjaz to the effect that, after a careful inquiry, it has been found that no slaves have been landed either at Djeddah or in the vicinity of that town.

Assim Pasha adds that the Governor-General took the opportunity of that inquiry to impress upon the Imperial authorities under his jurisdiction the necessity of exercising the greatest vigilance as regards the Slave Traffic, and of strictly carrying out the Regulations recently issued by the Central Government for its suppression.

I have forwarded a copy of Assim Pasha's note to Mr. Jago.

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

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1885)," No. 49, p. 31.

Inclosure in No. 60.

Assim Pasha to Mr. Wyndham.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

Le 7 Mars, 1885.

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir la note que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser le 18 Décembre dernier, relativement à un débarquement d'esclaves qui aurait eu lieu sur le littoral situé entre Djeddah et Hutl.

Le Gouverneur-Général du Vilayet du Hedjaz, interpellé à ce sujet par le télégraphe, informe en réponse la Sublime Porte, que d'après une enquête minutieuse effectuée sur les lieux, aucun esclave n'a été débarqué à Djeddah ni dans ses environs. Son Excellence Osman Pacha a invité cependant à cette occasion les autorités Impériales placées sous sa juridiction à appliquer rigoureusement à l'égard des esclaves qui viendraient à faire apparition dans leur circonscription les dernières mesures décrétées par la Sublime Porte pour empêcher le trafic des nègres.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) M. ASSIM.

(Translation.)

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

March 7, 1885.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your note of the 18th December last relative to the landing of slaves, which is said to have taken place on the coast between Jeddah and Hutl.

The Governor-General of the Vilayet of the Hedjaz, in answer to a telegram on this subject, informs the Sublime Porte that after a careful inquiry made on the spot, no slave has been landed at Jeddah or in its neighbourhood. His Excellency Osman Pasha has, however, upon this occasion requested the Imperial authorities under his jurisdiction to rigorously apply with regard to slaves who may come into their districts the latest measures decreed by the Sublime Porte for the prevention of the Traffic in negroes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) M. ASSIM.

No. 61.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received March 26.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, March 12, 1885.

I HAVE received a despatch from Consul Sandwith stating that, on mentioning the Sublime Porte's Circular to Photiades Pasha, he had been informed by his Excellency that no such document had been forwarded to Crete.

On the receipt of Mr. Sandwith's despatch, I immediately made inquiries on the subject at the Sublime Porte, and I was informed that the Circular had been forwarded to Photiades Pasha on the 9th (21st) October last. I was at the same time given to understand that Edhem Pasha's instructions relative to the detention at Crete of slaves *in transitu* were included in that document.

I have communicated the above to Mr. Sandwith, and have requested him to call upon Photiades Pasha, and ascertain from his Excellency whether I have been correctly informed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 62.

Mr. Wyndham to Earl Granville.—(Received March 26.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, March 19, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to state that, on the 7th August last year, I received a despatch from Mr. Acting Consul Razzack at Jeddah, in which he reported an infraction by the Ottoman civil and naval authorities of the Slave Trade Convention of 1880.

I lost no time in bringing the details of the case, which were reported direct to your Lordship on the 7th August by Mr. Razzack, to the notice of the Sublime Porte, and I now have the honour of transmitting copy of a note which I have received in reply, in

which it is denied, on the authority of the Governor-General of the Yemen, that an infringement of the Convention has, in this instance, taken place.

I have sent to Mr. Consul Jago copy of the above-mentioned note.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

Inclosure in No. 62.

Note Verbale.

LE Ministère des Affaires Étrangères a reçu la note que l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu lui adresser le 15 Septembre dernier, pour lui signaler une infraction qui aurait été commise par les autorités Impériales du Vilayet du Yémen et le Commandant de la canonnière Ottomane "Sed-el-Bahr," à la Convention du 25 Janvier, 1880, relative à la suppression de la Traite des Nègres.

Le Gouverneur-Général du Vilayet du Yémen, interpellé à ce sujet, informe la Sublime Porte qu'aucune infraction à la dite Convention n'a été commise ni par les autorités Impériales de la province ni par le Commandant du "Sed-el-Bahr" lors de la capture dans le port de Maidj du navire chargé d'esclaves. Ceux-ci au nombre de cinquante-deux ont été tous munis par le Conseil d'Administration de Hodeida de carte d'affranchissement et placés comme domestiques à gages dans des maisons de fonctionnaires civils et militaires du vilayet et chez quelques Notables de la ville. L'une des négresses s'est même mariée de son libre consentement avec un des affranchis. Quant aux capitaines, ils ont été punis d'après toute la rigueur de la loi.

En portant ce qui précède à la connaissance de l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique, le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères est persuadé qu'elle voudra bien convenir que la conduite des autorités Impériales a été en cette circonstance des plus régulières.

Le 17 Mars, 1885.

(Translation.)

THE Ministry for Foreign Affairs has received a note from Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy, dated the 15th September, 1885, informing it of an infraction said to have been committed by the Imperial authorities of the Vilayet of Yemen and by the Commander of the Ottoman gun-boat "Sed-el-Bahr," of the Convention of the 25th January, 1880, relative to the suppression of the Traffic in negroes.

The Governor-General of the Vilayet of Yemen, being questioned on this subject, informs the Sublime Porte that no infraction of the said Convention has been committed, either by the Imperial authorities of the province or by the Commander of the "Sed-el-Bahr," at the time of the capture in the port of Maidj of the ship laden with slaves. The slaves, to the number of fifty-two, have all been furnished by the Administrative Council of Hodeido with papers of enfranchisement, and been placed as servants on wages in the houses of the civil and military functionaries of the province or with certain Notables of the town. One of the negresses has even married, of her own free will, one of the freed men. As for the captains, they have been punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

In communicating the above to Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy, the Minister for Foreign Affairs feels sure that it will admit that the conduct of the Imperial authorities has been most regular in this case.

March 17, 1885.

No. 63.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 31, 1885.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th ultimo, inclosing copy of a note received from Assim Pasha, written in reply to a communication addressed by you to his Excellency, in which you requested that the Sublime Porte might be moved to reconsider its decision to prohibit the detention of suspected slaves on board Turkish steamers touching at Canea pending inquiry. You point out that, in the above-mentioned note, Assim Pasha confines himself to stating that fresh and categorical

instructions have been issued to the police and other authorities of the sea-coast vilayets to exercise the greatest care in observing the provisions of the Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and that these instructions relate especially to slaves who accompanied their owners as domestic servants.

In reply, I have to instruct you to inform the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs that Her Majesty's Government, while recognizing the excellent spirit of the instructions issued by the Sublime Porte, would again urge that Crete is in an exceptional position, and that measures taken in that island might effectually stop a transit Trade in Slaves between the two continents. You will add that there are consequently sound reasons for taking measures in Crete which might not be equally applicable to continental vilayets, and that Her Majesty's Government sincerely hope that the practice which was successful in the time of Photiades Pasha may be resumed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 64.

Earl Granville to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 23, 1885.

WITH reference to Mr. Jago's despatch to you of the 29th ultimo on the subject of the recent importation of slaves in his district, I am directed by Earl Granville to inform you that a report has been received through the Admiralty from Commander Stopford, of Her Majesty's ship "Arab," in which he states that a large number of slaves—the number being said to amount to 700, which, however, is, he considers to be, an exaggeration—had been landed on the coast south of Jeddah, and had been brought into the town by twos and threes.

These, Commander Stopford adds, were Gallas, and had probably been shipped in the Gulf of Tajourra. It had not been found possible to ascertain whether any had been brought direct from the western shores of the Red Sea.

The cargo of slaves thus mentioned by Commander Stopford is possibly the same as that referred to by Consul Jago.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 65.

Sir W. White to Earl Granville.—(Received May 6.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 27, 1885.

WITH reference to Mr. Wyndham's despatch of the 10th ultimo, I have the honour to state that, on the 10th ultimo, I transmitted to Mr. Consul Jago copy of a note from Assim Pasha, in which his Excellency stated, on the authority of the Vali of the Hedjaz, that, after careful inquiry, it had been proved that no slaves had been landed either at Jeddah or in its neighbourhood.

I have now received a despatch dated the 29th ultimo from Mr. Jago, in which he states that he can give no proof of the actual importation which took place, he believes, on the coast some miles to the south of Jeddah. The fact, however, remains, that a large number of newly-imported young slaves have been seen at Mecca and Jeddah in the company of well-known slave-brokers, and that the private depôts, which until recently were comparatively empty, are now quite full of human wares. Mr. Jago points out that the Vali in his Report avoids touching upon this allegation.

Strictly speaking, the Porte's statement, that no slaves have been landed at Jeddah, or in its neighbourhood, is correct, as, owing to the strong pressure brought to bear by British Consular officers against the running of slaves into the town and its immediate neighbourhood, the trade has been checked, with the result of driving it to the open coast between Jeddah and Leet.

I have further the honour of stating that I have brought Mr. Jago's observations to the notice of Assim Pasha, Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

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No. 66.

Earl Granville to Sir W. White.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 12, 1885.*
 I HAVE received your despatch of the 27th ultimo on the subject of the recent alleged importation of slaves in the neighbourhood of Jeddah, and I have to state that your action in bringing the further observations of Mr. Jago to the notice of the Minister for Foreign Affairs is approved.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 67.

Sir W. White to Earl Granville.—(Received May 21.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, May 9, 1885.*
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 23rd ultimo, in which your Lordship was good enough to communicate to me the Report furnished by Commander Stopford on the subject of the alleged importation of slaves into the Hedjaz.

The cargo of slaves to which Commander Stopford alludes is, as your Lordship observes, probably the same as that reported by Mr. Consul Jago in his despatch to Mr. Wyndham of the 29th March last.

In the meantime, in order that your Lordship may be fully acquainted with the steps taken by Her Majesty's Embassy in this matter, with a view to proving to the Sublime Porte that the importation actually took place, if not at Jeddah, at all events at some other point on the Hedjaz coast, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of the note addressed by Mr. Wyndham to Assim Pasha on the 22nd ultimo, which is based upon the information furnished by Mr. Jago in his above-mentioned despatch, and which is a reply to his Excellency's note of the 7th March, a copy of which was forwarded to your Lordship in Mr. Wyndham's despatch of the 10th March, 1885.

I am informed that Mr. Wyndham's note is about to be transmitted by the Sublime Porte to the Vali of the Hedjaz, with instructions to make a further careful inquiry into the matter.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 67.

Mr. Wyndham to Assim Pasha.

M. le Ministre, *Constantinople, le 22 Avril, 1885.*
 J'AI reçu et transmis à M. le Consul de Sa Majesté Britannique à Djeddah la note responsive que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 7 Mars écoulé, m'informant que d'après l'enquête minutieuse effectuée par les soins du Vali du vilayet du Hedjaz, il résulte qu'aucun esclave n'a été débarqué à Djeddah ni dans les environs, comme on l'avait rapporté à cette Ambassade.

En réponse, Mr. Jago expose qu'il n'a pas les moyens de prouver l'importation d'esclaves qui, d'après les renseignements, se serait effectuée entre 14 et 30 milles vers le sud de Djeddah, mais que la présence dans les rues de la Mecque et de Djeddah d'un très grand nombre de jeunes esclaves accompagnés par les courtiers d'esclaves bien connus en constitue la preuve; sans parler que les dépôts particuliers qui se trouvaient jusqu'alors presque vides se sont remplis d'esclaves.

M. le Consul de Sa Majesté Britannique à Djeddah estime que strictement parlant l'assertion du Vali, à savoir, qu'aucun esclave n'a été débarqué à Djeddah ni dans les environs peut être correcte. Mais si, conclut Mr. Jago, par suite des réclamations incessantes du Consulat de Sa Majesté, l'importation des esclaves d'Afrique tant à Djeddah que dans ses environs immédiats s'est vue arrêtée et paralysée, ceux qui font ce commerce illicite ont dû forcément éloigner le centre de leurs opérations et le porter vers le littoral entre Djeddah et Leet, où il n'existe pas d'autorité.

Je saisis, &c.
 (Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

TURKEY.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Constantinople, April 22, 1885.

I HAVE received and transmitted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jeddah your Excellency's answer, dated the 7th March last, in which you inform me that after careful inquiry made by the Vali of the Vilayet of the Hedjaz, it appears that no slave has been landed at Jeddah or in its neighbourhood, as had been reported to this Embassy.

In reply, Mr. Jago states that he cannot prove the importation of slaves, which, as he learned, is said to have taken place between 14 and 30 miles to the south of Jeddah, but that the presence in the streets of Mecca and Jeddah of a great number of young slaves, accompanied by well-known slave-brokers, is a proof of it, not to mention the fact that the private depôts, hitherto almost empty, are now full of slaves.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jeddah is of opinion that, strictly speaking, the assertion of the Vali may be correct when he says that no slave has been landed at Jeddah or in its neighbourhood. But Mr. Jago adds that if, owing to the incessant complaints made by Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, the importation of slaves from Africa at Jeddah and its neighbourhood has been stopped and paralyzed, those who carry on this illicit trade have been forced to transfer the centre of their operations further away, and to remove it towards the coast between Jeddah and Lith, where no authority exists.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

No. 68.

Mr. Lister to Sir W. White.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 23, 1885.

EARL GRANVILLE has received from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah a copy of the despatch which he addressed to you on the 12th ultimo, forwarding copy of a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Ata Mohammad relative to an attempted landing of fifty to seventy slaves near Hodeidah, and I am to request that you will address strong representations to the Porte on the subject of the action of the local authorities of Hodeidah, in consequence of whose supineness, if not actual complicity, the slaves and their owners were allowed to escape.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 69.

Earl Granville to Sir W. White.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 23, 1885.

I HAVE received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Salonica copy of his despatch to you of the 12th instant, reporting the cases of two female black slaves who had taken refuge in Her Majesty's Consulate, and whose manumission he had procured, and I have to request you to express to the Sublime Porte the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the manumission of these two slaves.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 70.

Sir Villiers Lister to Sir W. White.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 15, 1885.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, copy of a despatch, as marked in the margin,* relating to the release of two slaves in the Island of Crete.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

TURKEY.

75

No. 71.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 19.)

My Lord,

Therapia, September 15, 1885.

I HAVE received from Her Majesty's Consul in Crete a report that Sawas Pasha refuses to detain in Crete suspected slaves conveyed that way from the African Possessions of the Sultan to other Ottoman ports, and defends his conduct by referring to instructions given from Stamboul to his predecessor, and not repealed since.

Mr. Wyndham had remonstrated against these instructions to the Porte in November 1884, but it appears without obtaining any satisfactory result.

I shall not fail to make fresh representations to the Porte on this subject. Indeed, I have spoken to Fahri Bey, the Under-Secretary, when he called upon me on Sunday last, on the day I received Mr. Sandwith's Report.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 72.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 30, 1885.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 15th instant, I have to state that I approve of the course adopted by you on the subject of enlistments of slaves at Benghazi, and the refusal of Sawas Pasha to detain in Crete suspected slaves conveyed by that island from Africa to other Ottoman ports, as reported in your despatch, and I shall be glad to learn the result of your representations to the Porte in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Crete*,

No. 73.

Consul Sandwith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 14.)

My Lord,

Canea, Crete, August 31, 1885.

A SHORT time since a female slave took refuge in this office for the purpose of claiming her freedom, stating that she was the property of the Turkish Admiral, Hussein Pasha, Commander-in-chief of the Archipelago. Mr. Vice-Consul Moazzo brought the matter to the notice of the Vali, Sawas Pasha, and his Excellency at once ordered that she should be set at liberty, Hussein Pasha himself making no objection to her leaving him.

Shortly after a youth, who was a slave in the family of a Major belonging to the local garrison, also applied to this Consulate for release from servitude. In this case also Sawas Pasha directed that the document declaratory of his freedom should be drawn out, remarking that as he had himself signed, on the part of Turkey, the last Treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade, it was not for him to show backwardness in carrying out its provisions.

Both the negress and the Arab boy have found hired service in families in this town, and are satisfied with their new positions. The Admiral and the Major, in whose respective services they formerly were, bear the highest character for kindness and humanity, but the negress had to reckon with the mistress of the harem.

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

No. 74.

Consul Sandwith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 14.)

My Lord,

Canea, Crete, September 5, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch which I have written to Sir William White concerning some suspected slaves arrived here on their way from Tripoli to Constantinople.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS B. SANDWITH.

Inclosure in No. 74.

Consul Sandwith to Sir W. White.

Sir,

Canea, Crete, September 5, 1885.

DURING my absence at Rogdia in this island, it came to the knowledge of Mr. Vice-Consul Moazzo that there were several slaves on board the Turkish mail-steamer running between Tripoli, Bengazi, Crete, and Constantinople. The Vice-Consul reported the matter to his Excellency Sawas Pasha, who showed some alacrity in causing the women (five negresses) to be landed. Three were found to be possessed of papers of manumission, one of them countersigned at Her Majesty's Consulate-General at Tripoli, while the other two women averred that they were free, and were simply passengers to Constantinople. The latter were allowed to continue their voyage in the steamer, while the former remained till the following steamer took them on.

Sawas Pasha subsequently informed this Consulate that he was exceeding his instructions in allowing the women to be detained here, and that, in future, should suspected slaves be found on board Turkish vessels bound for Smyrna or Constantinople, and not destined for Crete, his Excellency must confine himself to reporting the circumstance to the authorities at the port of destination. It would appear that after detaining the women, his Excellency had found the instructions which had been sent to Photiades Pasha, which disallowed the detention in Crete of suspected slaves bound for other ports.

When I reported to Mr. Wyndham, Her Majesty's then Chargé d'Affaires, in my despatch of the 21st November last, the nature of these instructions, he informed me that he had remonstrated against the action of the Porte in this instance, transmitting me at the same time a copy of the note which he had addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject. In that note Mr. Wyndham cited the 1st Article of the Convention made between Great Britain and the Sublime Porte for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, which is to this effect:—

“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 on their transit through Ottoman territories, by sea, &c.”

Mr. Wyndham's remonstrance seems to have remained without effect, as Sawas Pasha holds himself bound by the instructions addressed to his predecessor. There cannot be a doubt that if the Ottoman Government cared to put a stop to the Traffic in slaves between its African possessions and Constantinople, the temporary detention of suspected slaves with their African countrymen established in Canea would be one of the most effectual means to that end. At present, it is impossible to say whether the official papers with which these poor women are furnished are forgeries or not, the women themselves being too much under the influence of fear to be free agents.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS B. SANDWITH.

TURKEY. (Consular)—Jeddah.

No. 75.

Consul Jago to Earl Granville.—(Received February 24.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, February 10, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople respecting instructions recently received by the authorities here for the more effectual prevention of the importation of slaves.

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

Inclosure in No. 75.

Consul Jago to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Jeddah, February 10, 1885.

IN reply to your request to me to report whether orders recently addressed to the Valis of the sea coasts of the Ottoman Empire to be careful to watch over the strict execution of the Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade have had the effect of increasing the vigilance of the local authorities, I have the honour to report that, so far as I can judge, such orders have simply resulted in directing, as before, the Governors of Jeddah, Yambo, and Leet to use their best endeavours to prevent slaves from being landed along the coast.

Since the last large importation reported by me I have had conversation with the Governor of Jeddah on the subject, and his Excellency, while expressing his surprise that the British authorities being now, as he asserted, in possession of the western coast of the Red Sea, should have permitted the export of slaves, candidly informed me that, not having a man available to guard the hundreds of miles of littoral, he considered his orders as inexecutable.

This, unfortunately, is true. The garrisons of the Hedjaz are limited to the few towns in it, beyond which the Bedouin reigns supreme.

The hundreds of miles of desert sea-coast, hemmed in on the sea-side by dangerous coral reefs, are inhabited, at very rare intervals, by small communities of Bedouins, who, to the legitimate occupation of mother-of-pearl divers, unite those of petty pirates, smugglers, and slave-runners. Now and again, when the plundering of native coasters becalmed among the reefs grows too flagrant, a man-of-war is dispatched to the offending village, a few shells are fired, the village is burnt, the people fly, and a few boats are captured and brought to Jeddah.

No coastguard or military post exists anywhere along the coast beyond the towns. It is true that two old Turkish corvettes are permanently stationed at Jeddah under the flag of a Commodore, but for cruising purposes they are useless, even if provided with coals to burn or money with which to purchase them, which they seldom have.

For a long time past the importation of black slaves from the Soudan has practically ceased, and slaves now imported are limited to boys and girls, for domestic service, from the south-west coast of the Red Sea, the neighbourhood of Zeyla, &c. These slaves are known in the Hedjaz by the common term of "Habesha," or Abyssinian, but I have every reason to believe that very few real Abyssinians are brought in, but that the slaves are principally Gallas.

As has been before reported by this Consulate, such slaves are landed on the coast, taken up country into the Bedouin villages, and smuggled into the towns in small numbers at a time, where they are kept in private houses until sold privately as domestic servants.

While I do not consider that the local authorities, even if actuated by the best intentions, possess, under present circumstances, the means of preventing the importation of slaves on the coast of the Hedjaz, they still have the power of making raids upon the private houses which have taken the place of the old public slave markets. But this

they are, and always have been, extremely chary of doing, as in all other parts of the Empire where I have resided, and more especially in a country where nine men out of ten, including officials, are purchasers of young slaves for domestic servants, where domestic slavery is recognized, and where a thousand means can always be found to disarm or satisfy a lukewarm and not impartial prosecution.

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

No. 76.

Mr. Currie to Consul Jago.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 1, 1885.

WITH reference to Mr. Razzack's despatch addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople on the 7th August last, reporting an infraction by the Ottoman civil and naval authorities of the Slave Trade Convention of 1880, I am directed by Earl Granville to inform you that a despatch has now been received from Mr. Wyndham, forwarding copy of a note received by him from the Sublime Porte on this subject, a copy of which Mr. Wyndham reports has been sent to you; and I am to state that his Lordship will be glad to receive any observations which you may have to offer thereupon.

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

No. 77.

Consul Jago to Earl Granville.—(Received April 15.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, March 29, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of my despatch of this day's date to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople relative to the large importation of slaves which took place between Jeddah and Leet towards the close of last year.

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

Inclosure in No. 77.

Consul Jago to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Jeddah, March 29, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 10th instant, on the subject of the large importation of slaves which took place on the coast between Jeddah and Leet towards the close of last year, and inclosing, for my observations, a copy of a note from Assim Pasha to you, stating that the Vali of the Hedjaz had reported that, after a careful inquiry, it had been proved that no slave had been landed either at Jeddah or in its neighbourhood.

In reply, I beg to state that I can give no proof of the actual importation, and which I believe took place on the coast between 14 and 30 miles to the southwards of Jeddah; but the fact of the presence of numbers of newly-imported young slaves in the streets of Mecca and Jeddah in the company of well-known slave-brokers, and the crowded state of the private depôts, which had been just before comparatively empty, and of which, as regards the latter town, I was myself an ocular witness, sufficiently proved that there had been a recent large importation. The fact of such was thus necessarily known to every one who chose to use his eyes, and no secret was made about it as being too patent for concealment, even if thought necessary.

The Vali himself, as shown by the inclosures in my despatch No. 42 of the 18th November last, did not deny it.

Strictly speaking, the statement of his Excellency to the Porte, that no slave had been landed at Jeddah or its neighbourhood, is correct, as, owing to British Consular pressure, the running of slaves into this town and its immediate neighbourhood has been long checked, but with the result of driving it to the open coast between here and

Leet, where no authority exists, in the manner pointed out in my despatch of the 10th February last.

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

No. 78.

Consul Jago to Earl Granville.—(*Received May 26.*)

My Lord,

Jeddah, May 12, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of my despatch of this date to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople respecting an attempted landing of slaves near Hodeidah.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 78.

Consul Jago to Mr. Wyndham.

Sir,

Jeddah, May 12, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Vice-Consul Mohammad, of Hodeidah, reporting an attempted landing of slaves near that place.

The concluding paragraph of his despatch is explained by the non-receipt of his Firman, the authorities of the Yemen declining to recognize him in his official capacity pending its receipt.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 78.

Vice-Consul Mohammad to Consul Jago.

(Extract.)

Hodeidah, April 20, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that on the afternoon of the 17th instant I received news that two sumbooks, containing between fifty to seventy slaves of both sexes, were lying at anchor at a place about 6 miles to the south of Hodeidah, and that the owners were waiting for the departure of the Vali for Senna to land their slaves.

I at once sent word to the Wakil Mutessarif, Ahmed Pasha, and asked him to take necessary steps for the capture of the two sumbooks. In answer, I was informed that some zaptiehs will be dispatched to the place immediately.

Later in the evening I wrote a short note to the Vali, requesting him to order some strict measures to be adopted to seize the two sumbooks. The Vali handed over my note to Ahmed Pasha, and told him to send some soldiers at once, but on his being informed that some zaptiehs have already been dispatched by land, he (the Vali) ordered some more to be sent by the sea. He sent his Aide-de-camp to inform me of the steps he has ordered to be taken, and also to say that the Vali was unable to take any further steps until he assumed charge of his office, and acquainted himself with the orders on the subject.

No. 79.

Mr. Lister to Consul Jago.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 30, 1885.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 30th March, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Sir W. White,*

inclosing copy of a note addressed to the Porte by Mr. Wyndham, whilst Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, on the subject of the importation of slaves into the Hedjaz.

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

No. 80.

Mr. Lister to Consul Jago.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 8, 1885.*
MR. ACTING CONSUL RAZZACK, in his despatch of the 7th August last, reported an infraction by the Ottoman civil and naval authorities of the Slave Trade Convention of 1880. The Porte, in a note addressed to Mr. Wyndham, dated the 17th March, of which he communicated a copy to you, denied, on the authority of the Governor-General of the Yemen, that any such infraction had taken place.

I am directed by Earl Granville to inform you that he will be glad to receive your observations on the note from the Porte.

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

No. 81.

Mr. Lister to Consul Jago.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 23, 1885.*
I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th ultimo, inclosing a despatch from the British Vice-Consul at Hodeidah, reporting an attempted landing of slaves near that place; and I am to inform you that Mr. Vice-Consul Ata Mohammad's action, as reported therein, is approved.

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

No. 82.

Acting Consul Razzack to Earl Granville.—(Received July 13.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, June 17, 1885.*
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch dated the 30th ultimo, and most respectfully beg to state that Mr. Consul Jago's despatch alluded to refers to the attempted landing of slaves near Hodeidah, as reported by Vice-Consul Dr. Mohammad, whilst the substance of Mr. White's despatch addressed to your Lordship is in connection with Mr. Consul Jago's despatch, and touching the importation of slaves into the Hedjaz, which took place somewhere between Jeddah and Leet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ABDUR RAZZACK.

No. 83.

Acting Consul Razzack to Earl Granville.—(Received July 13.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, June 23, 1885.*
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 8th instant with reference to an infraction, by the Ottoman civil and naval authorities of the Yemen, of the Slave Trade Convention of 1880, reported by me on the 7th August last; and, in reply, I beg to inform your Lordship that, on the receipt of a copy of the *note verbale* of the Porte referred to, dated the 17th March, from Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Jago, Her Majesty's Consul at this place, in accordance with the

instructions contained in Mr. Currie's despatch has, after making further inquiries into the matter through the Vice-Consul at Hodeidah, already forwarded a copy of the Vice-Consul's Report, with his observations, in his despatch dated the 11th May last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ABDUR RAZZACK.

No. 84.

Sir Villiers Lister to Acting Consul Razzack.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 20, 1885.*
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that a despatch has been received from the Acting British Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, stating that, according to information which has been received from Colonel Chermiside, there is still Traffic in slaves and goods going on between Berber and Jeddah, by way of Illayab, or Helaib.

It is said that quite recently eighty-five slaves were embarked at the latter place, and taken to Jeddah and Mecca.

Mr. Egerton observes that there is no big market at Helaib, which is a place north of Cape Elba, 26° 16' north latitude, as there was at Shenab previous to the expedition sent there from Suakin.

I am to call your attention to the Report in question, and to request that you will inform me whether you can obtain any confirmation of the continuance of this Traffic.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 85.

Acting Consul Razzack to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 8.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, November 11, 1885.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 20th ultimo, from which I understand that information has been received regarding the continuance of the Traffic in slaves and goods between Berber and Jeddah by way of Heliab, and I am directed to report whether I can obtain any information about it.

In reply, I beg to inform your Lordship that as yet I have not been able to obtain any information, from other sources, regarding the Traffic, by way of Heliab in particular, except what I received lately from Her Majesty's ship "Bittern," which arrived here on the 5th instant, two days after the receipt of the despatch under reply, and I learnt that while the ship and its boats were cruising off "Meersa Haleeb," which I believe is the Heliab in question, they caught sight of two sambouks, to whom chase was given, but which escaped. I was also told that from 400 to 500 slaves had been gathered close to the place, and that six sambouks, including the two above mentioned, were said to have been waiting for them, but that on observing the man-of-war and its boats the slaves were removed higher up and the sambouks sailed away.

Though no definite information can be obtained regarding the movements of slave-dealers and of the places whence at present the slaves are embarked and where landed, as great secrecy and vigilance is maintained by those concerned, yet there is no doubt that the trade is more or less always carried on, and has recently become a little more active than usual.

Since the cessation of military operations in the neighbourhood of Suakin, merchants and sambouks are no longer prevented by the local authorities from sending or carrying goods publicly to the other side, and the returning boats, in most cases, bring away small numbers of slaves, varying from two or three to fifteen or twenty, as circumstances permit. These are landed not in Jeddah, but a little higher up or lower down, as found convenient; sometimes close to small Bedouin villages, where they are quickly separated and sent up in small parties to Mecca or smuggled into this town.

When the indifference of the local authorities, which is tantamount to connivance coupled with the absence of any system of coastguard or espionage, is taken into consideration in connection with the landing of these slaves, the operation will not appear to be a matter of any great difficulty.

About two months before the Haj a pretty large number of Soudanees and

Abyssinian slaves were brought over and sent up to Mecca, but where these Soudanees came from I have not been able to discover.

I take this opportunity of also mentioning that towards the latter part of September last, just after the Haj, two sanibouks full of Abyssinian girls and boys were landed somewhere near Jeddah, the greater portion of whom were sent to Mecca, while the remainder came in by twos and threes into this place.

Another batch of about forty-seven Abyssinians, of whom two were eunuchs, arrived only a few days ago on the night of the 5th instant, and passed into Jeddah in the same manner.

All these Abyssinians were shipped from some place close to Massowah, a little further south.

Immediate information regarding these arrivals is not possible to obtain, but generally some days after, by which time the slaves are dispersed or absorbed in Mecca or Jeddah, and there is no longer any opportunity left of making a strong representation to the local authorities, which, if made, is warded off by a simple denial or an admission of complete ignorance, with a promise to attend to the matter in future.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ABDUR RAZZACK.

No. 86.

*Sir Villiers Lister to Acting Consul Razzack.**

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 27, 1885.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, as marked in the margin,† on the subject of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea; and I am to instruct you to keep Her Majesty's Consul at Suakin informed by telegraph of all suspicious movements of vessels in the port of Jeddah. Instructions to keep you similarly informed of the movements of suspicious vessels at Suakin have been sent to Her Majesty's Consul at that port.

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

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Salonica.*

No. 87.

Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(Received February 25.)

My Lord,

Salonica, February 14, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a translation of the Circular which the Porte has addressed to the Vali of Salonica, instructing him to be careful to watch over the strict execution of the Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

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

* Also to Consul Cameron.

† Nos. 26 and 27.

Inclosure in No. 87.

Circular Vizirial Order to the Provincial Authorities.

(Translation.)

LE Vilayet de Benghazi a porté plainte contre les procédés usités dans l'île de Crète dans le but de garantir l'abolition du commerce d'esclaves et de contrôler les agissements des personnes qui s'occupent du placement d'esclaves affranchis, en qualité de domestiques.

Ces plaintes, qui ont été déferées au Conseil d'État, consistent en ce que les esclaves affranchis qui retournent à Tripoli de Barbarie et à Benghazi, quoique pourvus d'un acte de témoignage constatant leur âge et signalement et d'un acte d'affranchissement dit "Atik namé," sont à leur arrivée en Crète soumis à l'inspection des officiers des bateaux à vapeur de la Compagnie Mahsoussé sur lesquels ils voyagent, et sont tous débarqués par la force et arrêtés.

Le Vilayet de Benghazi demande conséquemment que le droit d'inspection des actes de témoignage et d'affranchissement soit exclusivement attribué aux préposés de l'échelle "Eskellé Meïmouri."

La correspondance échangée avec le Vilayet de Crète et les autres renseignements recueillis ont démontré :—

Que les Arabes (Nègres) venant à Benghazi à bord des bateaux Mahsoussé, quoique munis de l'acte d'affranchissement, ne sont pas débarqués à terre, et sont livrés pendant quinze jours au Cheik des émigrés Arabes, afin de les soustraire à la crainte que la présence de leurs patrons leur impose ;

Que c'est après l'expiration de ce terme que ces Arabes sont laissés libres de s'employer dans les maisons Musulmans de Crète ou d'aller avec leurs patrons ;

Que le motif de cette manière d'agir a été la lettre que ce Ministère a écrit au Vilayet de Crète en date du 29 Rebi-ul-Ewel, 301, pour lui transmettre une note de l'Ambassade d'Angleterre qui demandait l'application de ces mesures, lettre, toutefois, qui n'avait d'autre but que de demander quelques explications sur la question, et que le Vilayet de Crète a considéré comme un ordre péremptoire ;

Que dans cet état de choses et considérant que le droit que l'Ambassade Britannique a selon la Convention en vigueur au sujet de l'abolition du commerce d'esclaves, est limité à surveiller les faits qui pourraient être commis contre la liberté personnelle ; qu'aux termes de l'Article I^{er}, les Arabes qui sont au service de leurs patrons en qualité de domestiques sont exceptés de la prohibition en question et qu'ils doivent seulement être munis de la part des fonctionnaires Ottomans d'un acte de témoignage "chehadetnamé" constatant leur qualité, âge, et emploi ; qu'il est également prescrit à l'Article III, que le soin d'assurer la liberté des Arabes (Nègres) esclaves affranchis appartient au Gouvernement Ottoman ;

Que ces prescriptions étaient toujours respectées par le Vilayet de Tripoli de Barbarie et Benghazi où on délivre aux Arabes sortant de ces territoires en qualité de domestiques le "chehadetnamé" de la teneur indiquée plus haut, la proposition faite de la part de l'Ambassade de ne pas se contenter de l'exécution de ces prescriptions et de vouloir inspecter les bateaux arrivant en Crète et séparer les esclaves affranchis des personnes qui les accompagnent, pour les remettre entre les mains du Cheik Arabe nommé par l'Ambassade, qui s'ingère ainsi officiellement dans l'inspection en question, dépasse les limites naturels et clairs de la Convention ; que la Sublime Porte ne peut jamais reconnaître l'existence d'un tel Cheik en Crète ni approuver son ingérence dans ces affaires ;

Qu'il y a conséquemment lieu de modifier la teneur de la lettre qui précède, qui n'avait d'autre but que de demander des explications et que l'on en a considéré à tort comme contenant un ordre péremptoire, en se conformant à la décision suivante.

Il est du devoir du Gouvernement de prévenir tout abus contraire à la Convention conclue avec l'Angleterre ; et ce qu'il s'agit principalement de rechercher dans l'espèce c'est d'examiner si les actes de témoignage sont ou non nuls. Aussi, comme les Arabes qui quittent l'Afrique pour aller servir en qualité de domestiques ailleurs, se rendent dans divers pays, il n'est pas juste de limiter la surveillance en question au Vilayet de Crète. C'est pourquoi il a été décidé :

Que l'on doit toujours continuer attentivement à empêcher le débarquement des esclaves venant de Tripoli et Benghazi sans être munis d'un acte de témoignage et d'affranchissement ;

Que toutes les fois que les esclaves nègres débarqueront dans quelque port que ce soit en qualité de domestiques la police devra immédiatement et à bord même des

bateaux, exiger la production de l'acte de témoignage et d'affranchissement, et ne remettront pas à leurs patrons tous ceux qui ne produisent pas aucun acte, que leur signalement ne correspondrait pas à l'acte produit ou qui exposeraient une réclamation quelconque ; Que le cas échéant le "zabit" (police) doit affranchir ces Arabes (Nègres) et leur assurer la liberté et pourvoir à leurs besoins ;

Qu'enfin les fonctionnaires qui lors des inspections ne se conformeraient pas aux prescriptions qui précèdent, soient immédiatement dénoncés à la Sublime Porte pour les rendre responsables selon la loi.

Telle est la décision du Conseil d'État, Section Législative, qui m'a été communiquée par le Grand Vizir, afin de donner connaissance au Ministère de la Police, aux vilayets qui ont un port, à la Crète, aux Vilayets de Benghazi et Tripoli, avec les motifs à l'appui, et au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

Ayant déjà fait ici le nécessaire à cet effet, vous êtes également invité d'agir conformément aux prescriptions qui précèdent en ce qui vous regarde.

Le 9 Tachrin-Ewel, 300 (21 Octobre, 1884).

(Translation.)

THE Vilayet of Bengazi has complained of the practices used in the Island of Crete with the object of guaranteeing the abolition of the Slave Trade and of controlling the action of persons who are engaged in disposing of freed slaves as servants.

These complaints, which have been laid before the Council of State, are to the effect that the freed slaves who return to Tripoli in Barbary and to Bengazi, although furnished with a certificate stating their age and appearance, and a paper of enfranchisement called the "Atik namé," are, upon their arrival in Crete, subjected to an inspection by the officers of the steamers of the "Makhsoosa Company," upon which they travel, and are all forcibly landed and arrested.

The Vilayet of Bengazi, therefore, requests that the right of inspection of the certificates and papers of enfranchisement be exclusively limited to the official of the port ("Eskellé Meïmouri").

From correspondence with the Vilayet of Crete and other information which has been collected it appears :—

That the Arabs (negroes) coming to Bengazi on board the "Makhsoosa" boats, although furnished with papers of enfranchisement, are not landed, but are handed over for fifteen days to the Sheikh of Arab emigrants, in order to free them from the fear which the presence of their masters causes them ;

That after that period the Arabs are left free to seek employment in Mussulman households in Crete or to go with their masters ;

That the motive for this procedure has been the letter which this Ministry wrote to the Vilayet of Crete, dated the 29th Rebi-ul-Ewel, 1301, transmitting a note from the English Embassy asking that such measures should be applied ; this letter, however, though it was only to ask for certain explanations on the question, has been taken by the Vilayet of Crete as a peremptory order ;

That in this state of affairs, and considering that the right which the English Embassy enjoys (in accordance with the Convention in force on the subject of the abolition of the Slave Trade) is limited to watching acts which may be committed against personal liberty ;

That in the terms of Article I, the Arabs who are in the service of their masters as servants are excepted from the prohibition in question, and that they ought only to be furnished by the Ottoman authorities with a certificate ("shehadetnamé"), stating their quality, age, and employment ;

That it is also set forth in Article III that it is for the Ottoman Government to ensure to Arab (negro) freed slaves their liberty ;

That these orders were always respected by the Vilayet of Tripoli in Barbary and Bengazi, where Arabs leaving these territories as servants are furnished with the "shehadetnamé," in the sense above indicated. The proposition made by the Embassy that the execution of these orders is not sufficient, and that the vessels arriving in Crete should be inspected, and that the freed slaves should be separated from the persons who accompany them, and be delivered over to the Arab Sheikh nominated by the Ambassador, who thus interferes officially in the said inspection, is beyond the clear and natural limits of the Convention, and that the Sublime Porte can never recognize the existence of such a Sheikh in Crete nor approve of his interference in these affairs.

That consequently, there is reason to modify the sense of the preceding letter, which

was only to ask for certain explanations, and which has been wrongly considered as containing a peremptory order, in conformity with the following decision.

It is the duty of the Government to preventing every abuse of the Convention concluded with England, and the most important thing is to examine and see whether the certificates are null or not. Moreover, as the Arabs who leave Africa to go as servants elsewhere go to various countries, it is not just to limit the surveillance in question to the Vilayet of Crete. It has therefore been decided :

That attention should continue to be paid to preventing the landing of slaves coming from Tripoli and Bengazi who are not furnished with a certificate and paper of enfranchisement ;

That whenever negro slaves shall land at any port whatsoever as servants, the police shall immediately go on board and demand the production of the certificate and paper of enfranchisement, and shall not give back to their masters any slaves who do not produce their certificates, or whose appearance does not agree with the certificate, or who make any complaint whatsoever ; that if necessary the police ("zabit") shall enfranchise the Arabs (negroes), ensure to them their liberty, and provide for their wants ;

Finally, that the functionaries who, at the time of the inspections, do not carry out the foregoing orders, shall be at once reported to the Sublime Porte in order to be held legally responsible.

Such is the decision of the Council of State (Legislative Section), which has been communicated to me by the Grand Vizier in order to inform the Ministry of Police, the vilayets which have a port, Crete, and the Vilayets of Bengazi and Tripoli, with the motives in support of it, and to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The necessary action having been already taken here in this respect, you also are invited to act in conformity with the foregoing orders in so far as they may concern you.
9 *Teshreen-Ewel* 1300 (October 21, 1884).

No. 88.

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

My Lord,

Salonica, February 19, 1885.

SOME days ago a young negress named Kiamilé took refuge in this Consulate-General, and begged me to assist her to be set free.

I advised her, after inquiring into her case, to address an application to Ghalib Pasha, the Vali of Salonica, and I have now the satisfaction to report that she has obtained her request.

The inclosed is a translation of the certificate delivered to her, stating that she is free and at liberty to dispose of herself without restriction.

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

Inclosure in No. 88.

Certificate.

(Translation.)

THIS paper has been given to the slave woman Kiamilé to certify that she is free to proceed where she pleases, and is in full possession of her personal liberty.

(L.S.) The Idaré Medjliss of the Vilayet of Salonica.

February 16, 1885.

No. 89.

Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(Received June 20.)

My Lord,

Salonica, June 12, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship, a copy of the Report which I have this day addressed to Sir William White relative to the manumission of two black female slaves who took refuge in this Consulate-General.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 89.

Consul-General Blunt to Sir W. White.

Sir,

Salonica, June 12, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 20th ultimo, informing me that, in consequence of the representations your Excellency caused to be made in the proper quarter, the Minister of the Interior has written to the Vali of Salonica instructing him to conform to the provisions of the African Slave Trade Convention in manumitting the two black female slaves who lately took refuge in my Consulate-General, and formed the subject of my telegram of the 29th April last.

I have now the satisfaction to report to your Excellency that the two slaves have been manumitted.

I inclose translated copies of the certificates they have been furnished with, stating that they are free and at liberty to go where they please.

One of these ex-slaves is called Djemilé, is 30 years of age, and was twenty years in servitude, having been sold no less than five times during that period.

The other, called Fatmé, is about 22 years of age, was in servitude twelve years, and sold twice. Both were imported after the Firman of the year A.H. 1273 (A.D. 1857), prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Turkish dominions.

When they first asked me to assist them to obtain their liberation I advised them to apply to the Governor-General. They went to the konak, and subsequently, as they were not permitted to see his Excellency, took refuge in this Consulate-General, imploring me to protect them. I then sent them to the house of Hussein Agha, my first cavass, where they remained, and were kindly taken care of by his wife till they were set free.

With reference to the action of the Vali, Hakki Pasha, in this matter, I regret to say that he has shown great disinclination to take the necessary steps for obtaining the freedom of the slaves in question.

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

P.S.—The two ex-slaves leave to-day for Constantinople in the British steam-ship "Dartmore."

J. E. B.

Inclosure 2 in No. 89.

Certificates.

(Translation.)

Djemilé, fille de Salim, du Village de Nob, âgée de 30 ans.

L'ESCLAVAGE de la négresse Djemilé, fille de Salim, et esclave de Yenidjeli Moustá Bey, ayant déjà duré pendant dix ans, celle-ci est entrée [*sic*] dans l'autorité; et considérant que la dite Djemilé a déjà servi longtemps, son Excellence le Moutessarif (Gouverneur) a donné ordre de lui délivrer un acte d'affranchissement, et c'est pourquoi le présent acte lui a été délivré pour constater qu'elle est dorénavant affranchie, libre, qu'elle peut aller où elle veut, et afin que personne ne puisse l'empêcher.

(L.S.)

*Le 21 Mai, 1301 (2 Juin, 1885).**Fatimé, fille d'Abdullah, du Village de Perninkiano, âgée de 22 ans.*

L'esclavage de la négresse Fatimé, fille d'Abdullah, du village Perninkiano, et esclave du Katerinli, Youssouf Effendi, ayant duré pendant dix ans, celle-ci est rentrée [*sic*] à l'autorité, et considérant que l'esclavage est prohibé et que la dite Fatimé a déjà servi longtemps, son Excellence le Moutessarif (Gouverneur) a ordonné de lui délivrer l'acte d'affranchissement, et c'est pourquoi il lui a été délivré le présent pour constater son affranchissement.

(L.S.)

Le 21 Mai, 1301 (2 Juin, 1885).

TURKEY. (Consular)—Salonica. (Admiralty Reports).

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(Translation.)

Jemeelé, daughter of Salim, of the Village of Nob, aged 30.

THE negress Jemeelé, daughter of Salim, slave of Yenijéli Moustá Bey, having already been ten years in slavery, she is entered into [*sic*] authority (“entrée dans l'autorité”); and considering that the said Jemeelé has already served a long while, his Excellency the Mutessarif (Governor) has given orders that a paper of enfranchisement be delivered to her. Wherefore, the present deed has been delivered to her to prove that henceforth she is liberated and free, that she can go where she pleases without let or hindrance.

(L.S.)

May 21, 1301 (June 2, 1885).

Fatimé, daughter of Abdullah, of the Village of Perninkiano, aged 22.

THE negress Fatimé, daughter of Abdullah, of the village of Perninkiano, and slave of Katerinli Yusuf Efendi, having been ten years in slavery, she has entered [*sic*] into authority; and considering that slavery is forbidden, and that the said Fatimé has already served a long while, his Excellency the Mutessarif (Governor) has given orders that the paper of enfranchisement be delivered to her. Wherefore, this has been delivered to her to prove her enfranchisement.

(L.S.)

May 21, 1301 (June 2, 1885);

TURKEY. (Admiralty Reports.)

No. 90.

*Commander Chichester to Commander Jones.*Sir, “*Bittern*,” at Jeddah, November 5, 1885.

IN compliance with the orders contained in your Memorandum of the 24th October, I left Suakin on that day and proceeded to Shinab, off which port I arrived at 4 P.M. on the 25th, and having provisioned and watered the first cutter, which had been left behind to watch and cruize off this part of the coast, I stood to the northward.

Lieutenant White, in charge of this cutter, reported that he had seen no dhows during my absence.

I arrived off Mersa Halaib at 11.45 A.M. on the 26th, and watered and provisioned the gigs which I had left behind to cruize off this port.

Lieutenant Kellett, who was in charge of these boats, reported that two dhows entered this port on the 21st, but on seeing him put about and stood out again. He succeeded, however, in bringing them to, and found that they were pearl-diving dhows, but they contained thirty-six men between them, several of them being armed with swords.

As these men were in a hostile port and steering towards a hostile tribe (the Rishaida), which was encamped at the head of the bay, Lieutenant Kellett disarmed these men, as the fact of having such a number of armed men in dhows in the proximity of his cruising ground was in itself a matter of suspicion, and which Lieutenant Kellett considered himself justified in promptly dealing with, and of whose action I approve. I left Mersa Halaib on the afternoon of the 26th for the southward, and next morning stood into the land to the south of Shenu-abu-Amara Harbour examining it and the four harbours to the north of it, after which I returned and anchored in the third harbour north of it.

On the morning of the 28th I weighed and proceeded up the coast inside the reefs, and examined all the harbours up to Cape Elba and the coast as far as Mersa Halaib, off which port I arrived at 5 P.M. that day, provisioned and watered the gigs, and stood to the southward again.

I arrived at Shinab at 3.30 P.M. on the 29th, and remained in this harbour until the 3rd November, during which time a few defects in the boilers, machinery, and other parts of the ship were made good. I may here mention that from the day I left Suakin to the last-mentioned date I have not seen a dhow.

Her Majesty's ship "Gannet" arrived at Shenab on the 2nd November, and having received from her three back mails, three weeks' provisions, ten empty oil casks, besides shokes from Her Majesty's ship "Falcon," also a seaman from Her Majesty's ship "Starling" for Malta prison, I proceeded on the afternoon of the 3rd in execution of the orders contained in your Memorandum of the 31st ultimo, which same also arrived in the "Gannet." I arrived off Mersa Halaib on the morning of the 4th, and having picked up the gigs shaped course for Jeddah, at which port I arrived at noon this day.

Lieutenant Kellett reports that on the 2nd November two dhows stood into the land to the northward of Mersa Halaib, and having landed ten men immediately stood off again, and although he fired some rifle shots at them from the south harbour they paid no attention, but stood on, and, as it was nearly dark at the time, were soon lost to sight.

Lieutenant Kellett also reports that the Rishaida tribe with their camp equipment, flocks, and herds left Mersa Halaib for the north on the 23rd ultimo. In compliance with your orders, I have communicated with Her Majesty's Acting Consul at this port relative to the illicit traffic of grain, &c., and the import of slaves, and he has informed me that he considers that the illicit traffic of grain still continues. But that since the recent capture of grain dhows it has been very difficult to glean any trustworthy information relative to the shipment of grain or the movement of the dhows engaged in this traffic. As regards the importation of slaves, he believes that slaves are still being brought into the country adjacent to Jeddah from the opposite coast in small numbers, but not into the port of Jeddah itself.

The slave-dealers are just now much concerned at the non-arrival near here of five slave dhows which are four or five days overdue, but at which port they are expected or from which port they are coming I am unable to find out.

I found here a Turkish gun-boat and a sloop of the same nationality arrived here this afternoon from Jemba.

I purpose proceeding to Suez to-morrow after completing with coal.

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

"Falcon," Suakin, November 16, 1885.

Forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-chief.

(Signed) J. GEO. JONES,
Commander and Senior Officer, Red Sea Division.

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

No. 91.

Lieutenant-Commander McQuhae to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Foxhound," at Port Saïd, April 3, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report that I left Hodeidah in Her Majesty's gun-boat, under my command, on the 20th March, and arrived at Jeddah on the 23rd.

I communicated with Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, who informed me that no alteration had occurred in the condition of the Slave Trade on that part of the coast since the last Report to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I left Jeddah on the 25th, arrived at Suez on the 30th, entered the Canal on the same day, and arrived at this port yesterday.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. M. McQUHAE.

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ZANZIBAR

No. 92.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 9, 1885.*
I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch, as marked in the margin,* received from Colonel Ross, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bushire, reporting a revival of the Slave Trade in his district.

I am to add that a copy of his despatch has been communicated to the Admiralty for such preventive steps as Her Majesty's naval officers may be able to adopt.

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

No. 93.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 20, 1885.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, December 17, 1884.*
I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of Decree of Condemnation in Case No. 8 of 1884, of a canoe seized by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," off the Island of Zanzibar, on the 21st November, with two male and three female slaves on board, who were being brought as slaves from the famine-stricken district of the Wazaramo, on the coast, to be landed here.

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

Inclosure in No. 93.

*Case No. 8 of 1884.**Decree.*

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native canoe, name and owner unknown, and also against two male and three 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 at Zanzibar, on the 1st day of December, 1884.

APPEARED personally Daniel Sweeney, R.N., Gunner on board Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the canoe, name and owner unknown, and also two male and three female slaves, were seized on the south coast of the Island of Zanzibar on the 21st day of November, 1884. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence, and having found sufficient proof that the canoe, at the time of her seizure, was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said canoe, and also the two male and three female slaves, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 1st day of December, 1884.

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

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1885)," No. 20, page 13.

ZANZIBAR.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain H. W. Dowding, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," two male and three female slaves taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 8 of 1884, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

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

No. 94.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 20, 1885.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 19, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report the condemnation of a native vessel and two canoes taken in company in the Pemba Channel, as engaged in the Slave Trade.

This the owners attempted to conceal by throwing their captives overboard on the approach of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," whose lights were seen in the distance. The attention of the watch on board Her Majesty's ship was called by hearing cries alongside, and on the boat being lowered a negro boy was found, who afterwards said he had been thrown overboard from a dhow seen ahead of the ship, and sailing in company with two canoes. On arrest of these vessels one slave boy was found stowed away in the dhow.

It has been now clearly established by the evidence given before me in the course of examination, that all these belonged to Pemba, and that for the sake of getting a safe convoy across the channel, the two open canoes were sailing in company with the dhow. It appeared that the dhow had just visited Wasin, where, after transacting a little legitimate trade, two boys were kidnapped and carried off, the canoes had each three slaves on board, all of whom are drowned; of their history, therefore, we know little more than that they were shipped at Tanga. In the morning watch the lights of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" were seen bearing down the channel in the direction in which the vessels happened to be; a council was held, and the canoe-owners first threw their live freight into the sea, in order to hide evidence of the Slave Trade. The captain of the dhow then gave orders to his seamen, who, I may say, had previously assisted him in kidnapping the two boys, to throw them into the sea, while the man-of-war was still in the distance. One boy was thrown overboard from the dhow, but the other resisted, and got below, and the day beginning to dawn before he could be got at, it was unsafe to deal with him in that way; he was therefore dressed in the captain's shirt, and passed off as a passenger. The boy who had been cast in the sea managed to keep afloat for about half-an-hour, and was eventually picked up and taken on board Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," and on his information the three craft were seized.

In Court, first one of the sailors, then another, confessed to throwing the boy over, but pleaded they did so by order of the captain.

Against the people in the canoes the proof was less complete, but we had the positive evidence of the two slave boys, supported by that of the owner of the slave who had been saved, and by one of the crew of the dhow. No admission of guilt was, however, made by any one in the canoes. I, however, reported to the Sultan, in sending the criminal charge forward, that to my mind the proof of Slave Trade followed by murder had been made out against all in the canoes, six in number, and that it was owing to an unforeseen accident alone that the life of the boy, who was thrown from the dhow, had been saved. I therefore asked him, if after looking into the evidence he agreed with me in this, to punish the whole as murderers, making an exception only in favour of those who had given evidence and enabled us to bring guilt home in a conclusive form to the canoe men.

I do not recollect having had in Court a case similar to this, although, doubtless, such things have happened before. The slave-dealers knew that in case of detection a charge of having kidnapped and carried off the slaves would have been proved against them, in addition to the illicit transport; they therefore tried to screen themselves by drowning all evidence of their guilt.

I have now the honour to inclose Decrees and other papers connected with this Court Case.

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

ZANZIBAR.

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Inclosure in No. 94.

Case No. 12 of 1884.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, against the native vessel (name unknown), without colours, whereof Bana Mjaka was owner, and Nakhoda Omari, master, her tackle, apparel and furniture; and also against the two canoes and two male slaves seized, as liable to forfeiture, by Herbert W. Dowding, Esquire, 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, on the 6th day of December, 1884.

APPEARED personally Captain Herbert W. Dowding, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel (name unknown), whereof Bana Mjaka was owner, and Nakhoda Omari, master, of the discription and dimensions specified in the annexed Certificate of Admeasurement, together with two canoes and two male slaves, were seized by him off Pemba Island on the 5th day of December, 1884. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced, and having found sufficient proof that the said vessel, together with two canoes, at the time of their seizure were engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with the two canoes and two male slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, and I hereby approve of the destruction of the vessel and two canoes on the spot, as being fully justified by the circumstances.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 6th day of December, 1884.

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

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain H. W. Dowding, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," two male slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 12 of 1884, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officer and petty officer 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," as amended by the Minute of the Board of Customs of the 9th October, 1858, the dhow (name unknown) detained by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" on the 5th day of December, 1884, on the ground that she was engaged in, or equipped for, the Slave Trade, and we certify that her dimensions are as follows:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	42
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	12
3. Girth of ship under the keel at main breadth, from upper deck on one side to upper deck on other	32
<u>Tonnage.</u>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	34·55
2. Closed-in spaces above tonnage deck	Nil.
Total	34·55

Signed this 5th day of December, 1884.

(Signed) FRANCIS R. PELLY, *Lieutenant.*
JAMES F. WHATMORE, *Petty Officer,*
1st Class.

Approved by me this 5th day of December, 1884.

(Signed) HERBERT W. DOWDING, *Commander.*

ZANZIBAR.

Report of Survey.

We, the Undersigned, hereby certify that after careful examination of the dhow or native vessel (name unknown) captured by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" on the 5th day of December, 1884, we consider her in a bad state, and totally unfit for sea, and not in a condition to be towed to the Prize Court.

Given under our hands this 5th day of December, 1884.

(Signed)

FRANCIS R. PELLY, *Senior Lieutenant.*
JAMES G. HAINS, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me this 5th day of December, 1884.

(Signed)

HERBERT W. DOWDING, *Commander,*
Her Majesty's ship "Osprey."

Certificate as to Destruction of Prize.

I, the Undersigned, Herbert W. Dowding, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," do hereby certify that on the 5th day of December, 1884, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow, or native vessel (name unknown), detained by me on the 5th day of December, 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 considered in a bad state, and totally unfit for sea, and not in a condition to be towed to the Prize Court. The dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1884.

(Signed)

HERBERT W. DOWDING, *Commander,*
Her Majesty's ship "Osprey."

No. 95.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 20, 1885.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, December 20, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report a large capture of starving slaves made near Pemba by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey."

It had been the intention of Captain Dowding, in pursuance of orders, to proceed to Bombay direct to join the Admiral had I not asked him to call at Mombasa on his way and land the freed slave-children destined for the Mission that had arrived here with the mail-steamer from Aden, and that otherwise I should have had much difficulty in sending to Mombasa against the present monsoon.

When about to sail intelligence arrived of the capture near Pemba of a dhow with 163 slaves and many passengers on board. This was effected by Lieutenant Valentine, who had been left cruising in the Pemba channel to await the return of his ship from Zanzibar on her way to Bombay.

I requested Captain Dowding to ask the Agent of the Church Mission Society at Mombasa, to whose care he was conveying the slaves I had put on board, if he would kindly take charge, not only of those I had got from Aden, but also of the whole of this new capture, and I at the same time directed Captain Gissing to act for me, and having examined the slaves to report as fully as possible regarding them. At the same time, I asked Captain Dowding to return at once, and bring here as prisoners the crew and all the passengers found in the vessel, and place the case here in court.

It is to be regretted that before capture two of the principal owners of the slaves, Arabs, who were themselves in the dhow, and sailed with their slaves from the coast near Dar Salam, should have slipped ashore. As they possess estates and are well known, and as I have documentary evidence found in the dhow that makes a defence impossible, I have insisted on their being arrested, and I have recommended the Sultan to confiscate the whole of their property, and to banish them from his dominions.

There is nothing remarkable in the case itself beyond the number of slaves, and the fact that the real proprietors were with them. It is the same story we have heard in every case captured of late. The people taken away are starving Wazaramo, emaciated to skeletons, carried from a famine-stricken district where the population is dying of hunger and disease. To add to the misery of these poor creatures, and it shows how heartless and short-sighted the people are who enter upon this Traffic, and how little care they have to help the sufferers, no provision had been made for delay through baffling winds, food had not been taken for the voyage, and these famished creatures had nothing given them to eat for some time. The capturing boat had to haul off to a safe distance when first the dhow was approached, for a rush was made by all on board, and

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the cutter would have been swamped. Food was, however, at last distributed, and the prize taken in charge. Several, however, died the same day.

With reference to this case Captain Gissing, in writing to me, remarks that there are famines elsewhere, and people elsewhere simply die where they are, whereas here a few escape from death by being taken away as slaves. There is much truth in that; the famine is not on the coast, but in the Wazaramo country, from one to ten days' journey inland, and it is, under existing circumstances, hopeless to attempt to take relief to the people.

I have the honour to inclose Decree and papers connected with this capture.

Inclosure in No. 95.

Case No. 11 of 1884.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, against the native vessel "Zuhura," sailing under Arab colours, whereof Ali Bin-Isa was owner, and Koudo, master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against 103 male and 66 female slaves seized, as liable to forfeiture, by H. W. Dowding, Esq., a Commander 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, on the 6th day of December, 1884.

APPEARED personally Herbert Holyoake, a petty officer, 1st class, in Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Zuhura," whereof Ali Bin-Isa is owner, and Koudo, master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed Certificate of Admeasurement, together with 103 male and 66 female slaves, were seized on the 28th November, 1884, off the Island of Pemba. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced, and having found sufficient proof that the vessel, at the time of her seizure, was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the 103 male and 66 female slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 6th day of December, 1884.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

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," as amended by the Minute of the Board of Customs of the 9th October, 1858, the dhow "Zuhura," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" on the 28th day of November, 1884, on the ground that she was engaged in, or equipped for, the Slave Trade, and we certify that her dimensions are as follows:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	68
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	16
3. Girth of ship under the keel at main breadth, from upper deck on one side of ship to upper deck on the other	36

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	78·14
2. Poop: length, 20 ft.; breadth, 13 ft.; height, 3 ft.	7·8
Total No. of Tons	85·94

Signed this 2nd day of December, 1884,

(Signed)

JAMES G. HAINS, *Carpenter.*

L. A. VALENTINE, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 2nd day of December, 1884.

(Signed)

HERBERT W. DOWDING, *Commander.*

ZANZIBAR.

Destruction of Prize.

I, the Undersigned, Herbert Ware Dowding, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," do hereby certify that on the _____ day of December, 1884, acting under an order from the British Court at Zanzibar, I totally destroyed the vessel now condemned, being Case No. 11 of 1884, by sinking her at sea with gun-cotton.

Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1884.

(Signed)

HERBERT W. DOWDING, *Commander,*
Her Majesty's ship "Osprey."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Commander Herbert W. Dowding, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," 163 slaves, viz., men 63, women 35, boys 37, girls 28, captured on board the slave dhow "Zuhura," on the 28th day of November, 1884. (Three boys, two girls, and one woman died after capture of dhow.)

This is to certify that these slaves were landed at Mombasa, where they were received by the Superintendent of the Church Mission Society at Frere Town.

Dated 4th December, 1884.

(Signed)

CHARLES E. GISSING,
British Vice-Consul, Mombasa.

No. 96.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 20, 1885.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 22, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrest of a female slave, shipped at Kilwa on board of the British India steam-ship "Abyssinia," for conveyance to Zanzibar for sale.

Lieutenant Smith, who was a passenger on board this ship, had information at Kilwa that such a use was likely to be made of the mail-steamer, and was able to discover and arrest the slave, who will now be freed here.

It will, however, be difficult to bring home to the slave-dealer the offence, as he did not come himself to Zanzibar, nor, as far as the woman knows, did he place her in the charge of any one on board; he simply took her there and paid her passage, and Zanzibar being the next port of call, he knew she was certain to arrive; and no doubt there was some one who, the sea journey being safely completed, would have assumed her charge, and would have seen her duly delivered to the consignee. Having seen her arrested as a slave, the agent, whoever he was, modestly assumed no responsibility, and it will be difficult to bring the illegal act home to its perpetrator; for the man who paid her passage, and then left her, apparently free, on board a British mail-steamer, will say either that she was not his slave, and that he did this with no bad intention, or that, being his slave, he left her free to go where she liked.

Only those who know how like cattle these slaves are can understand with what facility such a transaction can be carried out.

Among the officers of the mail-steamers there is none who can understand or make any communication in the language of the country, as Hindustani suffices for commercial purposes.

Though the detection in this case was more or less accidental, it will, no doubt, produce effect. The fraud is not one that could be often repeated, or on a large scale, without being found out; but this case shows how easily isolated acts of slave-trading may be carried on without suspicion on the part of the owner or captain of the vessel in which the slave is taken.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK.

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No. 97.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 20, 1885.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 22, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to state that Vice-Consul Smith has made a journey from Kilwa to the Rovuma, visiting the various stations of the Universities Mission in that part, and returning to the coast at Lindi.

The district through which Lieutenant Smith passed was parched and dry. Like many other parts of Africa on this coast, it had suffered from prolonged drought, and no inhabitants were found along a great part of the tract. These, however, had not disappeared through famine; they had gone years ago, owing to continual raids made on them by the marauding Makangwara, who have taken the place of the Angoni to the west and of the Masai further north. Until these plundering tribes have been completely broken and kept in check by some strong hand, it is useless to hope for an advance of civilization; their raids extend even to the coast, and when, under pressure from other tribes, they migrate from their homes, they carry ruin over the whole of East Africa. No part is safe from them, and they have done more through their raids to stop civilization and ruin Africa than even the Slave Trade, with all its horrors. Should any European Power take in hand the government of the coast it will have to deal with these tribes, nor would this be difficult if managed on a system. Under Arab rule nothing whatever is attempted, and if it were it would certainly fail, or aggravate the evil.

What Lieutenant Smith tells us of the country behind Kilwa is the same as Captain Gissing has described in speaking of the districts inland from Mombasa; it is also what we see near Lamu—plantations abandoned, villages deserted, but signs everywhere of a dense population at no very distant time. In each part civilization is rendered hopeless, and the natives, through want of security to life, are discouraged from all attempt at bettering their condition, and are kept in a state of terror by one or other of these marauding tribes, whether they be the Makangwara near Kilwa, the Maviti on Lake Nyassa, the Masai inland from Mombasa, the Galla or Somali further north, or bands of runaway slaves scattered up and down the country. The result is everywhere the same; no one is safe and no district secure, for sooner or later the savages come, kill all, and cause a desert. But for this and the Slave Trade, East Africa would now be teeming with a dense population; and it is astonishing how quickly the people reappear in a country which for years had been totally abandoned as soon as the danger is gone, and they see a hope of being able to enjoy their crops and live free from the dread of being suddenly surrounded by bloodthirsty savages and massacred or taken captive, as the case may be.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 98.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 24, 1885.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th ultimo, and to express to you his approval of your efforts to secure the punishment of the persons who were guilty of the murder of the slaves therein alluded to.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 99.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 27, 1885.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 31, 1884.

I INCLOSE extract from a Report by Mr. Haggard, Vice-Consul at Lamu.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 99.

Vice-Consul Haggard to Sir J. Kirk.

(Extract.)

Lamu, East Coast of Africa, December 26, 1884.

AS regards Simba and the Slave Trade, I can obtain no authentic information as to the importation from the south into his districts in consequence of the famine.

The feud between his people and the Somalis still smoulders, and I should say there was now no Traffic in slaves between them for the northern supply. Since the pacification also with the Governor of Lamu none of the coast people have been stolen by Simba's following, and I have been informed "that it is now quite safe for a woman even to walk from one village to another on the mainland." As, however, slaves have undoubtedly been run lately to the northward by land, and I have been unable to trace their route, I consider it to be probable that they passed through Simba's territory on their way to be sold to the Wagunia or Watiku populations of the islands further north; from there they would mostly be shipped to the Somali Coast.

The Sultan's authorities here are taking steps to prevent a recurrence of the Traffic of slaves by land. I have this day seen the Governor upon the subject, and he acquaints me that he is keeping the best general look-out he possibly can, that he has warned every one by Proclamation of the severe penalties in store for those detected breaking the law, and that he has also warned all his Jemmadan that they are to seize all slaves passing through the limits of their jurisdiction, and that any neglect or disobedience of this order will be punished by their instant dismissal and removal to the prison at Zanzibar.

No. 100.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 30, 1885.

EARL GRANVILLE has read with concern your despatch of the 20th ultimo and other despatches, which show that there has recently been a revival of the Slave Trade from the East Coast of Africa. It is true that this revival appears to be in great part due to the distress and famine which have existed on the mainland, but other causes seem also to have been at work, the chief of which is apparently an entirely mistaken idea that Her Majesty's Government have relaxed their efforts in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, consequently, directed by his Lordship to instruct you to issue a notice in such terms and manner as you may think best calculated to remove this impression; you will also request the Sultan to do the same.

A copy of this despatch has been communicated to the Admiralty, with a request that their Lordships will give orders to Her Majesty's cruisers to exercise as strict a supervision as possible over the coast.

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

No. 101.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 17, 1885.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 31, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree and other papers in the case of a vessel arrested on the ground of slave-trading by Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise" and placed in court.

An old family slave, whose present mistress lives in Pemba, was ordered to go to Pemba, otherwise she would be sold. She disliked going to Pemba, and objected also to a change of master. The result was, she went on board a native vessel, in company with the messenger of her mistress, and sailed for Pemba. She herself, however, stated in court before Mr. Cracknall, who in my absence heard the case, that she did not tell the dhow's captain that she objected to go as a passenger; and there seemed to have been nothing that should have aroused his suspicion, so as to fix him with either a guilty knowledge or criminal negligence in the course of his ordinary business, which, as in every other native vessel, includes the conveyance of passengers.

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The woman, however, before sailing had made her case known to a native working on board Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," adding that she was carried off by force and against her will, and the vessel was arrested.

Mr. Cracknall very properly freed the slave at once, but reserved judgment in the matter of the vessel until my return. On reading the evidence as recorded I ordered the vessel to be discharged.

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

Inclosure in No. 101.

Case No. 4 of 1884.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, "Alai Barak," whereof Mahomedbhai Amiji is owner, and Ali, master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one female slave seized as liable to forfeiture by R. Woodward, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise."

BEFORE Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 25th day of November, 1884, personally appeared Lieutenant C. A. W. Hamilton, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," and produced his sworn declaration, setting forth the circumstances under which the said vessel "Ali Barak," of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him near Zanzibar on the 14th day of November, 1884. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, do adjudge the one female slave to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And whereas it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the owner and master had no guilty knowledge, and were not parties to the illegal acts or guilty of criminal negligence, 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 25th day of November, 1884.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," 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 "Alai Barak," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise" on the 14th day of November, 1884, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	52·11
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	12·2
3. Girth of the vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	39·6
4. Depth of hold	8·3

Tonnage.

Total No. of tons	59·95
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Signed this 15th day of November, 1884.

(Signed) GEO. BRIDGES, *Carpenter.*
CLAUD A. W. HAMILTON, *Lieutenant.*

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

(Signed) R. WOODWARD,
Commanding H.M.S. "Turquoise."

ZANZIBAR.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain R. Woodward, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," one female slave taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Cause No. 4 of 1884, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) W. B. CRACKNAIL,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Zanzibar.

No. 102.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 2, 1885.

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. 102.

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

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of.		Remarks.
		In Town.	Church Mission Society, Mombasa.	
November 15, 1884	.. No. 4 of 1884 ..	1	..	
" 18, 1884	.. No. 5 of 1884 ..	7	..	
" 20, 1884	.. No. 6 of 1884 ..	1	..	
" 21, 1884	.. No. 7 of 1884 ..	1	..	
December 1, 1884	.. No. 8 of 1884 ..	1	4	
November 27, 1884	.. No. 9 of 1884 ..	..	1	
December 6, 1884	.. No. 10 of 1884 ..	..	1	
" 4, 1884	.. No. 11 of 1884 ..	..	163	
" 6, 1884	.. No. 12 of 1884 ..	2	..	
	Total ..	13	169	

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

Zanzibar, January 2, 1885.

No. 103.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 2, 1885.

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, 1884.

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

ZANZIBAR.

Inclosure in No. 103.

RETURN of Prizes in respect of which Proceedings have been taken before Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction, during the half-year ending December 31, 1884.

No. on Court File.	Name and Nature of Prize.	Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Commanding Officer.	No. of Slaves seized.	Date of Capture.	Date of Adjudication.	Decree.	Court Fees.		Net Proceeds of Sale.		Amount remitted.		Remarks.
								£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
4	Alai Barak ..	Turquoise ..	R. Woodward ..	1	1884 Nov. 14 ..	1884 Nov. 15 ..	Release of vessel and condemnation of slave	10	18 0	..	..	..	..
5	Unknown ..	" ..	" ..	7	" 17 ..	" 18 ..	Condemnation ..	6	4 6	5	5 6	..	..
6	" ..	Osprey ..	H. W. Dowding ..	1	" 19 ..	" 20 ..	" ..	6	9 6	..	..	..	..
7	Maova ..	Turquoise ..	R. Woodward ..	1	" 19 ..	" 21 ..	" ..	7	15 6	4	10 5	..	..
8	Cance ..	Osprey ..	H. W. Dowding ..	5	" 21 ..	Dec. 1 ..	" ..	4	19 6	..	..	..	..
9	Unknown ..	" ..	" ..	1	" 24 ..	Nov. 28 ..	Vessel and cargo restored; slave condemned	8	11 10	..	..	..	..
10	" ..	" ..	" ..	2	" 24 ..	Dec. 6 ..	Condemnation ..	6	6 6	..	..	..	..
11	Zohora ..	" ..	" ..	169	" 28 ..	" 6 ..	" ..	8	4 6	12	10 10	3	10 9	
12	Unknown ..	" ..	" ..	2	Dec. 5 ..	" 6 ..	" ..	14	11 6	..	..	..	..

Zanzibar, January 2, 1885.

(Signed)

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

No. 104.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 5, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree in Case No. 5 of 1884, in which a dhow with seven slaves was taken.

The slaves were from the famine district near Dar Salam.

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

Inclosure in No. 104.

*Case No. 5 of 1884.**Decree.*

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name and owner unknown, under Zanzibar colours, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two male and five female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by R. Woodward, Esq., a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise." Before W. B. Cracknall, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, on the 18th day of November, 1884.

PERSONALLY appeared Lieutenant Frederick F. Fegen, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the vessel, name and owner unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, and also two male and five female slaves, were seized off the village of Msansani on the 17th day of November, 1884. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced, and examined the slaves, and having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the two male and five female slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 18th day of November, 1884.

(Signed) W. B. CRACKNALL,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise" on the 16th day of November, 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	53 6
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	14 7
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	42 2
4. Depth of hold	9 4

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	72·8
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.— Poop.—Length, 12 ft. 4 in.; breadth, 10 ft. 6 in.; height, 3 ft. ..	3·8
Total No. of tons	76·6

Signed this 18th day of November, 1884.

(Signed) FRED. F. FEGEN, *Lieutenant, R.N.*
GEO. BRIDGES, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me this 18th day of November, 1884.

(Signed) R. WOODWARD, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Turquoise."

ZANZIBAR.

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Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain R. Woodward, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," two male and five female slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 5 of 1884, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) W. B. CRACKNALL,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Judge.

Certificate of Destruction.

I hereby certify that the native vessel, name and owner unknown, condemned as engaged in the Slave Trade by a Decree in Case No. 5 of 1884, has been broken up, and the pieces sold in separate parts by public auction.

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

Zanzibar, November 21, 1884.

STATEMENT of Account.

	£	s.	d.
Court fees	6	4	6
Net proceeds of sale	5	5	6
Balance due	0	19	0

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

No. 105.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 5, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Condemnation of a vessel and one slave in Case No. 7 of 1884.

This vessel was taken when about to ship slaves, of which there was abundant proof, although only one was taken, the others having been hurried off into the bush before the seizure was effected.

The slaves who were intended to be carried in this dhow belonged to Khamis-bin-Abdulla, and they were subsequently taken among the 169 taken by Captain Dowding in the vessel of Ali-bin-Isa.

It is to arrest the owner of these slaves that General Mathews has now been sent to Pemba.

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

Inclosure in No. 105.

Case No. 7 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 "Maowa," under Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Mousa-bin-Mahommed was owner, and Suadi master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also against one male slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by R. Woodward, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," before W. B. Cracknall, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Zanzibar, on the 21st day of November, 1884.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Frederick Fegen, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," and produced the sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the

circumstances under which the native vessel named the "Maowa," whereof Mousa-bin-Mahommed was owner, and Suadi master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him off Ras Mwambamku on the 19th day of November, 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 one male slave, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

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

(Signed) W. B. CRACKNALL,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain R. Woodward, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," one male slave, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 7 of 1884, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) W. B. CRACKNALL,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Zanzibar.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the Arab vessel "Maowa," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," on the 19th day of November, 1884, on the ground that she was engaged in, or fitted out for, the Slave Trade, and we certify that her dimensions are as follows:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern post.	59
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	18
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	45

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	99·5
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage-deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.— Poop:—Length, 14 ft.; breadth, 12 ft. 6 in.; height, 3 ft.	5·2
Total No. of tons	104·7

Signed this 20th day of November, 1884.

(Signed)

FRED. F. FEGEN, *Lieutenant.*
GEO. BRIDGES, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me, this day of November, 1884.

(Signed)

R. WOODWARD, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Turquoise."

Certificate of Destruction.

I hereby certify that the native vessel named "Maowa," owned by Mousa-bin-Mahommed, condemned as engaged in the Slave Trade by a Decree in Case No. 7 of 1884, has been broken up and the pieces sold in separate parts by public auction.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

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

Zanzibar, November 28, 1884.

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STATEMENT of Account.

							£	s.	d.
Court fees	7	15	6
Net proceeds of sale	4	10	5
Balance due	3	5	1

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

No. 106.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received February 17.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 5, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree and papers in Slave Case No. 10 of 1884, in which two slaves were being taken to Pemba; they had been shipped from the famine district near Dar Salam.

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

Inclosure in No. 106.

Case No. 10 of 1884.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name and owner unknown, having neither colours nor papers, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also against two male slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by H. W. Dowding, Esq., a Commander 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 6th day of December, 1884.

APPEARED personally Herbert Holyoake, Petty Officer First Class, of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the said native vessel, name and owner unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, together with two male slaves, were seized by him off the Island of Pemba, on the 24th day of November, 1884. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the said native vessel was engaged in the illicit transport of slaves, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the two males 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 6th day of December, 1884.

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

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 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," as amended by the Minute of the Board of Customs of the 9th October, 1858, the dhow, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," on the 24th day of November, 1884, on the ground that she was engaged in, or equipped for, the Slave Trade, and we certify that her dimensions are as follows:—

ZANZIBAR.

							Feet.	
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
<i>Tonnage.</i>								
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of Tons. 20·93
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Total No. of tons							..	20·93

Signed this 2nd day of December, 1884.
(Signed)

F. A. VALENTINE, *Lieutenant.*
JAMES G. HAINS, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me, this 2nd day of December, 1884.
(Signed)

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

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the undersigned Herbert W. Dowding, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," do hereby certify that on the 2nd day of December, 1884, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 24th day of November, 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 found leaking considerably and quite unseaworthy, and has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand, this 2nd day of December, 1884.

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

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Commander Herbert W. Dowding, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," two slaves, viz. :—Men, *nil*; women, *nil*; boys, 2; girls, *nil*; captured on board the slave dhow, name unknown, on the 24th day of November, 1884, and released under an order from this Vice-Admiralty Court, dated the 6th day of December, 1884.

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

No. 107.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 19, 1885.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to express to you his approval of your action in Case No. 4 of 1884, as reported in your despatch of the 31st December last.

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

No. 108.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received March 17.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 14, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report that, availing myself of the invitation of Captain Woodward, of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," to accompany him to the coast, I have been able to inspect the harbour of Tanga, and collect information regarding the present

state of that district, and also to enjoy a change of air which was needed to enable me to shake off fever, which for more than a month had never left me.

Tanga is one of the best harbours on this part of the coast, easy of entrance to the largest ships by aid of the recent Charts and Sailing Directions. It has the repute among Arabs and Indians as being healthy compared with other parts of the neighbouring coast, and has the advantage of high mountains in the distance and a rich soil near the coast suited both for cattle-grazing and the growth of native grain. Not long ago it was the chief coast port to which the trade of Ushambala, Chagga, and the Masai country centred, and where caravans fitted out for their long sojourn in the interior, but the direct route inland from Tanga by a pass through the mountains is now blocked by marauders and want of food on the way, and Tanga for the present has lost much of its recent importance in favour of Pangani, to the south, a place which ships cannot enter, dangerous even to native vessels, and most unhealthy as a residence. The reason of this diversion of trade is the unsettled state of the inland districts caused by the rebel Mbaruku, whose followers six months ago harassed this part of the coast; and secondly, on account of the Masai, who have for some time occupied the Digo country and the districts beyond, making life and property insecure.

While we were at Tanga it was said that armed bands of these Masai were in the neighbourhood, and we saw the grass trodden down by them within 3 miles of the town very recently when on the war-path. It is said, and I believe the statement to be correct, that this year the Masai have carried off 15,000 head of cattle from the Digo country between Tanga and the hills, and killed over a thousand people. They do not capture slaves, but kill all met with on the war-path or in villages taken, and three Indians who had opened trading stations for the purchase of cattle, hides, ghee, and other coast produce inland informed me they had lost everything through the Masai, and had with difficulty escaped with their lives.

The Digo people of the districts inland from Tanga are chiefly pastoral, but they live in settled villages and cultivate grain, beans, and other native vegetables. This year they have lost their cattle by the Masai, and as their chief grain crop was a total failure owing to the general drought of last season, very many of them have died, and in places are still dying of hunger, while others are being taken and sold or sell themselves for food to the people on the coast, who in the course of trade distribute the foreign grain imported into Zanzibar. So long as their cattle was left the Digo had the means of purchasing food; they had also a limited store of ready money in reserve; but both these means of buying grain are now gone, and their hope rests on the coming rainy season, for which, as we saw near Tanga, they are making extensive preparations by cleaning and hoeing the ground. In the hilly district further inland the lesser rains that fell in November have already given partial relief, and a crop of Indian corn has been secured, but everything now depends on the greater rains that may be expected to fall in March. In any case it will be some time before this district can recover from the combined effects of the past season's drought and the ravages of the Masai. Against a general drought such as we have had this year there is here no remedy. Relief on a great scale, such as is given in India, is, under the circumstances, impossible, but much has been done through the natural operation of trade. This affects, however, only the immediate coast so long as the people can purchase. Had it not been for the telegraph and mail-steamers, through which early intelligence came of the wants of particular districts, and by which orders were sent to India to charter steamers and ship rice and native grain, the mortality and suffering over this coast would have been far higher than it has been. Further inland the people have simply had to die, or, where this was possible, migrate elsewhere, as they have done to a large extent in districts such as Ugo and Teita.

Against the Masai there is at present no remedy; to carry war into their country and break up by force their purely pastoral habits is, under a native Government, impossible. They have no settled homes, and their country is far from the coast. Bands of warriors consisting of the young unmarried men of the tribe set out marauding every year wherever they think cattle may be had, and on their way they kill every one they meet. A village will be attacked and cattle carried off, and before the tribe can muster in force or get intelligence the robbers are gone far away. Slaves they do not take; it might under the circumstances be considered a point in their favour if they did, for then they would from self-interest have some regard for life. The cattle disease Mr. Thomson has described as prevailing last year in the Masai country, coupled with the drought and want of pasture, has this year driven the Masai in greater numbers than usual to the coast. This may eventually be the means of placing them within reach of the coast authority, but at present it is beyond the power of the Zanzibar Government to do much

either to give protection or punish the marauders. They are, I believe, not a really brave people, for they never face guns when properly used, and their power would collapse under a systematic attack.

Regarding the Slave Trade, I found that near Tanga agents from Pemba were in the coast villages picking up the victims who escape from war and famine, and when we were there about thirty Digo were seen by one of my servants being taken south; a man-of-war's boat was sent to intercept them in case of shipment being attempted, but it was found they had been warned off from the coast villages and notice given to the Governor; they were then removed by their owners hurriedly inland, and being natives of the country itself became undistinguishable from those around. I am satisfied that up to the present time the increase of the Slave Trade this year is due to the famine so general on the coast. The danger I foresee is that dealers having found the trade reopened will be unwilling to abandon it when the famine is over, in fact, this is the case in Giriama, where a good crop has already relieved the want and caused the people to stop willingly selling themselves; in that district man-stealing nevertheless goes on, and this we shall have to meet elsewhere when the crisis is over. I was told that an ivory caravan of 600 Tanga people is now up-country, and has been away about a year; it is not expected to return for six months more. For defence against the Masai, and to escape the famine districts, this party joined a Pangani caravan and followed the well-watered Pangani route that leads to Chagga; there they united with others from Vanga and Mombasa, making a body upwards of a thousand strong all armed with guns.

The presence of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," at anchor for nine days in the harbour of Tanga, and the visits paid by us in the neighbourhood, have, I feel assured, produced a good effect, giving confidence to the people and strengthening the Sultan's authority.

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

No. 109.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received March 17.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 14, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decrees in Cases Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of this year's Slave Trade series. The first of these was placed in Court by the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," the vessel being released and two slaves freed. Against the vessel there was really no proof whatever that she had carried slaves, and if she had, the voyage had certainly been completed two months before capture. The two slaves were repudiated by the man they called their master, and so freed without further examination.

In the second case a vessel with two slaves was condemned, the vessel being shown to have taken a few slaves to Pemba, where they were landed. She was arrested on her return, with two slaves of the owner forming part of her crew, who were freed.

In the third case two slaves only were proceeded against. They might have been classed as fugitive slaves; but I thought it well to show I was prepared to make recent transport a cause of condemnation where the fact was proved, even if the circumstances attending the illegal transport were uncertain, but the fact of their being illegally landed fully established.

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

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Inclosure 1 in No. 109.

Case No. 1 of 1885.

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 and papers, whereof Salim-bin-Ali is owner, and Kombo master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two male slaves, seized on shore as liable to forfeiture and as having been illegally conveyed in the vessel above named by R. Woodward, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," before Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 20th January, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Frederick F. Fegen, of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," and produced his sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the said native vessel "Fathelkheir," whereof Salim-bin-Ali is owner, and Kombo master, was seized by him off Funzi Isle on the 16th day of January, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, do adjudge the two male slaves to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly as having been recently imported into Pemba against Treaty. And whereas, it has not been shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the slaves condemned as above were carried in the vessel seized, and that if they had been the voyage had in any case been ended two months ago, I order the said vessel 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 20th day of January, 1885.

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

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain R. Woodward, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," two male slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 1 of 1885, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 109.

Case No. 2 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named "Ushar, Mismarini," under Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Siliman Singojiko is owner, and Salmin master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against two male slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by William R. Clutterbuck, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," before Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 21st day of January, 1885.

APPEARED personally Commander William Robert Clutterbuck, of Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," and produced his sworn declaration, hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said native vessel "Ushar Mismarini," whereof Siliman Singojiko is owner, and Salmin master, of the description and dimensions specified in the

annexed certificate of admeasurement, together with two male slaves, was seized by him off Pemba on the 18th day of January, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the said native vessel had been engaged on the voyage before seizure in the illicit transport of slaves, do adjudge the said vessel, together with the two male slaves belonging to the owner of the vessel, and engaged as sailors, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 21st day of January, 1885.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned, of Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the native vessel or dhow detained by Commander William Robert Clutterbuck, of Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," on the 18th day of January, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in, or fitted out for, the Slave Trade, and we certify that her measurements are as follows:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	45
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	14
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	24

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	27·6
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	27·9

Signed the 20th day of January, 1885.

(Signed)

SAMUEL HESKETH, *Gunner's Mate.*
GEORGE GLASSPOOL, *Able Seaman.*

Measurements taken under my supervision.

(Signed)

W. R. CLUTTERBUCK,
Commander.

Approved by me this 20th day of January, 1885.

(Signed)

W. R. CLUTTERBUCK, *Commander.*

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the undersigned William Robert Clutterbuck, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and of Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," do hereby certify that on the 18th day of January, 1885, that a native vessel or dhow, name unknown, detained by me on the 18th day of January, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in or fitted out for the Slave Trade, was sunk and totally lost whilst being towed to Zanzibar, the cause being her general unseaworthiness, the ship only going at a speed of 6 knots at the time. The dhow was loaded at the time with a cargo of firewood of small value.

Signed this 21st day of January, 1885.

(Signed)

W. R. CLUTTERBUCK, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Woodlark."

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Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Commander W. R. Clutterbuck, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," two male slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 2 of 1885, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

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

Inclosure 3 in No. 109.

Case No. 3 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against two male slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by R. Woodward, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," before Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 28th day of January, 1885.

PERSONALLY appeared Lieutenant Frederic F. Fegen, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the said two male slaves were seized by him at Pemba. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced, and having found sufficient proof that the said two male slaves had been recently brought from the mainland and landed in Pemba from a vessel unknown, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said two male slaves to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 28th day of January, 1885.

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

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain R. Woodward, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," two male slaves taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 3 of 1885, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

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

No. 110.

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

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 12, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree condemning two slave boys taken in a canoe at Chole as working against their will.

The case is one that might perhaps better have been left alone. The canoe was engaged in fishing among the reefs at Chole close to shore, and the statement made to the captors by the slaves was modified considerably under cross-examination in Court. As, however, the boys had no doubt been at one time illegally taken to Chole Island and were working afloat as slaves, and as they preferred to be free, above all, as the man they said was their owner disclaimed possession, I gave Decree of Condemnation to secure their freedom against any other master who might hereafter come forward.

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

Inclosure in No. 110.

*Case No. 4 of 1885.**Decree.*

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against two male slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by William R. Clutterbuck, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," before Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 19th day of February, 1885.

APPEARED personally Commander William Robert Clutterbuck, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the two male slaves were seized off Mafia Island on the 29th January, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced, and having found sufficient proof that the two male slaves were working afloat in the legitimate business of the master, but against their will, do adjudge the same to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 19th day of February, 1885.

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

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Commander William R. Clutterbuck, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," two male slaves taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 4 of 1885, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

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

No. 111.

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

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, March 14, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches of the 9th and 30th January respecting the revival of the Slave Trade, as reported by me, and directing me to take steps to remove the impression that exists among the Arabs, that Her Majesty's Government have relaxed their efforts in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

On this subject I have been in constant correspondence with the Sultan and with the Senior Naval Officer, while the Vice-Consuls on the coast have used every endeavour in their districts to compel the local authorities to action. In this way slave smuggling has been again reduced, as shown by the absence of captures, notwithstanding the zeal and vigilance of our boats.

While the famine was at its worst in the Zaramo and Nyika countries, it became impossible to stop the sale and shipment of slaves; but now that food is again to be obtained in these parts, and that the harvest is likely to suffice, the people so reduced in numbers by hunger and by disease, the slave-dealers will no longer find people who know that their only chance of living is to be shipped away.

I called the Sultan's attention to the report that has reached your Lordship from the officials in the Persian Gulf, and I warned him of the departure of vessels from the north for the purpose of running slaves to Arabia this year. His Highness confirmed this information, and said he had already sent spies to Simbaranga in the delta of the River Rufji to watch suspicious vessels that had gone there ostensibly to cut timber.

I have since addressed the accompanying letter to His Highness, and received a reply with Proclamation for issue here and on the coast, and I am now arranging with General Mathews the details of a system for the permanent supervision of the coast from

Tanga to Kilwa by a force under his immediate orders. General Mathews will at once send men across to collect secret information, and will in ten days follow with a sufficient number of men, and will act under his general orders as may seem necessary.

Inclosure 1 in No. 111.

Sir J. Kirk to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Your Highness,

Zanzibar, March 12, 1885.

I HAVE again to call your Highness' attention to the extensive importation of slaves into Pemba that has taken place this year, of which I have just received fresh proof in the arrival of four slaves taken from near Dar Salam, where they had been kidnapped and carried to Pemba.

It is, I regret to say, very evident that your authorities and soldiers stationed on that part of the coast have small regard for your orders; had they exercised the most ordinary care so many slaves never could have been shipped as have been of late, or kidnapped as may have been in the town of Dar Salam itself. The only conclusion I can draw is, that your authorities about Mboamagi, Dar Salam, and Kanduchi are in league with the Pemba Arabs, and wink at what they know goes on.

I have again to repeat what I have before said, that I regard all such slaves to be entitled to their freedom wherever and by whomsoever found, and to place on record once more that since all import of slaves became illegal twelve years ago, Her Majesty's Government have a right to require the liberation of all who have been introduced since 1873.

I mention this now not to cause your Highness further embarrassment at a time when I know you have many important matters to preoccupy your thoughts and cause you serious anxiety, but you will understand that if your authority is allowed to be set aside by your own subjects on the coast so near the centre of government in this flagrant manner, it is not likely to be respected either on the coast or inland by others who have told you they will regard it only where they see evidence of its being firmly established.

It is therefore a duty your Highness owes to the Government of Her Majesty and to yourself to see that steps are taken at once to stop this revival of the Slave Trade, to which your attention has been so often called.

I have already suggested the abolition of the status of slavery in Pemba and Zanzibar as just and politic, seeing there are few slaves legally held in these islands, the greater number having been introduced illegally since 1873. I would again bring this to your notice; in the meantime, I am ordered by Her Majesty's Government to suggest the issue of a Proclamation, reminding your authorities and subjects of their duties to you, and I would myself suggest that General Mathews should be allowed to expend a sum of money, and to keep men in your employ under him on the coast specially for the work of Slave Trade suppression.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 111.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Sir J. Kirk.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

25 Jemad-el-Awal, 1302 (March 13, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24 Jemad-el-Awal, and have understood all you therein mention. We shall at once issue a Proclamation such as you ask, and will send copies to every port and keep one exhibited in the custom-house here.

As to Dar Salam and the districts around, we admit the Governor has not done his duty. We have this day ordered his recall, and will send another in his place.

We have also decided on sending General Mathews on a mission of inquiry to the coast to pass by land from Pangani to Kilwa. He will threaten the people of the coast and impress upon our Governors their duty, and we beg of you to give him all further instructions, and we shall order him to station his soldiers, the regulars, where he sees best on the coast, that they may give intelligence and act as spies upon all who engage

in this Traffic, and they will be helpers to our soldiers who are already there, and be in communication with you. This is from your friend.

Written by order of Barghash-bin-Saeed by his servant, Mahommed-bin-Salim.

Inclosure 3 in No. 111.

Proclamation.

(Translation.)

(In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.)

FROM Barghash-bin-Saeed, to all to whom it may concern: Whereas it has come to our knowledge that slaves are being exported from our dominions to Arabia and to Pemba, and elsewhere, against our orders and in contravention of Treaties which are well known to all; we therefore order our Governors, our soldiers, and all our subjects to make every endeavour, and to seize and make over to us whomsoever they may find engaging in this forbidden Traffic, and offenders shall certainly be punished. We further call upon all our friends and subjects to assist in this to the utmost of their power, and for so doing they will meet with our high approval.

Be it known that none of our former orders have been withdrawn or changed, and all our subjects are forbidden to engage in any way in this Traffic.

Be it known.

Written by his servant, Abdul Azeez, with his hand.

Dated 25 Jemad-el-Awal, 1302 (March 13, 1885).

No. 112.

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

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 16, 1885.

I AM told by Mr. Campbell, agent of Messrs. Scharrer, Tiede, and Co., at Ibo, that on the night of the 5th instant an Arab dhow was loaded with slaves at Tanganyange, opposite Quevimba, not far from the Portuguese garrison town of Ibo. These slaves are said to have been seized and carried off by force, and their friends and relatives appeared next day before the Governor at Ibo to complain. The dhow is said to have gone north a little way, to a place called Pangani, and it is supposed would convey the slaves to some of the French Settlements. It was reported that the Arabs in this dhow intended to resist capture on being visited by our boats, and it may be this is the same as a dhow under French colours that appeared some time ago at Lindi, of which the same was said, and which there is reason to think was then looking out for slaves.

It will be remembered that the slaves, in one of the captures made last year by Her Majesty's ship "Philomel" off the coast of Arabia, had been carried off and shipped from the same place on the Portuguese coast, and I am told that she also touched at Pangani, near Ibo, before sailing for Arabia.

I have reported what has reached me to the Senior Naval Officer, but in Portuguese territorial waters very little can be done by our navy, while they themselves have far less power and authority than the Sultan of Zanzibar over the coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 113.

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

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 16, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to forward a report on cases of slave holding by British Indians that have come under the cognizance of Lieutenant Smith, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul in the southern districts.

These cases it will be seen are not numerous; in fact, considering the many Indians on the coast, the way in which they have to deal with slave-holders, and the temptation offered to take slaves in security for debts, or to get them as household servants where

these are scarce, one must say that the Indians are as a class free of the imputation that before belonged to them of aiding and abetting the Traffic. This they certainly do not engage in now, and their offences, severely punished as your Lordship will see they have been, are really nothing more than what is done with impunity by nearly all the French, German, and American traders.

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

Inclosure in No. 113.

Vice-Consul Smith to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Zanzibar, March 16, 1885.*
It has from time to time been my duty to make Reports to you concerning cases of slave holding by Indians, and it will now be useful to make a general statement which shall give you some idea of the extent to which this crime prevails.

The cases which I tried are these:—

1. Katchu, of Lindi, a Banian, accused of having purchased a slave and of possessing her. The act of purchase was not proved, but that he had held the slave as his own for many months without payment of wages, and that he had at one time punished her by fastening a wooden block round her neck were clearly established.

The prisoner was not a wealthy man and was in bad health: I therefore fined him only 200 dollars and confiscated his slave, who is now in the Zanzibar Mission.

2. Sirarji, a Banian, of Kikunia, at the mouths of the Rufiji, accused of having bought and sold a boy some months ago. I began to try the case at Kilwa, but found it necessary to move to Kikunia, where I was able to call the witnesses more easily. There was no room for doubt in this case. The boy, who was quite young, stuck to his story, and I examined the auctioneer who had sold him with other witnesses. I therefore annulled the sale of the boy as being illegal, confiscated him, ordered the purchase money to be returned, and I fined Sirarji 400 dollars.

3. A Banian of Kikunia charged with slave holding. This case, though I still think it suspicious, was not proved.

4. Two Banians of Kikunia, Jadowji, and Rowji.

Some specie belonging to the above and to others was stolen from a dhow. With the part of this which was recovered were seized two slaves, which were put in the fort at Kikunia.

The Governor of this port, on being transferred to Kisiju, made a bargain with Jadowji and with Rowji to buy the slaves for 27 dollars, in pledge of which he left them his dagger.

This story came out during the trial of Sirarji, but I thought it would be very difficult to prove the case, and decided to let it alone. I was encouraged to do this by the thought that I had already fined each 300 rupees for perjury, and that their minds would probably be simple enough to associate the crime of slave dealing with that for which they were punished.

5. A Hindi woman of Kilwa, named _____, accused of slave holding. She had inherited the slave from her husband, and the slave had agreed to stay with her. I considered that her offence was more or less technical, and chiefly consisted in her not having brought the slave to be freed. She was not rich, and I contented myself with fining the woman 20 dollars and ordering her to be confined in the fort till sunset.

The above cases very happily occur in widely distant parts of the coast, so that each has caused a maximum of fear amongst the Indians, who, however, deserve the greatest credit for their freedom from even the reputation of slave dealing.

There are probably from 1,000 to 1,500 Indians in the southern parts of these dominions, of which, during the last ten months, only three have been found guilty of this crime; of these only one was real slave dealing, the others were the smaller crime of slave holding.

The next step will be to prevent our subjects from hiring slaves from the owners, and will easily be done by admitting claims made by slaves for wages, notwithstanding that the owners may have already been paid.

On this matter, whose importance I rather hold to lie in the prevention of Indians from holding slaves through agents, a crime difficult to prove, than in the objection to hiring slave labour, I have more than once spoken, but I have never yet had a chance of acting in it.

A closely allied subject is that of slaves held by freed slaves of Indians. When any in this position have applied to me and have been able to substantiate their statements they have received their freedom, and I now find on my register the names of over seventy slaves, the rate at which they came gradually increasing as the news spread.

Many were brought by Indians, but I daresay the relationship was often nearer than that of a slave of a freed slave, and that the freed slave was sometimes only a nominal holder. But I thought it would be unwise to be too curious, and perhaps disturb a good tendency in its effects.

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

No. 114.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 15, 1885.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit, for your information, copy of a despatch, and its inclosures, from the Government of India on the subject of the Slave Trade on the Oman Coast.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 114.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Earl of Kimberley.

My Lord,

Fort William, March 17, 1885.

IN continuation of our despatch of the 10th February, 1885, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of the further correspondence regarding the Slave Trade on the pirate coast of Oman.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
D. M. STEWART.
J. GIBBS.
T. F. WILSON.
T. C. HOPE.
A. COLVIN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 114.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to Mr. Durand.

Bushire, January 23, 1885.

WITH reference to my letter, dated 9th ultimo, I have the honour to submit translation of a Report received from the Residency Agent on the pirate coast about his proceedings in the matter of recent importation of slaves. From this it will be seen that the agent succeeded in recovering one newly-imported slave from the Chief of Umm-el-Kawain, and the Chief of Debay paid the value of three slaves for whose sale he was held responsible, but was unable to recover. This sum I propose to regard as a fine, as it virtually is; and after deducting expenses incurred in recovering the slaves, the balance will be credited to Government as usual.

2. One slave of the batch landed at Debay was sent as a present to the brother of Chief of Bahrain. This boy has been delivered up by the Chief of Bahrain.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 114.

*Translation of a Letter from the Residency Agent, Shargah, to the Political Resident,
Persian Gulf.*

(After compliments.)

December 19, 1884.

I WAS honoured by your letter dated 17th November, 1884. Immediately I sent the letter addressed to the Chief of Debay with my Munshi, and desired him to deliver up the slaves. Two days after this Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" arrived, and I visited Mr. Robertson at Debay. The Chief of Debay was called on board the vessel; and I abstain here from reporting what passed at the interview, since the whole has been reported by Mr. Robertson. The Chief of Debay pleaded in his reply that he did not remember the Agreement, and he was under the belief that the Agreement only referred to his boats and his subjects.

Agreeably to instructions I have communicated to all the Chiefs who have entered into Agreement as regards the prevention of Slave Traffic, that they should keep the Agreement sacred, and on no account to violate it. I also informed them that in the event of their failing to arrest and detain any boats bringing slaves into their territory, that they would be held responsible for the same. In regard to the remaining slaves which were not at the time at Debay, and about whom Mr. Robertson had ordered that either the slaves in person should be delivered up or their value should be paid, I beg to say that on my demanding the slaves the Chief paid me 210 dollars on account of the price of the three slaves.

I shall duly credit the above sum to the Bushire Treasury. I have also taken a slave from the Chief of Umm-el-Kawain.

I have incurred expenses in remunerating my spies in the above matter to the amount of 30 dollars, which I have deducted from the above 210 dollars.

Inclosure 4 in No. 114.

*Mr. Lee-Warner to Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.**Fort William, February 24, 1885.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd January, 1885, regarding the recent importation of slaves to the pirate coast of Oman.

2. It appears that the Residency Agent at Shargah succeeded in recovering one newly-imported slave from the Chief of Umm-el-Kawain; whilst the Chief of Debay paid the value of three slaves, for whom he was held responsible, but whom he failed to recover. You propose to regard this sum as a fine, and, after deducting expenses, to credit the balance to Government.

3. In reply, I am to say that your proceedings in the matter are approved.

Inclosure 5 in No. 114.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to Mr. Durand.**Bushire, February 10, 1885.*

WITH reference to your office letter dated the 1st ultimo, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter from the Political Agent, Muscat, submitting copy of a letter addressed by him to His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, conveying the appreciation of the Government of India of the assistance rendered by His Highness in the repression of the Slave Trade on the pirate coast of Oman and in his own dominions.

Inclosure 6 in No. 114.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.**Muscat, February 2, 1884.*

IN acknowledging the receipt of your docket dated the 18th January, 1885, forwarding copy of letter dated 1st January, 1885, from the Officiating Under-Secretary

to the Government of India, I have the honour to annex herewith copy of a letter I have addressed to His Highness the Sultan of Muscat on the subject.

Inclosure 7 in No. 114.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to the Sultan of Muscat.

(After compliments)

Rabi-el-Thani 10, 1302 (January 26, 1885).

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Highness that I have been directed to communicate to you the appreciation by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council of the friendly assistance rendered by your Highness in co-operating for the repression of the Slave Trade on the Shemal Coast and in your own dominions. His Excellency the Viceroy trusts that the Circulars and Proclamations issued by your Highness will have a good effect.

Inclosure 8 in No. 114.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to Mr. Durand.

Bushire, February 23, 1885.

WITH reference to your office letter dated the 1st ultimo, I have the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter from the Political Agent, Muscat, transmitting the reply of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat to the Political Agent's letter, conveying the appreciation of Government of the friendly assistance rendered by His Highness for the repression of the Slave Trade on the pirate coast of Oman and in his own dominions.

Inclosure 9 in No. 114.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.

Muscat, February 16, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to attach herewith translation of a letter I have received from His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, in reply to mine conveying the approval of Government received under your cover dated the 18th January, 1885, in the action taken by him in regard to the Slave Traffic by sea in His Highness' dominions.

Inclosure 10 in No. 114.

The Sultan of Muscat to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

Rabi-el-Thani 26, 1302 (February 12, 1885).

YOUR esteemed letter, dated the 10th instant, on the subject of instructions received by you to convey to us the approval of the Government of India in Council of the action taken by us in the matter of prohibiting the Traffic of slaves and their transport to the Shemal Coast, has been received, and we have to thank you and the Government for their approval of that action.

We look upon it as an important and binding duty of ours to use our best endeavours in performing expeditiously everything with which the great Government will be pleased, and to obey them as they wish. We are always glad to do this, and salam. * * * * *

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No. 115.

Mr. Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 23, 1885.*
 I AM directed by Earl Granville to express to you his approval of the steps taken by you to obtain increased action by the Sultan against the Slave Trade on the mainland, as reported in your despatch of the 14th ultimo.

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

No. 116.

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

My Lord, *Zanzibar, March 21, 1885.*
 I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decree of Condemnation of a vessel and two slaves, one of whom was for sale and the other a domestic.
 The captain, it was proved, had been warned by passengers on board of the risk he ran in taking the woman on board. He evaded when boarded, and dressed the woman up in order to deceive the officer, but there was no doubt she was taken as a slave, and for transfer or sale in Pemba. I therefore ordered condemnation of the vessel.

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

Inclosure in No. 116.

*Case No. 5 of 1885.**Decree.*

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Dunea," under Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Bayadi-bin-Gumi is owner, and Uledi, master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also against one male and one female slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by William R. Clutterbuck, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," before Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 10th day of March, 1885.

APPEARED personally Commander William Robert Clutterbuck, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," and produced his sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said native vessel "Dunea," whereof Bayadi-bin-Gumi is owner, and Uledi, master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, together with one male and one female slave, was seized by him off Pemba Island. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the said native vessel was engaged at the time of her seizure in the illicit transport of slaves, do adjudge the said vessel, together with one male and one female slave, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 13th day of March, 1885.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act 1854," the dhow detained by Commander

W. R. Clutterbuck on the 6th day of March, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and we certify that her dimensions are as follows:—

		Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	.. ..	52
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	.. ..	13
3. Girth of ship under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the ship to the upper deck on the other	.. ..	40
<i>Tonnage.</i>		
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	.. ..	No. of Tons. 62

Signed this 7th day of March, 1885.

(Signed)

THOS. P. BERRIDGE, *Gunner.*

W. H. TURPIN, *Chief Carpenter's Mate.*

Approved by me this 7th day of March, 1885.

(Signed)

W. R. CLUTTERBUCK, *Commander.*

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, William Robert Clutterbuck, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and of Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," do hereby certify that the dhow "Dunea," captured on the 6th day of March, 1885, was totally destroyed on the 16th day of March, 1885, after condemnation and in pursuance of an order from the Vice-Admiralty Court, Zanzibar.

Signed this 16th day of March, 1885.

(Signed)

W. R. CLUTTERBUCK, *Commander,*
H.M.S. "Woodlark."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Commander William Robert Clutterbuck, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," one male and one female slave, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 5 of 1885, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

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

No. 117.

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

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 1, 1885.

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. 117.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending March 31, 1885.

Date of Discharge.	No. of Decree.	How disposed of—		Remarks.
		In Town.	Mombasa Mission..	
Jan. 20, 1885	No. 1 of 1885	2	..	
21,	2	2	..	
28,	3	2	..	
Feb. 19,	4	2	..	
Mar 13,	5	1	1	
	Total ..	9	1	

(Signed)

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

Zanzibar, April 1, 1885.

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No. 118.

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

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 13, 1885.

I have the honour to report that General Mathews has returned from inspecting the coast between Tanga and Dar Salam, having travelled by land over 100 miles, and examined every village on the route.

Before going in person, General Mathews occupied the principal towns with spies, who collected information regarding the Slave Trade previous to his arrival. He himself followed after about a week with a strong guard and published the Sultan's Proclamation; also presented a notice, furnished by me, calling on all our subjects to render him every assistance, and to give him full information.

General Mathews found it would thwart his chief object were he to make arrests on this occasion, but he has brought a list of those implicated in the recent Slave Trade in each village, and as they are almost all men of property, they can be laid hands on at any time.

I have not had time to receive a full Report from General Mathews, who returned yesterday, but I understand him to say that he has found detail proof of how the Slave Trade has been conducted, and by whom carried on. It appears that Dar Salam and villages north and south near the Wazaramo country are the source of the Traffic, and that nearly all the slaves are Wazaramo, who in the famine have been kidnapped by their own people, sold to natives on the coast, and passed on by Arabs of Sheher and Oman, who are the great agents. The sugar and rice grounds at Pangani have taken a great many, Pemba and Zanzibar the remainder, and there are few of the Sultan's officials, or Headmen, of villages, who are not implicated. Four to five dollars a-head has been the average price on the coast, so that the profit must have been great.

Now that the acute famine is over, and food to be had in the Wazaramo country, the people will resent this system of internal kidnapping, and civil wars will follow, each village attempting to remove from its neighbours the slaves stolen by them of their people.

General Mathews has done his work thoroughly, and as he has left soldiers stationed on the coast as a permanent guard against the slave traders, we may hope that the Traffic will be again reduced to a minimum. It will, however, never be put an end to so long as slavery remains an institution in the country, and in times of general famine, such as occurred last year, so long as slaves can be turned into food it will be impossible to stop a revival of the Traffic in human beings. No doubt the Slave Trade did last year save many, who otherwise would have died of hunger, but the evil done, of which we now see the effects after the famine is over, far outweighs any temporary relief, and the death list, directly and indirectly due to slave-hunting, which still goes on, is greater than if the people had been left to themselves.

I am glad to find that General Mathews reports well of the Indians as a class. I had authorized him to examine minutely into any suspicious cases he might hear of among them, but the result is certainly satisfactory, as he reports only one as being in all probability indirectly engaged by lending money to men who he must have known were systematic slave traders.

It is much to be regretted that the rainy season prevents General Mathews from following up his work to the south of the Zanzibar dominions. This the Sultan wished should be done, and although we believe Arab dhows have gone there to get slaves under the pretence of cutting rafters in the mangrove creeks, it would be too rash for an European with followers to attempt to pass the mud and swamps of the Rufiji at this time of year.

From Dar Salam to the southern extremity of His Highness' dominions will be the next part to be examined, but this cannot be done until after the rains.

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

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 9, 1885.

I HAD the honour on the 13th April to report that General Mathews had returned after visiting the coast between Tanga and Dar Salam, and collecting information regarding the present state of the Slave Trade, and by whom it is carried on.

Since General Mathews' return the agents employed in the Traffic on that part of the coast have been arrested and brought here, and few of those prominently implicated have escaped, for the arrests were carried out suddenly according to a list submitted after the return of the expedition. The effect produced elsewhere on the coast by this decided act has been very marked, the Governors and soldiers in charge of out-stations have been intimidated, especially as it is known that these visits will be repeated.

The Sultan's Proclamation has also been everywhere published, and I know that the strongest orders have been issued; in fact, Seyyid Barghash is at present, so far as he possibly can, doing his very best to prevent the Slave Trade being carried on.

General Mathews was under orders to go to Kilwa and repeat along the whole of the southern part of the dominions the process of inspection so thoroughly carried out here, but His Highness had information that caused him to fear that German ambition was about to direct itself to Kilimanjaro, and although he has, as I now discover, had agents there for some months, he thought it of paramount importance to send General Mathews there with a body of his troops so as to receive the German emissaries on their first arrival, and, if possible, thwart what he had secret reasons to believe to be their objects in going there. The southern inspection has therefore been for the time delayed, but I hope it may be soon carried out on General Mathews' return.

I may add, in proof of the rough service on which General Mathews was engaged, that not only he and his European assistant, but all his native officers and most of the men composing the force, have suffered from severe fever since their return.

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

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 6.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, May 30, 1885.

AVAILING myself of the offer of a free passage on board of one of the Sultan's steam-ships, I sent a Consular servant to the Southern Somali ports of Marka and Mogdisho, which have not been visited for upwards of six years by a Consular officer, to collect intelligence regarding the present state of the Slave Trade in that district, and to discover if any shipments had been imported during the late famine.

I am told as the result of this inquiry that no slaves were landed last year, but that six Arab vessels of moderate size, owned and manned by people of Soor, in Arabia, subjects of Muskat, had landed slaves within the last two months at an unfrequented place on the coast called Tola, between the trading towns of Brava and Marka. The slaves were there taken over by a Somali Chief of the Bimal tribe, named Ali-bin-Isa, who bought at the rate of 20 to 30 dollars each, and marched them inland. As each vessel would probably carry about forty slaves, we may estimate the number landed this season at from 250 to 300 dollars.

My servant found ten of these slaves, with whom he conversed, in the town of Mogdisho; they were Wazaramo, and said they had been collected during the famine and shipped during this rainy season from the creeks and swamps of the delta of the River Rufji.

The present selling price of slaves in Somali land is from 50 to 60 dollars each. On the coast where they were collected, I have already reported that during the famine they could be had at from 4 to 6 dollars. At Kikunia and Simbaranga, where they were shipped, this might have risen, owing to deaths, &c., to 10 dollars, so that both the Muscat shippers and the Somali Chief who took them over must have realized considerable profits through the transaction.

The only thing I found satisfactory is that no slaves seem to have been landed at places under the Sultan's power, or where his authority is established, and the famine

being over whence they were taken, the supply is, I hope, cut off, and before next season the Rufiji district will, I trust, have been visited by General Mathews.

As to the slave holding by Indians in the towns visited on which my servant was required to report, I am told by him of three suspicious cases that will demand inquiry so soon as I can go myself, or send one of my assistants having a competent knowledge of the language, which is indispensable for such duty among a decidedly dangerous race of people such as the Somalis.

No. 121.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 6.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 31, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to forward a Report on two cases in which slaves have been abandoned by their masters on the march from Teita and Chagga on the appearance of men connected with the English Church Mission at Frere Town.

The conduct of the dealers on these occasions proves how well they know they are engaged in an illicit traffic, and their not coming to claim two tusks of ivory left with the slaves goes to show the manner in which they think they will be treated if they are discovered.

No doubt a good many slaves come from Chagga to various places on the coast, but the present Governor is backing up the Sultan's orders and our endeavours to the best of his ability. He is a man very well disposed to Europeans, especially the English, and has before received the thanks of the Admiralty when stationed at Malindi for his kindness to our naval officers and seamen on many occasions.

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

Inclosure in No. 121.

Vice-Consul Smith to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Mombasa, May 4, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on two occasions lately, that is to say, on the 16th April and on an earlier date, caravans belonging to the Church Missionary Society came across batches of slaves on the road, whose masters ran and left them on the hands of the Mission caravans.

In the first case a party of men were carrying food up-country for the Bishop, and met a large caravan, the greater part of which had passed without incident, when a man belonging to it asked whether they belonged to the Bishop. On being answered he ran to the rear, and slaves were driven off into the bush, with the exception of six small children, who were left on the hands of the Mission caravan.

The other case is said to have happened in much the same way, except that there seems to have been some conversation between the Mission porters and the slave-dealers, who, for a reason unexplained, then ran away, leaving behind them seventeen slaves and two tusks of ivory.

As was recommended by you, I turned over to the Governor the whole of both captures, asking him to cry the ivory in the town, that any claims might at once be brought forward, and that, if possible, the persons implicated in this slave transaction might be detected.

The slaves were returned to me on the ground that they can be best looked after at Frere Town, whither I have sent them as free persons, and the ivory has been cried, but I have heard of no claimant.

I must not close this despatch without expressing my admiration of the kindness of the Governor, without which such cases might be made most fruitful of disagreement, and also of his zeal against the Slave Trade, proved once more shortly after my arrival by his seizure of several slaves from houses where he had reason to believe they were concealed for illegal purposes.

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

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received July 6.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 5, 1885.

IN continuation of former despatches on the actual state of the Slave Trade in the Mombasa district, I have the honour to forward two recent Reports received from Vice-Consul Smith, which show how persistently all classes of natives, including our own freed slaves enjoying British protection and living in the Frere Town Mission Station, engage in the traffic and are ready to kidnap and sell each other when the occasion offers.

I shall apply to the Sultan to support strongly his present Governor at Mombasa in his loyal endeavours to enforce the Slave Trade laws, and shall ask him to give the Elders of the place to know that they will be punished if they persist in trying to thwart the due execution of his orders in the spirit in which they were issued.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 122.

Vice-Consul Smith to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Mombasa, May 18, 1885.

IN the short time that I have been at this port I have seen enough of the Slave Trade to show me at least the difference in its form here and at Kilun.

It may briefly be expressed by saying that at Kilun the great Slave Trade is small, and the petty Slave Trade is almost unknown, but that here the petty Slave Trade is constant while the great Slave Trade, though certainly not extinct, is, I think, not frequent, and I cannot yet give any account of it.

The constant petty kidnapping practised by each village on its immediate neighbours produces an amount of unhappiness that cannot be far short of that caused by an occasional raid on a large scale by slave dealers, and must have a most evil effect in every way. Whether this was known before the famine I cannot say, but I am in hopes that I shall be able to stamp it out.

The "I" is used advisedly, for in the eight or ten slave dealing cases that have come to light during my stay, the Governor has always left the accused to be tried by me, and has always awarded the punishment which I advised.

Indeed, I feel I cannot speak too strongly of the willingness of the Governor to follow my exact wishes in this matter.

I do not see any use in fully reporting each case, but I may shortly say that I have thought three months' imprisonment, or one month and a flogging, a sufficient punishment for the worst cases, whilst in a case where four of the Elders of Ribe were charged with selling one of their own people, I thought that possibly a light sentence of fourteen days would be enough to bring them to a more correct view of their duties, whilst the fact of their being punished would certainly have a good moral effect.

The arrest of these men created some excitement in their neighbourhood, and a large number came to hear the case, to whom I explained the nature of the laws on the subject.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 122.

Vice-Consul Smith to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Mombasa, May 31, 1885.

IN continuance of my despatch of the 18th May, I have the honour to report that since that date there have appeared a number of cases of kidnapping which, through the zealous behaviour of the Governor Salim-bin-Khalfan, have mostly been satisfactorily dealt with, the investigation of the case being left to me, and the punishment recommended by me being promptly awarded.

The unhealthy state of the prison is a considerable drawback to the proper administration of justice, so that when possible I ask the Governor to punish by whipping.

I will briefly report the more important of the cases which have come before me.

Fayida, a freed slave, who has been long at Frere Town, conspired with Mjakazi, an Umyika woman, to sell a girl named Lifuno to one Khamis, a slave living in the town. The girl, however, escaped, and the above-named were convicted. Khamis was punished with forty blows and one month's imprisonment, the woman Mjakazi, being old and infirm, was detained in slight punishment by the Governor for a few days, and Fayida, who could plead neither ignorance nor want, was sentenced by me to three months' imprisonment, for which purpose she now goes to Zanzibar. Her punishment commenced on the 23rd May. Another case: On the 25th instant I heard that there were a number of raw slaves in the house of Abedi, an Mshehiri, and I asked the Governor to seize them, on which he sent soldiers to me that I might myself give them orders. They went with one of my own men and seized seven children, and with them Abedi. A short examination showed that all, save one, had been bought within a week, and I was enabled to arrest one Mahommed wa Magaa, who admitted that he had bought and brought down some of the lot of seven, and in whose house two more children recently brought down were found; and I also had arrested one Tingi Mingi, he being identified by one of the first capture as having brought her down. A third case: Early the next morning the Sultan's soldiers, accompanied by one of my men, who had previously been instructed by an informer, succeeded in capturing two small boys as they were being landed from a canoe, also the man who was coming to the town in charge of them, and shortly afterwards the owner of one of them. All these slaves, eleven in number, were handed over to me by the Governor; their names I entered in the register of freed slaves, and sent them to Frere Town, where Bishop Hannington kindly agreed to receive them. The informers and soldiers of the Sultan were given various presents, the total being 100 rupces, which sum, when appearing in my quarterly accounts, I hope you will move the Principal Secretary of State to approve. The men arrested were punished.

As might be expected, the course of affairs is not readily accepted by the slaveholding classes, and their discontent culminated a few days ago in a large meeting, from which all Indians and the Governor's soldiers were excluded. As the result, certain demands were laid before the Governor, who saying he only intended to do what I wished, forwarded a deputation of three to me.

These first took exception to my searching houses for slaves; a frivolous charge for this is always done by the Sultan's soldiers. I pointed out that in no case had the event failed to justify the course taken. However, they finally denied even the Governor's right to search houses for evil-doers.

They further wished to know why the Wanyika should come to me for justice instead of going to the Governor. I am sorry that I answered this at all, as they had no right to ask; however, I said that I only tried to help the Governor and the Wanyika.

The deputation further object to the confiscation of recently acquired slaves, and on being shown the Proclamation of 1876, which they stated were obsolete and unheard of, they quoted against me the Proclamation of the beginning of this year, which truly only actually specifies the case of slaves being taken out of the dominions or to the islands.

They, lastly, required that all those imprisoned by my request should be released, in default of which they appeal to His Highness.

You will see that the above are simply brought forward to, if possible, delay measures against the Slave Trade, but that all will be set at rest by one word to His Highness to say that he abides by his old Proclamations.

The Governor has acted most loyally throughout, in spite of the dislikes and intrigues which are being excited against himself, and he is now trying to prevent the establishment away from the town of small stores, which only exist for conveniently carrying on the Slave Trade, and he also wishes to bring about an agreement between the Wanyika and Wakamba, who prey on one another without ceasing. I am not yet in a position to tell about these small stores, but I shall devote my attention to the matter as soon as I can.

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

ZANZIBAR.

No. 123.

Sir Villiers Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 13, 1885.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 5th ultimo, inclosing two Reports from Vice-Consul Smith respecting the continuance of Slave Traffic in the Mombasa district, and the loyal endeavours of the present Governor to suppress it; and I am to express his Lordship's approval of the action taken by you in applying to the Sultan to assist the efforts of his Representative.

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

No. 124.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 3.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 24, 1885.

IN the inclosed despatch Lieutenant Smith reports another case in which a gang of slaves, intercepted by a missionary agent, has been given over to the Governor of Mombasa, with the result that the slaves have been freed and sent to be cared for at the Church Mission Station.

I inclose copy of my letter approving of the construction Vice-Consul Smith put on the Sultan's last Proclamation. Lieutenant Smith is of opinion that slave trading is fast coming to an end in consequence of the harvest this year promising to be a good one.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 124.

Vice-Consul Smith to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Zanzibar, June 18, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report that Mayera, the native overseer of the United Methodists' Mission Station in the Nduruma country, stopped a caravan of sixteen Wakamba slaves come from the district slightly to the east of Kenia, as far as I could learn, which now seems to be exploited by Swahilis, which duly were brought down and sent to the Church Mission with the Governor's consent and order.

The owner who was in charge of them, named Kisairo, of Mombasa, was unfortunately missing when he was wanted by the Governor.

Whilst I could not help admiring the conduct of Mayera, I rather discouraged his interference with slave caravans, telling him instead to send news down to the coast.

I have told Mr. Baxter, of the United Methodists' Mission, that the recent Proclamation of the Sultan has made it lawful for any one to seize slaves in transit for delivery to the native authorities, but that, nevertheless, it is wiser if possible to let them alone.

I must ask your opinion on my construction of the law.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 124.

Sir J. Kirk to Vice-Consul Smith.

Sir,

Zanzibar, June 22, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th June, reporting the circumstances under which a caravan of sixteen Wakamba slaves, seized by men in the employ of the Church Mission Society, had been liberated by the Sultan's Governor and sent to the Mission Station.

I fully approve the construction you have put upon the Sultan's late Proclamation, and the caution you have thought right to give the missionaries in its application.

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

ZANZIBAR.

125

No. 125.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 3.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, June 24, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report that another case in which advantage was taken of the British mail service by a slave-owner to move slaves from one place to another on the coast has been detected and dealt with by Vice-Consul Smith.

On the arrival of the British steam-ship "Mecca" at Mombasa, Lieutenant Smith discovered that three slaves had been shipped by a man in Lamu, who had, however, himself proceeded on shore, and he was able to arrest them on board.

The case was examined in conjunction with the Sultan's Governor, the result being two females, both children, were freed, and the third, a boy, allowed to go, as he evidently preferred following his master, and refused to admit himself to be other than a willing passenger.

The owner was sent to Zanzibar, but as no one was placed to guard him, he passed on shore.

No blame, Lieutenant Smith says, attaches to the officers of the ship, the slaves having been taught to pass themselves off as free passengers.

No. 126.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 31.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 9, 1885.

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. 126.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending
June 30, 1885.

[Nil.]

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.**Zanzibar, July 1, 1885.*

No. 127.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 31.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 9, 1885.

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 ended the 20th June, 1885.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

ZANZIBAR.

Inclosure in No. 127.

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, 1885.

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.	
1	"Fathelkheir" ..	H.M.S. "Turquoise"	Captain R. Woodward ..	2	Jan. 16, 1885	Jan. 20, 1885	Condemnation of 2 slaves; release of vessel	7 17 6	..	..
2	"Ushar Mismarini" ..	H.M.S. "Woodlark"	Commander W. R. Clutterbuck	2	Jan. 18,	Jan. 21,	Condemnation ..	8 19 6	..	..
3	2 male slaves ..	H.M.S. "Turquoise"	Captain R. Woodward ..	2	Jan. 19,	Jan. 28,	Ditto ..	4 13 6	..	..
4	Ditto ..	H.M.S. "Woodlark"	Commander W. R. Clutterbuck	2	Jan. 29,	Feb. 19,	Ditto ..	5 17 6	..	..
5	"Dunea" ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2	Mar. 6,	Mar. 13,	Ditto ..	10 7 6	..	..
6	Unknown ..	H.M.S. "Kingsfisher"	Commander J. H. Rainier.	..	June 8,	June 22,	Ditto ..	7 5 6	..	..

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

Zanzibar, July 1, 1885.

ZANZIBAR.

127

No. 128.

Sir J. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received August 31.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 9, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose decree of condemnation of a native vessel seized by Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," near Chole Island, on the 8th ultimo.

The Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher" having heard that the petty smuggling of slaves from the mainland to Mafia and the adjacent islands had been on the increase since the recent famine, posted a boat for the purpose of watching this coast.

On the night of the 8th June a small dhow stole past close to the cruising boat, and was not perceived by the watch until she came alongside. The interpreter managed to seize her rudder, and called upon the master to lower sail, which he at once did, but in the meantime the interpreter had to relinquish his hold of the dhow.

On finding that the English boat was at anchor, the native master hoisted sail and made off, running for the Island of Kibondo. He was immediately followed by the "Kingfisher's" boat, but was able to beach his vessel and get the passengers and crew off into the bush before they could overtake him. The master answered the interpreter's questions from the bush, declaring that the tide had drifted his vessel on shore, but, as what current there was would have drifted the dhow in the opposite direction, and as the master refused to give his or the owner's name, or come forward to show his passengers, his vessel was detained.

The officer who made the capture proceeded at once to Chole, the dhow having sunk in deep water on his attempting to take her in tow.

The Sultan's agent at Chole sent for the petty chief of Kibondo, who stated that the master of the dhow had crossed the island at daylight on the 9th, and made off in a canoe with his crew and six slaves.

He stated that he had recognized him as the owner of six small dhows which had recently been engaged in smuggling slaves from the mainland, but that the party was too large for him to attempt to arrest.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I condemned the vessel.

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

Inclosure in No. 128.

Case No. 6 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, having neither papers nor colours, and whereof the owner and master are unknown, her tackle, furniture, and apparel seized as liable to forfeiture by J. H. Rainier, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy in command of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," before Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 22nd day of June, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Paul Hewett, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," and produced his sworn declaration herewith annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the said native vessel, name unknown, having no papers or colours, and whereof the owner and master are unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him off Kibondo Island on the 8th day of June, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and in default of any person appearing for the defence having found sufficient proof that the said native vessel was at the time of her detention engaged in the illicit Slave Trade, do adjudge her to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 22nd day of June, 1885.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officer and petty officer of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule-2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher" on the 8th day of June, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	30·6
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	7·9
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	16·3
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	7·4664
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	7·4664

Signed this 8th day of June, 1885.

(Signed)

P. HEWETT, *Lieutenant, R.N.*
W. KING, *Petty Officer, 1st Class,*
Coxswain of Boat.

Approved by me this 12th day of June, 1885.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Kingfisher."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the undersigned officer of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," do hereby certify that the small dhow, name unknown, captured on the 8th day of June, 1885, while my men were clearing her gear out in the morning preparatory to bailing her out, she being very leaky, and having filled with water during the night, suddenly capsized and sank in deep water, where it was impossible to recover her.

(Signed)

P. HEWETT, *Lieutenant, R.N.*

Approved.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Kingfisher."

Zanzibar, June 16, 1885.

No. 129.

Sir J. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 7.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 11, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report the capture of a Somali slave dhow, taken by the Sultan's soldiers at Gasi, a dhow harbour south of Mombasa.

This vessel had been collecting slaves at various places between Pangani and Tanga, and in her were found at time of detention ten slaves and four Somalis. The dealers and crew have been imprisoned and the slaves freed. Other captures of single slaves are reported from the same district, showing how legally the Sultan's Governor of Mombasa is carrying out his orders, under the support and advice given him by our Vice-Consul.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 130.

Sir J. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 17.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 22, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Admiralty Decrees condemning seven vessels recently seized by Her Majesty's ships "Dragon" and "Kingfisher" on this coast, and in most cases cargoes or part cargoes of slaves found on board.

Some of these captures were made on the coast of the mainland, others at Pemba;

but the evidence in each case discloses a serious renewal of the Slave Trade in the Uzaramo and Usugua districts, and shows that the demand for slaves in the northern dominions of Zanzibar and the Somali country, as well as at Pemba, is as great as ever, and that there is no lack of slave-dealers ready to take all the risks involved in supplying these markets whenever a favourable opportunity occurs.

The circumstances under which this opportunity has now unhappily arisen make it impossible for us to throw the blame for what has occurred on the Sultan. In my despatch of the 14th March, I informed your Lordship how readily His Highness had responded to my representations and taken steps to deal practically with the then reviving Traffic, which I foresaw would be continued after the famine had ceased, unless steps were taken to prevent it.

Before, however, the stringent measures he was then induced to adopt had stamped out this new phase of the Slave Trade, which had its immediate origin in the great famine of the previous year, His Highness had his entire attention absorbed by political trouble with Germany, aggravated by a false report of General Mathews' mission, and finding that the presence of the troops he had stationed on the mainland, by my advice, was becoming the cause of misrepresentation, he cannot be said to have acted imprudently in ordering their withdrawal.

We were thus compelled to leave the suppression of the Slave Trade to our naval force, and, though captures have been numerous, they can never be sufficient to stop the Trade unless backed by the loyal co-operation of the Sultan and his officials.

Pending the delimitation of the new German Protectorates, however, it is hopeless to expect this aid, for His Highness' officials on the mainland are just now placed in an extremely difficult position; they are surrounded by anomalies which it is impossible they should understand, and they can never feel assured that they may not be in some way compromising the Sultan by their action.

Owing to the pressure of political work I have placed the management of the Prize Court in Mr. Holmwood's hands, having full confidence in his ability and local knowledge.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 130.

Case No. 7 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, under Zanzibar colours, name unknown, and whereof the owner and master are unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male slave seized as liable to forfeiture by C. V. Anson, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 29th day of July, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant W. O. Oliver, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," and produced his sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, under Zanzibar colours, name unknown, and whereof the owner and master are alike unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him off Pemba on the 9th day of July, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and in default of any person appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the 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 one male slave, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 29th day of July, 1885.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul and Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," on the 9th day of July, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	41
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	11
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	18

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	14·65
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	14·65

Signed this 25th day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

C. HOPE ROBERTSON, *Lieutenant.*
W. S. PEAIN, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me, this 25th day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Dragon."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I hereby certify that the native vessel condemned in this case by Decree No. 7 of 1885 has been broken up, and the pieces sold in separate parts by public auction.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul.

August 10, 1885.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Commander C. V. Anson, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," one male slave condemned in this Court in Case No. 7 of 1885.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul.

Statement of Account.

	£	s.	d.
Net proceeds of sale	1	14	3
Balance of costs paid by captors	6	1	3
Total Court costs credited to Government account	7	15	6

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Inclosure 2 in No. 130.

*Cuse No. 8 of 1885.**Decree.*

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, having no papers or colours, and whereof the owner and master are unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two male and two female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by C. V. Anson, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 29th day of July, 1885.

APPEARED personally Licutenant W. O. Oliver, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," and produced his sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, having neither papers nor colours, and whereof the owner and master are alike unknown, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with two male and two female slaves, off Pemba, on the 17th day of July, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and, in default of any person appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the 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, and also the two male and two female slaves found on board thereof, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly; hereby approving of the destruction of the vessel on the spot by the captors as inevitable under the circumstances.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 29th day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul and Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," on the 17th day of July, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	36
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	8·5
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	15

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	8·37
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house	Nil.
Total No. of tons	8·37

Signed this 25th day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

C. HOPE ROBERTSON, *Lieutenant.*
W. S. PEAIN, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me, this 25th day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Dragon."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Charles Vernon Anson, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," do hereby certify that, on the 21st day of July, 1885, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 17th day of July, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was unseaworthy, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand, this 21st day of July, 1885.

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander.*

Approved by me, this 21st day of July, 1885.

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Dragon."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Commauder C. V. Anson, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," two male and two female slaves condemned in Case No. 8 of 1885 on the 29th July, 1885.

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

Inclosure 3 in No. 130.

Case No. 9 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, owned by Naser-bin-Saeed Ismaili, and having neither papers nor colours, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against 22 male and 22 female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by C. V. Anson, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 29th day of July, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant W. O. Oliver, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," and produced his sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, having no papers or colours, owned by Naser-bin-Saeed Ismaili, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with 22 male and 22 female slaves, at Pemba on the 21st day of July, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in illicitly transporting a cargo of slaves from the mainland of East Africa to Pemba in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the said 22 male and 22 female slaves, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, hereby approving of the course pursued by the captors in the destruction of the vessel on the spot as inevitable under the circumstances.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 29th day of July, 1885.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul and Judge.

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Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," on the 21st day of July, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	41
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	9·25
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other.. .. .	16

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

Signed this 25th day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

C. HOPE ROBERTSON, *Lieutenant.*
W. S. PEAIN, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me, this 25th day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Dragon."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Charles Vernon Anson, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," do hereby certify that, on the 21st day of July, 1885, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 21st day of July, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was unseaworthy, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand this 21st day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander*

Approved by me, this 21st day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Dragon."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Commander C. V. Anson, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," 22 male and 22 female slaves condemned in Case No. 9 of 1885 on the 29th July, 1885.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.

Statement of Account.

Proceeds of 40 dol. 72 pice as per certificate of valuables found on board	£ 7 3 8
Balance paid by captors .. .. .	.. 1 13 10
Total Court costs credited to Government .. .. .	.. 8 17 6

Inclosure 4 in No. 130.

Case No. 10 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, having Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Bint Sultan is owner, and Farahani master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against four male slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by J. H. Rainier, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 30th day of July, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Paul Hewett, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," and produced his sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, under Zanzibar colours, whereof Bint Sultan is owner, and Farahani master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him together with four male slaves off Mtangata on the 23rd day of July, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and in default of any person appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the 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, and also the said four male slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 30th day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul and Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," on the 23rd day of July, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	50
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	13·6
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	28

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	36·7
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	36·7

Signed this 28th day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

PAUL HEWETT, *Lieutenant.*
SAMUEL G. HICKS, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me, this 28th day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Kingfisher."

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Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Commander J. H. Rainier, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," four male slaves condemned in Case No. 10 on the 30th July, 1885.

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

Certificate as to Destruction.

I hereby certify that the native vessel condemned in this case as engaged in the Slave Trade has been broken up, and the pieces sold in separate parts by public auction.

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

Statement of Account.

	£	s.	d.
Net proceeds of dhow after destruction .. .. .	..	0	13 6
Balance paid by captors .. .	..	8	6 0
Total Court costs credited to Government .. .. .	..	8	19 6

Inclosure 5 in No. 130.

Case No. 11 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, having no colours or papers, whereof Salum is owner, and Mwalimu master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two male and one female slave seized as liable to forfeiture by J. H. Rainier, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 30th day of July, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Paul Hewett, Royal Navy, of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," and produced his sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel owned by Salum, and whereof Mwalimu is master, having no papers or colours of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate was seized by him, together with two male and one female slave off Mtangata on the 23rd day of July, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and in default of any person appearing for the defence having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the illegal transport of slaves, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, and also the two male and one female slave, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 30th day of July, 1885.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD**
Her Majesty's Consul and Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name

unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," on the 23rd day of July, 1885, 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	48
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	12
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	27

<i>Tonnage.</i>		No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	.. .. .	31
2. Closed in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	Nil.
Total No. of tons .. .. .	.. .. .	31

Signed this 28th day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

PAUL HEWETT, *Lieutenant.*
SAMUEL G. HICKS, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me, this 28th day of July, 1885.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Kingfisher."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I hereby certify that the native vessel condemned in this Case as engaged in the Slave Trade has been broken up, and the pieces sold in separate parts by public auction.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul.

Zanzibar, August 10, 1885.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Commander J. H. Rainier, Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," two male and one female slaves condemned in Case No. 11 of 1885.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul.

Zanzibar, July 30, 1885.

Statement of Account.

	£	s.	d.
Net proceeds of vessel .. .. .	..	0	9 0
Balance paid by captors .. .. .	..	6	9 6
Total Court costs credited to Government .. .. .	..	6	18 6

Inclosure 6 in No. 130.

Case No. 14 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, having Zanzibar papers and colours, owned by Ali-bin-Suliman, and whereof Abdullah was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against twelve male and twenty-two female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by J. H. Rainier, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 24th day of August, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Paul Hewett, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," and produced his sworn declaration, hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, under Zanzibar colours,

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owned by Ali-bin-Suliman, and whereof Abdullah was master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with twelve male and twenty-two female slaves, at Pemba on the 14th day of August, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and in default of any one appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the illegal transport of a cargo of slaves from the mainland of Africa to the Island of Pemba, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the twelve male and twenty-two female slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, hereby approving of the course pursued by the captors in the destruction of the vessel on the spot as inevitable under the circumstances.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 24th day of August, 1885.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," 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, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher" on the 14th day of August, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post.. .. .	64
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	16
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	30

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	57·5552
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	57·5552

Signed this 20th day of August, 1885.

(Signed)

J. HUMPHREYS, Sub-Lieutenant.
S. G. HICKS, Carpenter.

Approved by me, this 20th day of August, 1885.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, Commander,
Commanding H.M.S. "Kingfisher."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, John Harvey Rainier, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," do hereby certify that on the 20th day of August, 1885, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow, name unknown, detained by Lieutenant Paul Hewett, of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," on the 14th day of August, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was declared unfit to be towed to the port of adjudication, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand, and approved by me, this 20th day of August, 1885.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, Commander,
Commanding H.M.S. "Kingfisher."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Commander J. H. Rainier, of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," twelve male and twenty-two female slaves condemned in this Case on the 24th August, 1885.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul.

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Inclosure 7 in No. 130.

Case No. 15 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Jadal Karim," sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, and owned by Mohammed-bin-Khamis, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles V. Anson, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 28th day of August, 1885.

APPEARED personally Commander C. V. Anson, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Jadal Karim," having Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Mohammed-bin-Khamis is owner, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him at Dege, on the East Coast of Africa, on the 25th day of August, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in the Slave Trade, and fitted and equipped for a full cargo of slaves, do adjudge the said vessel, her furniture, apparel, and tackle, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 28th day of August, 1885.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," 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 "Indul Currum," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" on the 25th day of August, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post.. .. .	79
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	18
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	36
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	97·9
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.—	
Poop: Length, 17 ft.; breadth, 14 ft.; height, 5 ft.	11·9
House: Length, 5 ft. 5 in.; breadth, 3 ft. 5 in.; height, 3 ft. 9 in.	7
Total No. of tons	110·5

Signed this 26th day of August, 1885.

(Signed) **C. HOPE ROBERTSON, Lieutenant.**
W. S. PEAIN, Carpenter.

Approved by me, this 26th August, 1885.

(Signed) **CHAS. V. ANSON, Commander,**
Commanding H.M.S. "Dragon."

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Certificate as to Destruction.

I hereby certify that the native vessel "Jadal Karim," condemned in this Case, was towed out to sea, totally destroyed and sunk in deep water, by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," on the 8th day of September, 1885.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul.

Zanzibar, September 10, 1885.

Statement of Account.

					£	s.	d.
Net proceeds of cargo of the condemned vessel	..	..	..	..	6	6	4
Balance paid by captors	..	..	..	..	8	2	2
Total Court costs credited to Government	..	..	..	..	14	8	6

No. 131.

Sir J. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 27.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 22, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Admiralty Decree in Case No. 13 of this year, condemning a native vessel and one slave, placed in court by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon."

In this case it was proved that an Arab named Salim-bin-Riziki, who is a notorious slave-dealer, and had only recently been imprisoned in the fort for conveying a cargo of slaves to Pemba, had made use of his position as the clerk and supercargo of the owner to smuggle a young slave on board for sale in Pemba, under the guise of a sailor.

This slave was a Mnyamwezi, and as he belonged to an inland tribe rarely employed as sailors, and never willingly going to sea, his presence among the crew was of itself a suspicious circumstance, while the evidence clearly proved that he had been forced on board the vessel at Zanzibar against his will.

On the night of the 18th August Salim-bin-Riziki, who was detained on board the "Dragon" pending the adjudication of the case, escaped from custody by jumping overboard.

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

Inclosure in No. 131.

Case No. 13 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native dhow or vessel, name unknown, sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Saeed-bin-Massoud was owner, and Mboshan master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male slave seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles V. Anson, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 19th day of August, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Stuart D. Gordon, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native dhow or vessel, name unknown, having Zanzibar colours and papers, owned by Saeed-bin-Massoud, and whereof Mboshan was master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate taken by the captors, was seized by him off Pemba on the 10th day of August, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof

that the vessel had recently during the first part of the voyage on which she was captured been engaged in conveying slaves against their will, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel together with the said male slave to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly; and I hereby certify that the captors have proved themselves free from all blame in regard to the sinking of the said vessel and their consequent inability to place her in court.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 19th day of August, 1885.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul and Judge.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

WE, the Undersigned, of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," 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 "Daw," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" on the 10th day of August, 1885, 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	57
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	17
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	29
	<i>Tonnage.</i>
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	51·26
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	51·26

Signed this 13th day of August, 1885.

(Signed)

STUART D. GORDON, *Lieutenant.*
D. ARMSTRONG, *Leading Seaman.*

Approved by me, this 14th day of August, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Dragon."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Charles Vernon Anson, holding the rank of Commander in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," do hereby certify that on the 13th day of August, 1885, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the "Daw," detained by me on the 10th day of August, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was in a sinking condition, and the said dhow sank alongside.

Given under my hand, this 13th day of August, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander*

Approved by me, this 13th day of August, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Dragon."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Commander C. V. Anson, R.N., Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," one male slave condemned in Case No. 13 on the 19th August, 1885.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.

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No. 132.

Sir J. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 27.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 26, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Admiralty Decree condemning a native vessel and one slave captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" at Pemba.

The crew of this vessel jumped overboard and swam on shore immediately on sighting our boats, but it was proved in court that she had recently landed a cargo of slaves in the creek where she was captured, the shelter of which she had been forced to seek in consequence of having struck heavily on some rocks when nearing Pemba.

The case was adjourned to give time for the owner or his agent to appear, but after the lapse of a fortnight the Sultan sent to say that his officials had failed to find or identify them.

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

Inclosure in No. 132.

*Case No. 16 of 1885.**Decree.*

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native dhow or vessel, name unknown, having no papers or colours, whereof the owner is unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles V. Anson, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 25th day of September, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Stuart D. Gordon, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, and whereof the owner is unknown, having no papers or colours, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, taken by the captors, was seized by him, with one male slave, at Pemba, on the 10th day of September, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses produced by the captors, and in default of any person appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the vessel had recently landed a cargo of slaves at the place of capture, of whom the said male slave formed one, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and also the male slave, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, hereby acquitting the captors of all blame for the loss of the said vessel on the spot, which is shown by the evidence to have been unavoidable.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 25th day of September, 1885.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the Undersigned, of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," on the 9th day of September, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade:—

ZANZIBAR.

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	60
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	20
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	33

	Tonnage.	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	71·6
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	71·6

Signed this 10th day of September, 1885.

(Signed)

STUART D. GORDON, *Lieutenant.*
WILLIAM SNOW, *Leading Seaman.*

Approved by me, this 10th September, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Dragon."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Stuart Dixon Gordon, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," do hereby certify that, on the 9th day of September, 1885, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 9th day of September, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was in a sinking condition, and the said dhow sunk in deep water.

Given under my hand, this 10th day of September, 1885.

(Signed)

STUART D. GORDON, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 10th day of September, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Dragon."

Receipt for Slave.

Received of Commander C. V. Anson, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," one male slave, condemned in Case No. 16 on the 25th September, 1885.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul.

No. 133.

Sir J. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 1, 1885.

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.

ZANZIBAR.

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Inclosure in No. 133.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ended September 30, 1885.

Date of Discharge.	No. of Decree.	How disposed of.			Remarks.
		In Town.	Church Mission, Mombasa.	Universities Mission, Zanzibar.	
July 29, 1885	No. 7 of 1885	1	..	..
July 29,	8	..	4	..	
July 29,	9	..	44	..	
July 30,	10	4	..	..
July 30,	11	1	..	2	
Aug. 19,	13	1	..	..
Aug. 24,	14	8	26	..	
Sept. 25,	16	1	..	..
	Total ..	16	74	2	

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

Zanzibar, October 1, 1885.

No. 134.

Sir J. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 23.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 25, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decrees condemning three dhows captured by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher."

In all these cases, it was proved that the vessels had shipped small cargoes of slaves on the coast opposite Pemba for sale in that island, and in each instance, unfortunately, the greater part of the slaves were carried off by the dealers before our boats could reach the dhows, which were beached on a rocky shore immediately they were chased.

The evidence, however, shows that the revival of kidnapping along the coast, which was reported in my despatch of the 22nd September, has been considerably checked by the Sultan's Governors, who have recently taken steps to prevent the accumulation of slaves which was going on at places within a march of the various creeks and small harbours at which slave dhows have been secretly awaiting their shipment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

ZANZIBAR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 134.

Case No. 17 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, having Zanzibar colours, and whereof Salalah was owner, and Hassani master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against one male slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by J. H. Rainier, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 5th day of October, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant J. G. Humphreys, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," and produced his sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, under Zanzibar colours, owned by Salalah, and whereof Hassani was master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him off Pemba, together with one male slave, on the 26th day of August, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and, in default of any person appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the vessel, immediately previous to her capture, was engaged in the conveyance of a cargo of slaves in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the said male slave, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, hereby approving of the destruction of the vessel on the spot by the captors as justifiable and necessary under the circumstances.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 5th day of October, 1885.

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

Receipt for Slave.

Received of Commander J. H. Rainier, R.N., one male slave, condemned in Case No. 17 on the 5th October, 1885.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officer and petty officer of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow, name unknown, detained by the cutter of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," on the 26th day of August, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	56
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	14
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	26½
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	39·0379
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	39·0379

Signed this 27th day of August, 1885.

(Signed)

I. G. HUMPHREYS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*
RD. JENKINS, *Quartermaster, Coxswain of Boat.*

Approved by me, this 1st day of September, 1885.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Kingfisher."

ZANZIBAR.

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Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Ivan Gordon Humphreys, holding the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," do hereby certify that, on the 26th day of August, 1885, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow, name unknown, detained by me on the 26th day of August, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was considered too much injured by running ashore when chased to be kept afloat, if got off, and the said dhow has, therefore, been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand, this 27th day of August, 1885.

(Signed) I. G. HUMPHREYS, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 1st day of September, 1885.

(Signed) J. H. RAINIER, *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Kingfisher."

Inclosure 2 in No. 134.

Case No. 18 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, owned by Hamisi, and whereof Eidi was master, having Zanzibar colours and no papers, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against three male and one female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by J. H. Rainier, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," before Frederic Holmwood Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 5th October, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant P. Hewett, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," and produced his sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, under Zanzibar colours, whereof Hamisi was owner, and Eidi master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with three male and one female slaves, at Pemba on the 6th day of September, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and in default of any person appearing for the defence having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in the Slave Trade in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the said female and three male slaves, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, hereby approving of the destruction of the vessel on the spot by the captors as justifiable and necessary under the circumstances.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 5th day of October, 1885.

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

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Commander J. H. Rainier, R.N., three male and one female slaves, condemned in Case No. 18 on the 5th October, 1885.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officer and petty officer of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow

name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," on the 5th day of September, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	64
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	16
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	32

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	62·66
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	62·66

Signed this 6th day of September, 1885.

(Signed)

P. HEWETT, *Lieutenant.*

FRANCIS HALLETT, *Captain, Foretop.*

Approved by me, this 2nd day of October, 1885.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, *Commander,*

Commanding H.M.S. "Kingfisher."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Paul Hewett, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," do hereby certify that, on the 6th day of September, 1885, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 5th day of September, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was considered unfit to be towed to the port of adjudication.

And the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand, this 6th day of September, 1885.

(Signed)

P. HEWETT, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 2nd day of October, 1885.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, *Commander,*

Commanding H.M.S. "Kingfisher."

Inclosure 3 in No. 134.

Case No. 19 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, having Zanzibar colours and no papers, whereof the owner and master are alike unknown, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and also against six male and three female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by J. H. Rainier, Esq. a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 5th day of October, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant P. Hewett, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," and produced his sworn declaration hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, and whereof the owner and master are also unknown, sailing under Zanzibar colours, but having no papers of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with six male and three female slaves, at Pemba on the 24th day of September, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and in default of any person appearing for the defence

having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the said six male and three female slaves, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, hereby approving of the destruction of the said vessel on the spot by the captors as justifiable and necessary under the circumstances.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 5th day of October, 1885.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow called "Nyanza," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," on the 24th day of September, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade:—

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	55
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	14
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	29

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	43·22
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	43·22

Signed this 2nd day of October, 1885.

(Signed) **P. HEWETT, Lieutenant.**
FRANCIS HALLETT, Captain, Foretop.

Approved by me, this 2nd day of October, 1885.

(Signed) **J. H. RAINIER, Commander,**
Commanding H.M.S. "Kingfisher."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Paul Hewett, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," do hereby certify that on the 2nd day of October, 1885, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel called the "Nyanza," detained by me on the 24th day of September, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was considered unfit to be towed to the port of adjudication, and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders.

Given under my hand, this 2nd day of October, 1885.

(Signed) **P. HEWETT, Lieutenant.**

Approved by me, this 2nd day of October, 1885.

(Signed) **J. H. RAINIER, Commander,**
Commanding H.M.S. "Kingfisher."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Commander J. H. Rainier, R.N., six male and three female slaves condemned in Case No. 19 on the 5th October, 1885.

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

Sir J. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 23.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 26, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decree releasing a vessel, her cargo, and one slave, seized in the harbour of Zanzibar, and placed in court by Commander Anson, of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon."

The Decree holds the captors free from liability for loss or damages consequent upon the detention of the vessel, as well as for the costs, and I inclose copy of order on this subject.

I have since received a Petition from owner of the vessel and cargo, who is a respectable British Indian merchant, long established in this country, praying that his costs, demurrage, and loss of freight consequent on the seizure and detention of his vessel, amounting to 425 rupees, may be allowed to him. This I also forward, together with detailed statement of his claim.

The circumstances of this case, happily a very exceptional one, are as follows:—

On the 4th August, Captain Anson received information from his interpreter that a female slave named Mwasi was that morning to be shipped against her will on board a British dhow then lying at anchor. A few hours later he arrested this vessel as she was leaving the harbour, and found her full of passengers, with their baggage, proceeding to Bagamoyo, on the coast opposite Zanzibar; she had besides a valuable cargo and specie belonging to her owner. On examining the passengers, the female slave Mwasi at once came forward, stating that she was being conveyed against her will, and that the nahoza (master) of the vessel had a letter from her master to an Arab at Bagamoyo named Seif-bin-Said, to whom he had agreed to sell her.

The nahoza, who could not read, at once gave over all his letters, one of which was found to be addressed to the person she had named; it ran as follows:—

"To Seif-bin-Said,

"A female slave named Mwasi is coming to you; receive her from the hand of the nahoza, and send me the money as soon as possible.

"From Seif-bin-Khamis, written by his own hand."

In court the slave woman stated that her owner's name was Seif-bin-Khamis; that the nahoza had agreed to take her on board and hand her over to her new master. She added that she saw Seif-bin-Khamis give the note for Seif-bin-Said to the nahoza when he came to the house to fetch her.

The captors produced several witnesses, all of whose evidence tended to corroborate the slave's statement; and when the Sultan was requested to order the attendance of the slave's master and a person who was alleged to have assisted in forcing her on board, the answer was that they could not be found.

The evidence for the defence distinctly proved that the slave woman had previously made two passages to Bagamoyo in this very vessel of her own free will, and the nahoza, who had been thirteen years in the vessel, and bore a good character, stated that it was only four days since she last took passage in his vessel to Zanzibar, and that, though he knew her well as a constant passenger across the Strait, it was only on her repeated assurance that she was going for a few days' visit to her mother that he allowed her to come on board, as she was alone.

When confronted with this evidence the slave at once acknowledged its truth, and stated that she had really been living for some months, both in Zanzibar and Bagamoyo, with the Arab Seif-bin-Said, but that, disliking the confinement of her life since he had taken her into the house as a concubine, she had obtained leave to visit her friends in Zanzibar for a few days, intending all the time to break her promise, and return to her old work as a coal-carrier in Zanzibar.

On cross-examination her statement was found to be so seriously at variance with her original evidence that Mr. Holmwood, who tried the case, thought it necessary to adjourn the further hearing, in order to institute more exact inquiries than could be conducted through the Zanzibar authorities, and the result convinced him that there had been foul play in connection with the letter alleged to have been written by the owner of the slave.

On the reassembling of the Court the Sultan wrote to say that he had ascertained that Seif-bin-Khamis was in Unyamwezi, and had been there for about a year.

The slave woman declaring that she had seen this person that very morning she was

sent with the Consular interpreter to identify him, and shortly returned with an Arab named Seif-bin-Salum, who had no difficulty in proving that he had never either owned or had charge of her.

After his examination the woman admitted that her evidence as to Seif-bin-Khamis being her master as well as her statements regarding the letter were pure fabrications, based on the fraudulent letter which had been read over to her and commented upon by the ship's interpreter. She acknowledged that she had been born a slave in Seif-bin-Said's house, and had only sought for freedom when prevented from leaving his house at her pleasure and unaccompanied.

In the meantime, it had been discovered that she had long been the mistress of a Comoro overseer, for whose employé she had formerly worked, and that her owner had endeavoured to stop this connection by withdrawing her from outdoor employment.

Eventually, the naboza came out completely cleared of any complicity in the shipment of the slave, and the vessel was then released.

The captors still pressed for the condemnation of the slave, but as it had become clear that the letter on which the vessel was detained had been fraudulently concocted, and that the whole case had been trumped up with the object of obtaining the freedom of the slave, or, less probably, the destruction of the vessel, it was not considered that her condemnation was justifiable. Seeing, however, that it would be difficult to check the severity of any punishment that might be inflicted by her master in consequence of what had occurred, the Sultan, acting on my advice, arranged that she should not be compelled to return to him.

No legal proof was obtained against the person who attempted this impudent fraud, but strong suspicion attaches to the Comoro overseer, nor is it certain how far the slave woman was a voluntary accomplice in the conspiracy. Practically, she was a party to it, and the false evidence she gave might have resulted in a grave injustice had the indications of fraud not become evident. It is right to add that the evidence in no way inculpates the ship's interpreter.

In regard to the Petition, if I might venture to recommend to your Lordship, I would suggest that the costs of the defence, so far as they are in accordance with those allowed in Vice-Admiralty cases, might be refunded to the innocent owner, but as there was a clear *prima facie* case, rebutted only after careful hearing, which disclosed conspiracy and fraud on the part of the slave and other persons not discovered, I scarcely think that Her Majesty's Government can be looked to for more remote damages, which would no doubt fall on the guilty parties could they be found.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 135.

Case No. 12 of 1885

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native battela "Salamati," owned by Kanji Hansraj of Bagamoyo, whereof Haji is master, having British colours and papers, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, and also against one female slave seized as liable to forfeiture by Charles V. Anson, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 21st day of August, 1885.

APPEARED personally Commander Charles V. Anson, of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the batella "Salamati," sailing under British colours and papers, whereof Kanji Hansraj is owner, and Haji master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him, together with her cargo and one female slave, in Zanzibar Harbour, on the 4th day of August, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel was not engaged in the Slave Trade, or in the illicit conveyance of the said female slave, and that Haji, the master of the said vessel, had every reason for

believing she had come on board of her own free will, do dismiss the case against the said vessel, her cargo, and the said female slave, and do adjudge that the said vessel be restored to her owner or his lawful agent, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo, and everything on board thereof, in the same condition in which they were detained. And it having been proved that the captors had no means of detecting the fraudulent nature of the letter written by some person or persons unknown, for the purpose of procuring the detention of the vessel or the freedom of the said female slave, and the said letter being of itself fully sufficient to justify the captors in detaining the said vessel, cargo, and slave, and proceeding against the same in this court, I hereby acquit the said captors of all claims for damage, compensation, demurrage, or the expenses or loss that have arisen, or may hereafter arise, to the owners of the vessel, her cargo, or of the said female slave, by reason of such seizure and detention, and I further order that each party shall bear his own costs in this suit.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 21st day of August, 1885.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel called "Salamati," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," on the day of August, 1885, 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	54
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	17
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	28

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	47
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	47

Signed this 11th day of August, 1885.

(Signed) **C. HOPE ROBERTSON,** *Lieutenant.*
W. S. PEAIN, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me, this 11th day of August, 1885.

(Signed) **CHAS. V. ANSON,** *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Dragon."

Inclosure 2 in No. 135.

Case No. 12 of 1885.

Order as to Costs, and Defendant's Claim for Compensation.

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

THE information and *prima facie* evidence on which the vessel "Salamati" was seized and detained as engaged in the Slave Trade is deemed by the Court to have been sufficient to make imperative those acts, as well as the subsequent proceedings of the plaintiffs in this case, and the captors are therefore held free of liability in respect of all claims for damages, compensation, demurrage, or other losses which have arisen, or may hereafter arise, on behalf of the owner of the vessel, the owners of her cargo, or the passengers on board, by reason of all or any of the said acts of the captors.

For the same reason the application of defendant for his costs incurred in the defence cannot be allowed as against the plaintiff.

It is due to the defendant in this cause, Kanji Hansraj, a British merchant of Bagamayo, who is the owner of the vessel proceeded against, to state that no allegation of any personal knowledge or complicity on his part in the act of slave-trading, of which the master was suspected, was ever made, while the evidence has wholly failed to inculpate the master of the vessel.

On the other hand, the letter found on board the vessel, and on which the captors detained her, has been shown by the evidence to be a spurious and fraudulent document, written, or caused to be written, apparently by some person or persons who desired to procure either the freedom of the slave or the condemnation of the vessel.

The general tendency of the evidence would point to the former supposition, but, in any case, an attempt has been made by some person or persons unknown to bring about by fraud injustice to the owner of the slave, the success of which must necessarily have also involved heavy loss to an innocent ship-owner, punishment and loss of character to the master of the vessel, and a less defined, though not less real injury to the general trade of the coast.

This impudent attempt at fraud has actually caused the uninterrupted sitting of this Court for nearly a week, has put the captors to needless trouble and expense, and exposed the owner of the vessel, who is absolutely blameless in the matter, to a loss of freight, passage-money, time, wages, &c., as well as entailed in him the trouble and heavy expenses of defending his property, for all of which he has no legal claim for compensation.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

August 21, 1885.

Inclosure 3 in No. 135.

Case No. 12 of 1885.‡

Petition.

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

To Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General.

The humble Petition of Kanji Hansraj, of Bagamoyo, Khoja, merchant,

Sheweth as follows :

1. Your petitioner is a British subject, trading at Bagamoyo, and was one of the defendants in the above-mentioned case, as owner of the vessel which was the subject of the inquiry.

2. Your petitioner was obliged to incur some heavy expenses in his own defence, and also suffered loss in consequence of the detention of his vessel and her cargo; a claim for the said expenses and damages was laid before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, who tried the case.

3. Your petitioner believed that his expenses and some compensation would be given to him in the event of the dismissal or abandonment of the charge against him.

4. By the Judgment pronounced by Her Majesty's Consul (to which your petitioner begs leave to refer), your petitioner finds that it is declared not to be in the power of the Court to award him any compensation, although the terms of the Judgment show that considerable hardship and damage have resulted to your petitioner, against whom no suggestion of personal complicity has been made.

5. Your petitioner believes that a recommendation from you, Sir, would cause some redress to be given to him, and your petitioner therefore humbly prays your favourable consideration and assistance in obtaining the amount of his expenses and loss.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(On behalf of the Petitioner, Kanji Hansraj),
(Signed) H. INNES FRIPP,

Counsel for Petitioner.

Zanzibar, October 13, 1885.

Inclosure 4 in No. 135.

Case No. 12 of 1885.

Commissioner C. V. Anson v. the Master and Owner of Dhow "Salamati."

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

SECOND Defendant's Bill of Costs.

1885		Rs.	a.	p.	
Aug.	5.	Attending client and receiving instructions to defend	15	0	0
"	5.	Attending counsel, Mr. Fripp, and giving instructions for defence	15	15	0
"	5.	Holding brief in court when the charge was laid against the defendant, and investigation proceeded with	30	0	0
"	5.	Paid counsel's fee for attending court and holding brief	60	0	0
"	6.	Attending client and informing him of the proceedings in court	5	0	0
"	10.	Attending court (3 hours) to copy out the evidence and the proceedings in the case	15	0	0
"	11.	Attending court when hearing was resumed. Case lasted all day	30	0	0
"	11.	Paid counsel's fee for refresher	45	0	0
"	11.	Attending client and informing him of the proceedings in court	5	0	0
"	12.	Attending court when hearing was resumed and adjourned	15	0	0
"	12.	Paid counsel's fee for refresher	45	0	0
"	12.	Receiving and perusing letter from the Consulate informing us that the case had been abandoned by the plaintiff, and that charge may be taken of the dhow and the cargo	5	0	0
"	12.	Informing client of the same	5	0	0
"	12.	Writing letter in reply to Mr. Holmwood	5	0	0
"	12.	Drawing bill of costs	5	0	0
			<hr/>		
			300	0	0
Damages sustained by the defendant as under—					
1. Demurrage for nine days, including the nakhoda and the crew's wages, loss of freight and trade					
			100	0	0
2. Interest of 2,000 rupees in cash in the dhow					
			5	0	0
3. By detention of goods and other cargo					
			20	0	0
Total			<hr/>		
			425	0	0

(Signed)

MERWANJI R. BOYCE, *Vakil for the Defendant.*H. INNES FRIPP, *Defendant's Counsel.*

No. 136.

Sir J. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 22.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 23, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decree condemning a native vessel and five slaves seized at Pemba by one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon."

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

ZANZIBAR.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 136.

Case No. 20 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, whereof the owner and master are also unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two male and three female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by C. V. Anson, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 5th day of November, 1885.

APPEARED personally W. H. Bailey, Quartermaster of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, whereof the owner and master are alike unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with the two male and three female slaves, at Pemba, on the 1st day of November, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and in default of any person appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, and also the two male and three female slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, hereby approving of the course pursued by the captors in the destruction of the vessel on the spot, which is proved by the evidence to have been inevitable under the circumstances.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 5th day of November, 1885.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

*Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.*Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned petty officer and seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule 2 of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by whaler of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" on the 1st day of November, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern post	63
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	17
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	33
4. Depth of hold	10
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	66·9
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	66·9

Signed this 4th day of November, 1885.

(Signed)

WILLIAM HENRY BAILEY, *Quartermaster.*THOMAS SULLIVAN, *Able Seaman.*

Approved by me, this 4th day of November, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander,**Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon."*Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the undersigned William Henry Bailey, holding the rank of Quartermaster in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," do hereby certify that, on the 1st day of November, 1885, I directed a survey to be held on

the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 1st day of November, 1885, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was in a sinking condition directly she floated off the reef, and the said dhow sank in 15 fathoms of water a few minutes after she floated.

Given under my hand this 4th day of November, 1885.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY BAILEY, *Quartermaster.*

Approved by me this 4th day of November, 1885.

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander,*
Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Commander C. V. Anson, R.N., two male and three female slaves, condemned in Case No. 20 of 1885 on the 5th November, 1885.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.
Her Majesty's Consul.

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

No. 137.

Captain Woodward to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Turquoise," at Mauritius, December 8, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in accordance with telegraphic orders received from Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, K.C.B., to visit Madagascar and Mauritius, I was about to leave Zanzibar to visit those ports, when I was informed that a dhow would be loaded with a cargo of slaves at Ras Mevambamkú on Wednesday evening, the 19th ultimo, so I sailed in time to be at the place mentioned on that day, as it would not take me out of my route to Madagascar and Mauritius.

2. On arriving at the place at 4 P.M., I sent Lieutenant Frederick Fegen away in the second cutter to search round Ras Mevambamkú and visit the creek inside, at the same time keeping the ship well out of sight.

3. Lieutenant Fegen discovered the dhow in a creek, partly hid by mangrove bushes, at a place named Buinni Village, just inside Ras Mevambamkú, 27 miles south of Dar-es-Salaam.

4. On approach of the cutter, the captain of the dhow ran on shore, taking his papers with him, and let loose the slaves that were waiting to be embarked.

5. Lieutenant Fegen boarded the dhow, and discovered that she had her slave deck partly laid down, and, from the evidence he managed to obtain, found that she was about to run to Pemba with a cargo of forty slaves, who were then on shore ready to be shipped.

6. Lieutenant Fegen then landed and found one slave (male) with his neck in a forked stick, and his hands secured to it behind, and was informed that forty other slaves had been liberated from a house in the neighbourhood. He then fired a rocket as a signal for assistance.

7. I immediately sent the Senior Lieutenant (Mr. French) away in the first cutter, who, on arriving, discovered the dhow to be aground; and as it would not be high tide until the following morning at 6 A.M., he returned to the ship with the second cutter.

8. I then resolved to lay to till morning, and at 5 A.M. I sent the two cutters to bring the dhow out of the creek. On her being brought outside, I took her in tow and returned to Zanzibar, placing the matter in the Vice-Admiralty Court.

9. The next morning the dhow was condemned and ordered to be broken up; the slave was liberated, and the men implicated were handed over through Her Majesty's Consul-General (Sir John Kirk) to His Highness the Sultan.

I left Zanzibar the same afternoon in execution of my orders from the Com.mander-in-chief for Madagascar and Mauritius.

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

No. 138.

Commander Dowding to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

*"Osprey," at Sea, Lat. 5° 10' S., Long. 39° 34 E.,
December 7, 1884.*

Sir,

IN accordance with Article 156, Station Orders, I have the honour to report the following captures made by this ship in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar.

2. On the 19th November, 1884, Mr. Daniel Sweeney, gunner, while cruising along the south coast of Zanzibar Island, sighted a dhow close in shore, and firing a shot ahead of her, she made for the beach and grounded. Everybody jumped or was thrown overboard and swam for the shore, one little girl left in the water being rescued. On towing the dhow off, she filled rapidly and sank before she could be got to the ship. The case was put in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar for adjudication, the dhow being condemned and one slave released.

3. On the 21st November, 1884, Mr. Daniel Sweeney, gunner, boarded a canoe under sail making for the south coast of Zanzibar Island. The captain and crew jumped overboard, leaving in the boat two male and three female slaves. The canoe was condemned and slaves released.

4. On the 24th November, 1884, Lieutenant Francis R. Pelly, while cruising in the steam-cutter, hailed and boarded a dhow off Chumbe Island. He found on board a boy, who said he was a slave and wished to be freed. Finding the case suspicious the dhow was detained and taken to Zanzibar, where she was restored to her owner, one slave being released.

On the evening of the 24th November, 1884, a dhow was sighted between Mesale Island and Mkumbu Peninsula, Pemba Island. Lieutenant Francis A. Valentine, in charge of the boats, dispatched Herbert Holyoake, quartermaster in command of the gig, to board her. On shots being fired across her bows she lowered her sail, and two boys being found on board, who said they were slaves, and several other slaves had been landed at Mkwana, the dhow was detained. Being in an unseaworthy condition the passengers were landed, and while getting the cargo of cocoanuts on shore the captain and crew escaped, all efforts to recover them proving fruitless. The boats rejoining the ship on the 2nd December, I ordered a survey to be held on the dhow, and the examining officers reporting her leaking considerably and quite unseaworthy, I destroyed her at sea. The case was placed in the Court at Zanzibar and the dhow was condemned, the two slaves being released.

5. On the 27th November, 1884, Lieutenant Francis A. Valentine, in charge of the cutter at Coconut Point, Pemba, dispatched the gig under Herbert Holyoake, quartermaster, to cruise for the night off Mesale Island, 5 miles distant. Early on the morning of the 28th a dhow was sighted drifting, and on the gig pulling towards her she hoisted her sail. Shots were fired ahead of her, when she brought to and was boarded: 169 slaves were found on board (six of them in a dying condition), besides thirty-two slave-owners, passengers, and crew. Lieutenant Valentine communicated with me at Zanzibar, and I joined him on the morning of the 2nd December, when I embarked the slaves for Mombaza, and left the dhow as a depôt for the cruising boats. The case was condemned at Zanzibar, and 163 slaves released. On my return to Pemba on the 7th December the dhow was destroyed.

6. At daylight on the 5th December, 1884, while proceeding from Mombaza to Zanzibar, a dhow and two canoes were sighted ahead under sail, and shortly afterwards cries were heard from a boy in the water. The lifeboat was lowered and the boy picked up. On a gun being fired, the dhow and canoes lowered their sails and were boarded. It was then discovered that on the ship's lights being sighted seven slaves had been thrown overboard, and one was found concealed on board. The dhow being surveyed and found unseaworthy I had her destroyed, and returned to Zanzibar with the crew, where the case was condemned and the two slaves released.

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

No. 139.

Captain Woodward to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "Turquoise," at Zanzibar, January 26, 1885.
I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 16th instant, while the pinnace belonging to Her Majesty's ship under my command was cruising in the Pemba Island channel, two negroes came down to the beach and hailed her.

2. Lieutenant Fegen, the officer in charge of the boat, stood in, and on questioning the negroes discovered that they were two slaves who wished for their freedom, and that they belonged to an Arab, by name Salim-bin-Ali.

3. Lieutenant Fegen, on receiving this information, proceeded in the pinnace to the Arab's estate, he having also been told that a dhow was there preparing to run more slaves.

4. On arriving at the place the dhow was boarded, but no one was to be seen in her except a carpenter, who was making some repairs.

5. Lieutenant Fegen sent a message to the Arab, Salim-bin-Ali, requesting him to come on board, which he did, and immediately denied that the slaves were his property.

6. A guard was stationed on board the dhow, and the case was placed in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar; but the Judgment of the Court being given in favour of the Arab, the dhow was released and the two slaves were set free.

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

No. 140.

Commander Clutterbuck to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

Sir, "Woodlark," at Zanzibar, January 22, 1885.
I HAVE the honour to report that, about 8:30 A.M. on the 18th January, 1885, whilst off the coast of Pemba Island, a dhow was observed running towards the ship. I ordered Lieutenant E. Austen to board her, to ascertain if she had slaves on board. On boarding her it was found that two male slaves were on board, belonging to Sulamin-bin-Juma, the owner of the dhow. Information was also obtained from the crew that she had carried slaves between Wasin Island and Msuka, Pemba Island, a few days previously. I detained her and took her in tow. About 11:30 A.M., whilst the ship was going not more than 6 knots, the dhow, owing to her unseaworthy condition, filled, and was totally lost. She was sailing under Arab colours.

On the 21st instant the case was tried in the Vice-Admiralty Court, Zanzibar, when the dhow was condemned, the two slaves released, and left in charge of Her Majesty's Consul-General and Agent at this port.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. R. CLUTTERBUCK.

Inclosure in No. 140.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colour.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—				Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.	Men.				Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Where Shipped.		
1885 Jan. 18	Latitude 4° 55' S. Longitude, 39° 39' E.	Not known	Salamia ...	Sulaimin-bin-Juma, Mombasa	Arab ...	Dhow	4	Nil	27 6	Wasin Island and Mauka Bay	Not known	Mombasa	1885 Jan. 18	Firewood ...	No papers ...	1	..	1	..	Mombasa	Zanzibar ... Dhow sunk	Condition of slaves— Healthy. Condition of vessel— Unseaworthy. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated— 1 boy, 1 man.

"Woodlark," at Zanzibar, January 22, 1885.

(Signed)

W. R. CLUTTERBUCK, *Commander.*

No. 141.

Captain Woodward to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

Sir,

"Turquoise," at Mauritius, December 20, 1884.

I BEG to inform you that, in accordance with telegraphic orders received from you, dated the 26th November, 1884, to visit Madagascar and Mauritius, I was about to leave Zanzibar to visit those ports, when I was informed that a dhow would be loaded with a cargo of slaves at Ras Mevambamku on Wednesday, the 19th instant, so I sailed in time to be at the place mentioned on that day, as it would not take me out of my route to Madagascar and Mauritius.

2. On arriving at the place, at 4 p.m., I sent Lieutenant Fegen away in the second cutter to search round Ras Mevambamku, and visit the creek inside, at the same time keeping the ship well out of sight.

3. Lieutenant Fegen discovered the dhow in a creek partly hid by mangrove bushes, at a place named Bunni village, just inside Ras Mevambamku, 27 miles south of Dar-es-Salaam.

4. On the approach of the cutter the captain of the dhow ran on shore, taking his papers with him, and let loose the slaves that were waiting to be embarked.

5. Lieutenant Fegen boarded the dhow, and discovered that she had her slave deck partly laid down, and, from the evidence he managed to obtain, found that she was about to run to Pemba with a cargo of forty slaves, who were then on shore ready to be shipped.

6. Lieutenant Fegen landed, and found one slave (male) with his neck in a forked stick, with his hands secured to it behind, and that forty other slaves had been recently let loose from a house close by. He then fired a rocket as a signal for assistance.

7. I immediately sent the Senior Lieutenant (Mr. French) away in the first cutter, who, on arriving, discovered the dhow to be aground, and as it would not be high tide till the following morning at 6 o'clock, he returned to the ship with the second cutter.

8. I then resolved to lay-to till morning, and at 5 o'clock I sent the two cutters to bring the dhow out of the creek. This being done, I took her in tow, and returned to Zanzibar, placing the matter in the Vice-Admiralty Court.

9. The next morning the dhow was condemned and ordered to be broken up. The slave was liberated, and the men implicated were handed over, through Her Majesty's Consul-General (Sir John Kirk), to His Highness the Sultan.

I left the same afternoon, in execution of my orders, for Madagascar and Mauritius.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. WOODWARD.

Inclosure in No. 141.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudicatio .

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colours.	How Bigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1884 Nov. 16	Raskibiji ...	Meowi ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	No colours	..	7	None	104	Not known	Zanzibar.	Not known	Sugar ...	Not known ...	3	3	3	None	Massini ...	Zanzibar ...	None died. All were emancipated.

“Turquoise,” at Tamatave, December 1, 1884.

(Signed) R. WOODFORD, Captain.

No. 142.

Commander Clutterbuck to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett.

Sir,

“Woodlark,” at Zanzibar, March 13, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report, in compliance with Article 156 of the Station Orders, that at 7 A.M. on the 6th March, 1885, whilst off the coast of Pemba Island, a dhow was observed standing towards the land. I chased her and “brought her to,” ordering her to lower her sail, and ordered Mr. Berridge, gunner, to board her, to ascertain if she had any slaves on board.

On boarding her, it was found that there were on board one female slave and one domestic male slave, against their wills. She was sailing under Arab colours. The female slave had been shipped at Bomani.

I detained her, and sent her to Zanzibar on the 8th March.

The case was tried this day in the Vice-Admiralty Court, Zanzibar, when the dhow was condemned; the two slaves released and left in charge of Her Britannic Majesty’s Agent and Consul-General at this port.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. R. CLUTTERBUCK.

Inclosure in No. 142.

RETURN of Dhows detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and taken into Court for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where.	Name of—			Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Charge.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.	
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1885 Mar. 6	Latitude 4°45' S. Longitude 39° 45' E.	Dunee	Oladi	Baradi bon Gumi, of Lamu	Arab	Dhow	7	63		Bonani	Monka Bay, Pemba Island		1885 Mar. 4	Empty	No one	1	1			Gomani	Zanzibar.	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Old and leaky. Deaths—None. Emancipated—2.

"Woodlark," Zanzibar, March 13, 1885.

(Signed)

W. R. CLUTTERBUCK, Commander.

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

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No. 143.

Commander Rainier to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "Kingfisher," at Zanzibar, July 6, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report that while the cutter of this ship was at anchor at Kibondo at 1 A.M., the 8th instant, a small dhow was sighted and hailed to lower her sail, which she did, but on finding the cutter was at anchor hoisted her sail and again stood on.

The cutter weighed and gave chase, and the dhow ran on shore, her crew and all on board running into the bush, taking everything with them except the yard.

The interpreter hailed, and was answered by some one from the bush that the tide had drifted the dhow away from the cutter, quite untrue, as there was no tide, and she hoisted her sail as soon as she was close enough to see that the cutter was at anchor. No one was captured.

The dhow was towed off by the cutter and anchored, and next morning strict inquiry was made at Kibondo for her owner or crew, but no one came forward, and notice was given that she would be made a prize.

While measuring the dhow and passing her yard out, she being nearly full of water, she suddenly capsized and sank.

The Chief at Chole and Tirene informed Lieutenant Hewett (officer in charge of cutter) that this dhow is one of six that are known to run slaves from the mainland : she was placed in Court at Zanzibar and condemned on the 22nd June, 1885.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. RAINIER.

No. 144.

Commander Rainier to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir, "Kingfisher," at Zanzibar, October 6, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter from Lieutenant Paul Hewett, belonging to this ship, reporting the capture of a slave dhow on the 24th September last.

2. The dhow and slaves were condemned on the 5th October at Zanzibar.

3. The slaves were handed over to the Consular authorities.

4. With reference to paragraph 2, Article 179 of Station Orders, 1884, no blank charges were fired, as the dhow was too far off to hear them when lost sight of

5. Lieutenant Hewett has displayed much zeal and tact while boat cruising during the last five months.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. RAINIER

Inclosure 1 in No. 144.

Lieutenant Hewett to Commander Rainier.

Sir, "Kingfisher," at Pemba, October 2, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, on the 23rd September, I observed a dhow coming up from the southward about sunset, but she entering a creek I lost her owing to the darkness, but I landed the interpreter, who found out that she had landed stores, and found the dhow, and I made her a prize.

2. Next day, the 24th, I towed her out of the creek, finding her completely empty, and could find no captain or crew, but captured eight slaves in the bush that she had landed, the rest having gone to plantations too far inland.

3. I kept the dhow at Tondoni until the 2nd October, when, no one having made any inquiries about her, I held a survey on her, and finding her unseaworthy, I sank her.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. HEWETT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 144.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication

Date of Detention.	Where, If at Sea state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colour.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; the Number of Deaths and the Number Emancipated.		
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.	
1885 Sept. 24	Pemba	Nyanza	Kumbu Ushura	Kumbu Ushura	Zanzibar	Dhow	43	...	Not known	Pemba	Not known	...	Slaves	Not known	5	2	1	...	Zanzibar	Dhow surveyed and destroyed as unworthy, to be towed to port of adjudication. 8 slaves emancipated.

"Kingfisher," at Zanzibar, October 6, 1885

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, *Commander.*

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

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No. 145.

Commander Rainier to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "Kingfisher," at Zanzibar, August 1, 1885.

WITH reference to Article 179 of the East Indian Station Order Book, 1884, I have the honour to report that on the 23rd July, when off Mtangata, a dhow was seen by Lieutenant Paul Hewett while cruising in the cutter and gig of this ship, at anchor between Karangi Island and the mainland: when the boats were about 2 miles from her she got underweigh and ran ashore at the entrance of a creek; all on board leaving her and going into the bush.

2. The dhow was taken possession of, and he landed his men to search the bush, and found one slave, who said, if they went on the remainder of the slaves, over forty in number, and two goats would be found. The goats were found, but, by the footmarks, the slaves had gone further inland, so he followed their footmarks till he came to a village, told the Headman what had occurred, and that the slaves ought to be given up.

3. Next morning one slave came down to the boat and the Headman sent down five others, two of whom state they were on board this dhow, the other three on board another dhow he captured. The Headman said the others had gone inland.

4. On the same day (23rd July), while chasing the before-mentioned dhow, another was seen off the creek, where the one chased was run on shore.

5. This dhow ran into the creek, and the crew left her before he got alongside, although hailed to stop; two of the crew were left behind and captured; one was sent to tell the captain to return, but neither he nor any one else were seen again.

6. The other man captured in the first dhow says the captain hailed this one to look sharp and land his slaves, which was done on the opposite shore of the creek.

7. Lieutenant Hewett also searched for the captain and slaves, but without success.

8. The Headman of a village near sent down a little girl and boy who had been landed from this dhow.

9. These dhows were condemned and ordered to be broken up by the Prize Court at Zanzibar on the 30th July, the slaves being handed over to the Consular authorities.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. RAINIER.

No. 146.

Lieutenant Oliver to Commander Anson.

Sir, "Dragon," at Mombaza, July 22, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report that while away cruising in the cutter of this ship, in accordance with your instructions, with the whaler in company, to northward of Mesale Islands, on the 9th July, I sighted a dhow coming from westward. She was to windward, and passed Mesale Islands to southward running free. On sighting cutter she hauled to the wind, and getting inside the reef ran before the wind and went ashore. The crew and a number of people immediately ran away, being too far off to be fired over, and on coming up to her about five minutes after I found her completely deserted, and her sail cut about. I hauled her off, and had her sailed to Cocoa-nut Island. The name of the dhow is the "Fromash."

2. On arrival at Cocoa-nut Island on the 11th instant, the coxswain of the whaler reported having caught the Nakhoda of the "Fromash;" I thereupon took him to Chaki Chaki, and delivered him over to care of the Governor, who put him in prison to await the arrival of the "Dragon." On the 20th I re-embarked him, and he is now on board this ship.

3. On the 17th July I was at Cocoa-nut Island in cutter at about 3 P.M. I sighted three dhows coming in from westward to northward of Mesale Island; I gave chase, and when about 200 yards off the nearest one she ran ashore, and commenced throwing the slaves overboard.

Cutter immediately opened fire over her, and when I arrived I only found four slaves on board. Her cargo consisted of twenty-five originally. I then gave chase to the other two, one of which had run ashore, but she had time to land her cargo and haul off again; darkness coming on, they both escaped.

In the dhow, name unknown, with the four slaves on board, were two boxes, one containing three Arabic letters; the other was empty. The four slaves consisted of two women, one boy, and a child in arms.

4. On the 21st instant, at 10 A.M., cutter was lying 3 miles to eastward of Mesale Island. Sighting a dhow to westward, coming towards Pemba, I gave chase, and wind falling pulled up to her, she trying to run before the wind. She lowered her sail after I had fired ten rounds of ball over her. I found her manned by a crew of eight Arabs and a negro. She also had a cargo of forty-four slaves; men, women, and children about equally divided. The Arabs seemed inclined to resist, but on seeing the whaler they laid down their arms.

She came from Ukatani, a village 19 miles north of Dar-es-Salaam, bound for Pemba.

There was no master or supercargo on board, it being apparently a joint enterprise on the part of the Arabs. She appears to have no name.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. O. OLIVER.

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

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Inclosure in No. 146.
RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Comaigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel, stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1866 July 9	Off Mascie Islands	Fromash	Modali	Not known	None	Dhow	Not known	Nil	16	Not known	Pemba	Not known	Not known	Slaves	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Zanzibar.	Condition of slaves—Good. Condition of vessel—Good.
July 17	Ditto	Not known	Not known	Not known	None	Dhow	Nil	8	8	Not known	Pemba	Not known	Not known	Slaves	Not known	Not known	3	1	1	Not known	Condition of slaves—Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—4.
July 31	Ditto	Not known	Not known	Kamlai	None	Dhow	9	11	11	Not known	Pemba	Not known	Not known	Slaves	No one	16	17	6	6	Not known	Condition of slaves—Good. Condition of vessel—Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—44.

“Dragon,” Mombasa, July 22, 1885.

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON,
Commander and Senior Officer, East Coast of Africa.

“*Dragon*,” off Pemba, July 27, 1885.

Approved and forwarded.

I submit that Lieutenant Oliver deserves great credit, as, although the numbers of slaves is not great, such a haul of real Arab slave-dealers has not, I think, been made for a long-time.

At the examination before the Vice-Consul at Mombaza eight of the Arabs were claimed by different slaves as their temporary masters or kidnappers.

2. The majority of these slaves had been stolen at different villages along the coast; the remainder were sold by their former owners to the Arabs, seven of whom are now imprisoned at Mombaza; the eighth I have retained on board to be dealt with by the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

3. The slaves were taken to Mombaza (by desire of Sir John Kirk, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General), and handed over to the Church Missionary Establishment at that port.

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON,
Commander and Senior Officer, East Coast of Africa.

P.S. July 29.—All dhows and slaves were this day condemned in Court at Zanzibar.

No. 147.

Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

“*Bacchante*,” at Colombo, August 14, 1885.

THE “*Philomel*,” on leaving Colombo, will proceed to reinforce the Gulf Division during the month of September, when the second run of slaves from the African coast takes place, the monsoon being then sufficiently moderate to enable the dhows to cross the Arabian Sea. Commander Anson reports by telegraph that the Trade is very active on the East Coast at present, and that he has stopped the “*Kingfisher*” going to Seychelles to give leave in consequence.

No. 148.

Commander Rainier to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

“*Kingfisher*,” at Zanzibar, July 6, 1885.

WITH reference to Article 179 of Station Order Book, 1884, I have the honour to report that while the cutter of this ship was at anchor at Kibondo at 1 A.M. on the 8th instant, a small dhow was sighted and hailed to lower her sail, which she did, but on finding the cutter was at anchor, hoisted her sail and again stood on. The cutter weighed and gave chase, and the dhow ran on shore, her crew and all on board running into the bush, taking everything with them except the yard.

The interpreter hailed, and was answered by some one from the bush that the tide had drifted the dhow away from the cutter; quite untrue, as there was no tide, and she hoisted her sail as soon as she was close enough to see that the cutter was at anchor; no one was captured. The dhow was towed off by the cutter and anchored, and next morning strict inquiry was made at Kibondo for her owner or crew, but no one came forward, and notice was given that she would be made a prize.

While measuring the dhow, and passing her yard out, she being nearly full of water, she suddenly capsized and sank.

The Chiefs at Chole and Tirene informed Lieutenant Hewett (officer in charge of cutter) that this dhow is one of six that are known to run slaves from the mainland.

She was placed in Court at Zanzibar, and condemned on the 22nd June, 1885.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. RAINIER.

Inclosure in No. 148.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Selling from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.	
		Vessel.	Master.	Owner, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	Fros.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1885 June 8	Kibondo ...	Not known	Not known	Not known	None ...	Dhow ...	Not known	Not known	7-664	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	...	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar ...	File letter of this date, reporting chase and capture, for state of vessel.

"Kingfisher," July 6, 1885.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, *Commander.*

No. 149.

Commander Rainier to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

"Kingfisher," at Zanzibar, August 26, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter from Lieutenant Paul Hewett, belonging to this ship, reporting the capture of a slave dhow, name unknown, on the 14th instant, with thirty-five slaves on board.

2. The dhow was condemned in the Prize Court, Zanzibar, on the 24th instant, and the slaves taken charge of by the Consular authorities.

3. Although Edward Romney, able seaman, seems to have disregarded Lieutenant Hewett's order "to run no risks," I beg respectfully to submit his and the interpreter's (Salem) conduct to your favourable consideration.

4. Romney wished to board the dhow in the face of the odds of six to one, but was dissuaded by the interpreter.

5. Sir John Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul-General, as well as myself, consider he was perfectly justified in shooting the Arab in self-defence, and the Court fully bore him out for doing so, especially as the other Arabs, armed with swords, were also advancing to attack him.

6. One woman slave was missed at the depôt (Funzi Island) and could not be found; she dreaded another sea voyage, and so is supposed to have hidden herself till the ship sailed; but as the boats have gone back there, she may be found.

7. The dhow came from Dhow Harbour, a few miles east of Dar-es-Salaam.

8. With reference to Article 179 Station Orders, 1884, I beg respectfully to refer to paragraph 3 of Lieutenant Hewett's letter.

9. Form No. 9 of Station Orders inclosed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. RAINIER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 149.

Lieutenant Hewett to Commander Rainier.

Sir,

"Kingfisher," at Zanzibar, August 21, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report that I left Njas Gap, Pemba, on the 14th instant, for the depôt island, to get a supply of coals, but having information that a dhow was expected shortly, I left the interpreter and Edward Romney, able seaman, to watch the place during my absence, but to run no risk.

2. I was away about eight hours, and on my return I found them on board a dhow containing thirty-five slaves, the crew having run away.

On investigating the case I made her a prize, and towed her down to the depôt.

3. Edward Romney, A.B., informed me that they sighted the dhow about 7 A.M., and that she entered the Gap and anchored at about 9 A.M. He and the interpreter then went off in a canoe, and when they got near saw six Arabs on board, armed, who, when they saw an Englishman, endeavoured to get the dhow under weigh again. The interpreter hailed them to leave the anchor down, or they would fire on them. The crew of the dhow then dropped the cable without securing it, and the dhow drifted ashore. Romney and the interpreter then went ashore again, and the interpreter, running to a point near by, hailed an imaginary boat to "come on," thereby making the Arabs think there was a stronger force at hand, upon which they jumped overboard and endeavoured to escape, with the exception of one, who was overheard by the slaves to say, "If there was only one Englishman, he would go on shore and fight him;" which he proceeded to do, armed with a rifle and sword. The dhow being aground, he was able to wade ashore, and made straight for Romney, accompanied by the others armed with swords, presenting his rifle at him several times, on which Romney lay down, taking any cover he could find, and only moving when the Arab moved. The interpreter hailed Romney, and told him if he did not shoot the Arab he would be shot himself, upon which he fired, and the Arab fell in the water and was seen no more.

4. The rest of the crew then swam back across the creek and got ashore at different places, and escaped into the bush.

Romney and the interpreter then went on board the dhow and awaited my return.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. HEWETT.

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

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Inclosure 2 in No. 149.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colour.	How rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.	
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1885 Aug. 14	Tyandzi, Pemba ...	Unknown	Abdallah	...	Arab	... Dhow	6	Nil	57.5553	Dar-es-Salaam	Pemba ...	...	1885 Aug. 11	Slaves ...	Various persons	6	16	4	9	Dhow Harbour, Dar-es-Salaam	Zanzibar ...	Slaves in poor condition. Vessel unfit to be towed to Zanzibar. No deaths. 1 female slave missed at Funzi Island, Pemba. 34 slaves emancipated.

"Kingfisher," August 26, 1885.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, *Commander.*

No. 150.

Commander Dowding to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

"Osprey," at Muscat, July 30, 1885.

IN compliance with Article 104 of the Slave Trade Instructions, I have the honour to report that on the evening of the 26th July, while at Umm-al-Kaiwan, a town on the pirate coast under the jurisdiction of an independent tribe, under British protection, a fugitive slave swam off to the ship, a distance of three miles, stating he had run away on account of the cruelty of his master, who had beaten him, and now taken his wife away. As it was too late to inquire into the subject, the ship being about to sail, I kept him until arrival of the ship at Muscat, where (in accordance with Article 103, Slave Trade Instructions) I handed him over to Colonel Miles, Consul and Political Agent, and have sent back word to Umm-al-Kaiwan to that effect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUBERT W. DOWDING.

No. 151.

Commander Anson to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Dragon," at Zanzibar, August 31, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 4th instant, by the advice of Sir John Kirk, I seized the British dhow "Salamiti" as she was leaving Zanzibar Harbour, and placed her in Court, with one female slave. Finding that the letter on which I had acted was unreliable, I withdrew the case against the dhow on the 12th. The slave was subsequently condemned in the Prize Court and freed.

2. On arrival at Pemba on the 13th instant, I found that Lieutenant Stuart D. Gordon had captured a dhow of 51 tons, and one of the slaves who had been imported into Pemba in her.

The dhow leaked badly, and, it coming on to blow hard during the night, I took the crew on board, and, despite all endeavours, she sank alongside at 10.30 p.m. on the same day. The dhow was duly condemned in the Prize Court.

3. In accordance with information received, that a large dhow was embarking slaves near Ras Ndege, I proceeded there from Zanzibar on the 24th, and, arriving off Dhow Harbour at 9 p.m., our boats boarded and captured a dhow of 110 tons, which was prepared in every way for the immediate reception of about 200 slaves.

4. From inquiries made next day, I found that the dhow had been laying there several days, and the slaves were in the immediate neighbourhood, and were to have been embarked that day.

I accordingly proceeded to Dar-es-Salaam, and at my request the Governor sent soldiers after the slaves, but they returned on the 26th, having been unsuccessful, and reported that the villagers at Ndege had all fled, which was the case before we left there on the preceding day, with the exception of one old man, who I retained as a witness. I towed this dhow to Zanzibar on the 27th, and placed her in the Prize Court on the 28th, when she was condemned.

5. No overt steps were taken to bring these dhows to, as two were at anchor when seized, and the "Salamiti" was boarded as she passed under the stern of Her Majesty's ship under my command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON.

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

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Inclosure in No. 151.
 RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colours.	How rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.	
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1885 Aug. 4	Zanzibar ...	Salsmiti...	Haji ...	Khanji, Zanzibar	English ...	Dhow ...	7	Nil	47	Zanzibar ...	Bogomayo	Zanzibar.	Aug. 4	Various ...	Khasi ...	...	1	...	...	Zanzibar.	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slave and vessel very good. No deaths. Emancipated—1. Dhow not condemned.
Aug. 10	Off Pemba ...	Daw ...	Mambhane	Said-bi-Mason, Zanzibar	Arab ...	Dhow ...	5	Nil	36	Pemba ...	Unknown	Zanzibar.	Aug. 10	Mahogo cocco-nuts	Various ...	...	1	...	...	Zanzibar.	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slave and vessel very good. Dhow and slave condemned.
Aug. 26	Bas Ndoge	Indal Carrum	Unknown...	Unknown .	Arab ...	Dhow ...	7	Nil	110 1/2	Zanzibar ...	Not known	Not known	Unknown	Nil ...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Zanzibar ...	Zanzibar ...	Dhow condemned.

“Dragon,” at Zanzibar, August 31, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, Captain.

No. 152.

Commander Rainier to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

"Kingfisher," at Zanzibar, October 6, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter from Sub-Lieutenant Ivan G. Humphreys, belonging to this ship, reporting the chase and capture of a slave dhow at Pemba on the 26th August last.

2. The dhow was owned by Masudi-bin-Salehe, residing at Dar-es-Salaam. The slaves were shipped at, and she sailed from, Kisiju, a place about 25 miles south of Ras Kimbigi, bound to Pemba.

3. With reference to Article 179 Station Orders, 1884, I beg to refer you to paragraph 2 of Sub-Lieutenant Humphrey's letter.

4. The dhow and slave were condemned at Zanzibar on the 5th October, the slave being turned over to the Consular authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. RAINIER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 152.

Sub-Lieutenant Humphreys to Commander Rainier.

Sir,

"Kingfisher," at Pemba, September 1, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report that, about 7 P.M. on the 26th August, 1885, I was between Funzi and Kokoloa Island in the cutter, when a dhow was sighted about half-a-mile off, coming in through the Uringi Gap, and as soon as those on board her saw the cutter she wore and ran towards the shore of Kokotoa.

2. I gave chase, fired a blank charge from a rifle to bring her to, and then a shot across her bows, but no notice was taken, and she ran on shore.

3. A number of people jumped overboard and made for the shore, which they reached before I could intercept them, and ran into the thick jungle.

4. On boarding the dhow I found one of her crew and one slave on board, and so made her a prize.

5. I found she was too much injured to be kept afloat, so surveyed and destroyed her.

6. It being dark, and the jungle very thick, I was unable to find any of those who landed, but was informed there were between twenty and thirty slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. G. HUMPHREYS.

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

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Inclosure 2 in No. 152.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where, if at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colours.	How rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1885 Aug. 26	Pemba	Not known	Hasani ..	Mandi-bin-Saleh, of Dar-es-Salaam	Zanzibar ..	Dhow ...	7	...	39	...	Pemba ...	Dar-es-Salaam	Not known	Slaves ...	...	1	...	...	...	Zanzibar ...	Dhow surveyed and condemned by Report of Survey, as being too much damaged after being run ashore when chased, to be kept afloat when got off. 1 slave emancipated.

"Kingfisher," at Zanzibar, October 6, 1885.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, *Commander.*

No. 153.

Commander Rainier to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

"Kingfisher," at Zanzibar, October 6, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a letter from Lieutenant Paul Hewett, belonging to this ship, reporting the capture of a slave dhow on the 5th September last.

2. The dhow and slaves were condemned on the 5th October at Zanzibar.
3. The slaves were handed over to the Consular authorities.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. RAINIER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 153.

Lieutenant Hewett to Commander Rainier.

Sir,

"Kingfisher," at Pemba, October 2, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 5th September I received information that a dhow engaged in the Slave Trade was concealed in a creek at Kaniziné, and that she had already made four trips, and was going on another.

2. After dark, I went into the creek with the informer and saw the dhow, and captured the captain of her; the dhow being aground, I could not get her off.

3. Next day, the 6th, I sent the interpreter on shore to see if he could find any of the crew, or any slaves that had been landed from her; he found one of the crew, and two slaves that knew her to be the dhow they had been landed from; the crew also said he had made three trips in her with slaves; I therefore made her a prize, as I considered she was a regular slave dhow, engaged only in the Slave Trade, and as she belonged to Mombaza, I considered her a lawful capture, she not having completed her last trip.

4. The captain jumped overboard on the night of the 13th, and made his escape.

5. After making every inquiry for the owner, or any one with an interest in the dhow, and no one coming forward, I held a survey on her, and she being unseaworthy, I sank her.

6. On the 1st October two more slaves and another of the crew who were carried by this dhow on her last trip were found.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. HEWETT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 163.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—				Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.	Men.			Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Where Shipped.		
1885 Sept. 5	Pemba ...	Not known	Ida	Hanisi of Mombasa	Zanzibar	Dhow	...	63	66	...	Mombasa	Pemba	Mombasa	Slaves	Msalem ...	3	2	...	...	Zanzibar ...	Dhow surveyed and destroyed as useless, worthy to be towed to port of adjudication. Four slaves emancipated.

"Kingfisher," at Zanzibar, October 6, 1885.

(Signed)

J. H. RAINIER, Commander.

Lieutenant Gordon to Commander Anson.

Sir,

"Dragon," at Zanzibar, September 10, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, whilst cruising off Pemba, in command of the boats of Her Majesty's ship under your command, in accordance with your orders, having anchored in Mgori River at about sunset on the 8th instant, a male native came alongside the cutter in a canoe, and stated that he had been kidnapped from Tanga one month ago, and conveyed to Ntagoni in Pemba in a dhow, where he was landed four days afterwards with about fifty other slaves, fifteen of whom belonged to his master.

He further stated that the dhow had then proceeded up the river with the spring tides, and he thought was coming out with the present spring tides.

2. I then proceeded up the river. When about a mile up, I observed a dhow "poling" down the river, and pulled for her, upon which all hands on board her jumped into the water and escaped into the bush; the dhow was washed by the tide up against the bank.

3. I subsequently took her in tow; and though every effort was made to keep her afloat she sank in about 15 fathoms of water, about three-quarters of an hour before reaching Her Majesty's ship "Dragon."

I took no active steps to bring her to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STUART D. GORDON.

"Dragon," at Zanzibar, September 22, 1885.

Submitted for the information of the Secretary of the Admiralty.

The dhow, measuring 71 tons, was duly condemned in the Court at Zanzibar on the 21st instant.

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander.*

ZANZIBAR. (*Admiralty Reports.*)

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Inclosure in No. 154.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where, If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude	Name of—		Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of—		Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel, stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.	
		Vessel.	Master.			Owners, and of what Place.	Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.				Bound.	Belonging.	Men.	Women.			Boys.	Girls.	Where Shipped.
1885 Sept. 8	Femba ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Place, Tonga	Arab ...	Dhow ...	Not known	71.5	Mgori River	Tanga	Tanga	Nil	1	Tanga ...	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slave— Very good. Condition of dhow— Unseaworthy. No deaths. Emancipated, 1.

"Dragon," at Zanzibar, September 22, 1885.

(Signed)

CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commander.*

No. 155.

Commander Anson to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

“Dragon,” at Zanzibar, November 5, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report that at 3 A.M. on the 1st November the whaler of Her Majesty's ship under my command, whilst cruising off Cocoa-nut Island, Pemba, in charge of William Henry Bailey, quartermaster, sighted a dhow and gave chase; the dhow ran on shore at 4 A.M. off Ras Kimboje: the whaler shortly afterwards coming up to her captured four of the slaves. The Arab master and crew effected their escape with a body of slaves, estimated as being over sixty.

2. At high tide the dhow floated off the reef, but being badly bilged sank immediately. Another slave, who stated she had landed in this dhow, made her escape from the Arabs, and came to our boats on the 3rd instant. Two blank cartridges and two ball cartridges were fired to bring the dhow to, but failed to have that effect.

3. The dhow and slaves were placed in Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General's Court on the 5th November, 1885, and were duly condemned.

By measurement the dhow was 66·9 tons.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON.

No. 156.

Brigadier-General Blair to Commander Stopford.

Sir,

Aden, December 1, 1884.

I HAVE the honour to state that the 196 slaves brought into Aden by Her Majesty's ship “Philomel” have been disposed of as follows:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
Sent to the Consul-General at Zanzibar, for disposal .. .. .	..	55	1	22
Earning their livelihood in Aden, as labourers .	91	5	..	..
Married .. .. .	..	..	14	..
Given to the “Good Shepherd” Convent ..	..	..	3	..
Residing with friends .. .. .	..	..	2	1
Sick in civil hospital .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Died .. .. .	..	..	1	..
Total	91	60	22	23

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BLAIR.

“Arab,” at Aden, December 9, 1884.

Forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-chief.

(Signed) R. STOPFORD, *Commander.*

Vice-Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.,
East Indies.

Inclosure in No. 156.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colour.	How Bigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.	
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1885 Nov. 1	Cocoe-nut Island	Unknown	Unknown	Aly, of Mombaza	None	Dhow	Not known	Nil	66.9	Pasgani	Pemba	Togongo..	..	Slaves .	Not known.	9*	..	..	..	Pasgani	Zanzibar	Condition of slaves— Very good. Condition of vessel— In a sinking state directly after floated of reef. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—6.

* 1 female slave escaped from her Arab captors and delivered herself up on the 3rd November.

"Dragon," at Zanzibar, November 5, 1885. (Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON, Commander.

Adjudications and Bounties

No. 157.

Mr. Barrington to Mr. Lister.—(Received April 27.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, April 25, 1885.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of Earl Granville, copies of the following Returns, which were received by my Lords from their Referee on Slave Trade matters on the 20th instant, viz. :—

No. 1. List of adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to this Board between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1885.

No. 2. Account of slave bounty paid by command of my Lords during the same period.

No. 3. Account of tonnage bounty paid during the same period.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. G. BARRINGTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 157.

(No. 1.)—LIST of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice, reported to the Treasury between the 1st January and the 31st March 1885.

Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal Part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
Osprey	Name unknown .. (No. 12 of 1884)	Dec. 5, 1884	Dec. 6, 1884	Consular Court, Zan-zibar	Vessel, &c., condemned.
Ditto	2 canoes and 2 male slaves (No. 12 of 1884)	.. 5, ..	.. 6, ..	Ditto	2 canoes and 2 male slaves condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 6 of 1884)	Nov. 19, ..	Nov. 20, ..	Ditto	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 8 of 1884)	.. 21, ..	Dec. 1, ..	Ditto	Canoe and 5 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 9 of 1884)	.. 24, ..	Nov. 28, 1884	Ditto	Vessel, &c., released; 1 slave condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown ..	May 5, 1883	May 12, 1883	Consular Court, Muscat	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 157.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for captured Slaves, as undermentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1885.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Number of Slaves for whom the full Bounty is granted.	Number of Slaves who died for whom half Bounty granted.	Number of Slaves who died for whom half Bounty refused.	Amount paid.
Mar. 2, 1885	Naval Prize Account.	Osprey	Avinde (No. 1 of 1884)	1	..	..	£ 5
.. 11, ..	Ditto	Ditto	Fath-el-Kheir (No. 3 of 1884)	5	25
							30

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

ADJUDICATIONS AND BOUNTIES.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 157.

(No. 3.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's Ships of War, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1885.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per ton.	Amount paid.
Jan. 27, 1885	Naval Prize Account	Osprey ..	Sahalah (No. 17 of 1883)	96	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ 528
Mar. 16, ..	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown	8	5 10 0	44
						572

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 158.

Sir R. Welby to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received August 10.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, August 8, 1885.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, copies of the following Returns, which were received by my Lords from their Referee on Slave Trade matters on the 4th instant, viz. :—

No. 1. List of adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to this Board between the 1st April and the 30th June, 1885.

No. 2. Account of slave bounty paid by command of my Lords during the same period.

No. 3. Account of tonnage bounty paid during the same period.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. E. WELBY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 158.

(No. 1.)—LIST of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to the Treasury between the 1st April and the 30th June, 1885.

Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
Turquoise ..	Name unknown .. (No. 5 of 1884)	Nov. 16, 1884	Nov. 18, 1884	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 7 slaves condemned.
Ditto ..	Maowa (No. 7 of 1884)	.. 19, ..	.. 21, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Osprey ..	Name unknown .. (No. 10 of 1884)	.. 24, ..	Dec. 6, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto ..	Zuhura (No. 11 of 1884)	.. 28, ..	.. 6, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 169 slaves condemned.
Turquoise ..	Fathel Kheir .. (No. 1 of 1885)	Jan. 16, 1885	Jan. 20, 1885	Ditto ..	Vessel, &c. released; 2 slaves condemned.
Woodlark ..	Ushar Mismarini .. (No. 2 of 1885)	.. 18, ..	.. 21, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Turquoise ..	2 male slaves .. (No. 3 of 1885)	.. 19, ..	.. 28, ..	Ditto ..	2 male slaves condemned.
Dragon ..	22 slaves	Nov. 28 and 29, 1884	Dec. 8, 1884	Consular Court, Muscat	22 slaves condemned.
Philomel ..	Name unknown ..	Oct. 13, 1884	Oct. 15, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 15½ slaves condemned.
Ditto ..	Futeh-al-Khair ..	.. 18, ..	.. 30, ..	Vice-Admiralty Court, Aden	Vessel, 51 slaves, and the money and valuables found on board condemned.
Turquoise ..	Alai Barak (No. 4 of 1884)	Nov. 14, ..	Nov. 15, ..	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel, &c., released; 1 slave condemned.
Woodlark ..	Dunea (No. 5 of 1885)	Mar. 6, 1885	Mar. 13, 1885	Ditto ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto ..	2 male slaves .. (No. 4 of 1885)	Jan. 29, ..	Feb. 19, ..	Ditto ..	2 male slaves condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 158.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for captured Slaves, as undermentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury between the 1st April and the 30th June, 1885.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Number of Slaves for whom the full Bounty is granted.	Number of Slaves who died for whom half Bounty granted.	Number of Slaves who died for whom half Bounty refused.	Amount paid.
May 29, 1885	Naval Prize Account	Turquoise ..	Alai Barak .. (No. 4 of 1884)	1	..	..	£ 5
June 3, ..	Ditto	Osprey ..	Name unknown .. (No. 9 of 1884)	1	..	..	5
.. 9, ..	Ditto	Name unknown ..	Name unknown ..	154	..	..	770
.. 11, ..	Ditto	Dragon ..	22 slaves ..	22	..	..	110
.. 15, ..	Ditto	Osprey ..	Name unknown .. (No. 8 of 1884)	5	..	..	25
							915

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 158.

(No. 3.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's ships of war, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st April and the 30th June, 1885.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount paid.
April 4, 1885	Naval Prize Account ..	Osprey	Madi (No. 2 of 1884)	37	£ s. 5 10	£ s. 203 10
June 1, ..	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 6 of 1884)	12	5 10	66 0
.. 9, ..	Ditto	Philomel ..	Name unknown ..	59	1 10	88 10
						358 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 159.

Mr. Hamilton to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received December 26.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, December 22, 1885.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, copies of the following Returns which were received by my Lords from their Referee on Slave Trade matters on the 15th instant, viz. :—

No. 1. List of adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to this Board between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1885.

No. 2. Account of slave bounty paid by command of my Lords during the same period.

No. 3. Account of tonnage bounty paid during the same period.

I am, &c.

(Signed) E. W. HAMILTON.

ADJUDICATIONS AND BOUNTIES.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 159.

(No. 1.)—LIST of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to the Treasury between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1885.

Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
Kingfisher ..	Name unknown (No. 6 of 1885)	June 8, 1885	June 22, 1885	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel, &c., condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 159.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for captured Slaves, as undermentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1885.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Number of Slaves for whom the full Bounty is granted.	Number of Slaves who died for whom half Bounty granted.	Number of Slaves who died for whom half Bounty refused.	Amount paid.
July 3, 1885	Naval Prize Account	Philomel ..	Futeh-el-Khair ..	51	..	..	£ 255
„ 21, „	Ditto	Osprey ..	Zohora .. (No. 11 of 1884)	163	..	..	815
„ 24, „	Ditto	Turquoise ..	Fath-el-Kheir .. (No. 1 of 1885)	2	..	..	10
Aug. 8, „	Ditto	Ditto ..	2 slaves .. (No. 3 of 1885)	2	..	..	10
„ 26, „	Ditto	Woodlark ..	2 slaves .. (No. 4 of 1885)	2	..	..	10
							1,100

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 159.

(No. 3.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's ships of war, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1885.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per ton.	Amount paid.
July 3, 1885	Naval Prize Account	Turquoise ..	Name unknown .. (No. 5 of 1884)	55	£ s. 5 10	£ s. 302 10
„ 3, „	Ditto	Philomel ..	Futeh-al-Khair ..	46	1 10	69 0
„ 21, „	Ditto	Osprey ..	Zohora .. (No. 11 of 1884)	83	1 10	124 10
Aug. 14, „	Ditto	Woodlark ..	Ushar Misinarini .. (No. 2 of 1885)	26	5 10	143 0
						639 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

