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SLAVE TRADE. No. 1 (1887).

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

SLAVE TRADE.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1887.*

LONDON:

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CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

No. 1.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received January 22.)

Sir, *Admiralty, January 21, 1886.*
 I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 19th September, from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," reporting the capture of the slave-dhow "Mahbrook" in the Red Sea, with seventy-three slaves, on the 12th September, and her subsequent condemnation at Muscat as a lawful prize.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Commander Dowding to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir, *"Osprey," at Muscat, September 19, 1885.*
 I HAVE the honour to report that on the 12th September a dhow was sighted off Ras Madraka, coming from the southward, by boats detached from Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" to cruize off that point for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

2. Lieutenant Valentine dispatched the gig to board her, on which she wore and stood for the beach, but a rifle being fired across her bows she lowered her sail and offered no resistance. Forty-nine male and twenty-four female slaves were found on board, besides nine slave-owners and nine crew. A prize crew of five men was put on board, under the orders of Herbert Holyoake, Chief Quartermaster, who brought her to Ras-al-Hadd, where she joined Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" on the morning of the 18th.

3. The case was this day placed in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Her Britannic Majesty's Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, and condemned as a lawful prize, the slaves remaining in his charge for disposal.

4. Only one other dhow from Africa is known to have yet arrived.

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

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

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. 19	Ras Madraka ...	Mahbrook ...	Ali-bin-Mahomed	Jame-bin-Said, Ngau	NH ...	Dhow ...	9	NH ...	48	Ngau ...	Sdr ...	Ngau ...	About Aug. 31, 1885	Slaves only	Slave-owners on board	8	12	41	12	Ngau ...	Muscat ...	Condition of slaves— Mostly very good. Vessel—Fair. Number of deaths before emancipation— 1.

"Osprey," September 19, 1885.

(Signed)

HERBERT W. DOWDING, Captain.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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No. 2.

Sir R. Welby to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received April 2.)

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, April 1, 1886.*
 I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of the following Returns, which were received by my Lords from their Referee on Slave Trade matters on the 27th ultimo, viz.:—
 No. 1. List of adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to this Board between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1885.
 No. 2. Account of slave bounty paid by command of my Lords during the same period. (Nil.)
 No. 3. Account of tonnage bounty paid during the same period.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) R. E. WELBY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

(No. 1.)—LIST of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to the Treasury between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1885.

Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
Dragon	Name unknown (No. 7 of 1885)	July 9, 1885	July 29, 1885	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 8 of 1885)	.. 17, ..	.. 29, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 4 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 9 of 1885)	.. 21, ..	.. 29, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 44 slaves condemned.
Kingfisher	Name unknown (No. 10 of 1885)	.. 23, ..	.. 30, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 4 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 11 of 1885)	.. 23, ..	.. 30, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 3 slaves condemned.
Dragon	Name unknown (No. 13 of 1885)	Aug. 10, ..	Aug. 19, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Kingfisher	Name unknown (No. 14 of 1885)	.. 14, ..	.. 24, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 34 slaves condemned.
Dragon	Salamati (No. 12 of 1885)	.. 4, ..	.. 21, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave restored.
Ditto	Jadal Karim (No. 15 of 1885)	.. 25, ..	.. 28, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 16 of 1885)	Sept. 10, ..	Sept. 25, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Kingfisher	Name unknown (No. 17 of 1885)	Aug. 26, ..	Oct. 5, ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 18 of 1885)	Sept. 6, ..	.. 5, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 4 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 19 of 1885)	.. 24, ..	.. 5, ..	Ditto ..	Vessel and 9 slaves condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's Ships of War, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1885.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per ton.	Amount paid.
	Naval Prize Account	Turquoise ..	Maowa	87	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 478 10 0
	Ditto	Osprey	Name unknown (No. 12 of 1884)	27	5 10 0	148 10 0
	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown (No. 10 of 1884)	17	5 10 0	93 10 0
	Ditto	Woodlark ..	Dunea	43	5 10 0	236 10 0
			Total .. ..	..	..	957 0 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

No. 3.

Mr. Walpole to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received May 5.)

(Extract.)

India Office, May 3, 1886.

I FORWARD herewith, to be laid before the Earl of Rosebery, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Government of India, with inclosures, with regard to the capture of slaves off Ras-el-Had by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" and "Ranger."

Inclosure 1 in No. 3.

Governor-General of India in Council to the Earl of Kimberley.

(Extract.)

Fort William, March 16, 1886.

WE have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, correspondence regarding the capture of slaves off Ras-el-Had by Her Majesty's ships "Osprey" and "Ranger."

Inclosure 2 in No. 3.

*Colonel Ross to Mr. Durand.**Bushire, October 5, 1885.*

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 at Muscat, reporting the capture by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" of a dhow off Ras-el-Had with seventy-two slaves.

Inclosure 3 in No. 3.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Colonel Ross.**Muscat, September 27, 1885.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" arrived at Muscat on the 19th instant, having on board a cargo of seventy-two slaves which she had captured in a dhow off Ras-Madraka on the 12th September, 1885.

2. Captain Dowding informs me that, in pursuance of his plan for watching the coast south of Ras-el-Had, he had left two of his boats, a steam-launch and a whaler, near Ras-Madraka, under the command of Lieutenant Valentine. On the 12th September a dhow was sighted coming up from the southward, and on being boarded by the whaler was found to contain seventy-three slaves, of whom forty-nine were males and twenty-four females, all of whom were taken up to Ras-el-Had, where the ship was lying, and thence brought on to Muscat. One of the female slaves died on the passage.

3. The case was put into the Vice-Admiralty Court by Captain Dowding on the 19th September, and the slaves were condemned the same day.

4. The owners of the slaves, eight in number, were on board and had shipped their property at Msimbati, in the Ngan district, on the mainland south of Zanzibar Island. They had paid 8 dollars a-head freight, and intended to land most of them at Soor. I attach the depositions of the Nakhoda and of the Chief Quartermaster Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," who made the capture.

5. The slaves are mostly young girls and boys, nearly all of the former being of the better sort, and intended for sale as concubines. It was inconvenient for Captain Dowding to retain these slaves on board, as he was anxious to return to his cruising ground, so I arranged to receive them from him, and have built a shed for the males in the compound of this Agency, the girls being distributed out to the native married members of the establishment for custody.

6. In the event of one of the Royal Navy vessels shortly proceeding to India, I shall request the Captain to afford these slaves a passage to Bombay; but should no opportunity of the kind offer, and in the absence of instructions from you, I propose to send them down by mail-steamer in charge of a trustworthy person.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 3.

Statement of Salim-bin-Abdulla Rasibi.

I AM the Nakhoda of this sambook, which is named "Mabrook." The owner is Joomah bin Syed, a half-caste Arab residing at Ngan. He was up at Soor last year, and as the Nakhoda died then he gave me the command, and I took him down to Ngan, where he is now. We sailed from Msimbati 25th August with slaves on the 13th Dhul-Kada, having taken in seventy-three there. One has died since our capture. The owners of the slaves are at Ngan, those on board are only care-takers. I know it is forbidden to ship slaves, but cupidity induced us to take them. The owner himself made the bargain with the slave-dealers. He charged 8 dollars per head freight all round. I was in debt to the owner, and had to do as he told me. He bought the sambook two years ago for 350 dollars. She is an old boat, and was built on the African coast.

 Inclosure 5 in No. 3.

Deposition of Herbert Holyoak, Chief Quartermaster Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," taken on Oath September 19, 1885.

STATES: I am Chief Quartermaster on boat Her Majesty's ship "Osprey," and was in charge of the gig under the orders of Lieutenant Valentine, who was in the steam-cutter cruising for slaves. On the 12th instant, between 9 and 10 A.M., we sighted a dhow coming up and evidently making for Ras-el-Had. On boarding her I took charge and questioned the Nakhoda as to where he had come from. He said the African coast, but would not say where he was bound for. She had no cargo besides the slaves, of whom there were seventy-three altogether. She was not very dirty, as all of the slaves were of a respectable sort, and were well kept. There was plenty of food left on board, rice chiefly, but she was short of water. One of the slaves died after we had taken them on board—a woman; she died on Monday night. There were eight passengers, who said they had a free passage to Soor, but we found out that they were the owners of the cargo; there was a crew of ten men besides the captain or Nakhoda. We have them all on board with us. I had five men in my boat besides myself and Ali, the interpreter. The dhow offered no resistance after we boarded her. The steam-cutter remained at anchor, and she had no steam up at the time we boarded the dhow. We sailed the dhow to Ras-el Had; then the "Osprey" took the slaves out of her and came up here. The dhow was left at Ras-el-Had at anchor in charge of five men.

Before me,
 (Signed) S. B. MILES, Lieutenant-Colonel,
 Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Muscat.

 Inclosure 6 in No. 3.
*Colonel Ross to Mr. Durand.**Bushire, October 19, 1885.*

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 at Muscat, reporting the capture by Her Majesty's ship "Ranger" of a fishing-boat off Ras-el-Had with nine slaves, of whom two were condemned.

 Inclosure 7 in No. 3.
*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Colonel Ross.**Muscat, October 12, 1885.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Her Majesty's ship "Ranger" arrived at Muscat on the 29th September with nine slaves, five male and four female, on board, whom she had picked up at Soor, and who were said to have been landed there by a fishing-boat which had transhipped them from a large slave dhow south of Ras-el-Had. The case

was put into the Vice-Admiralty Court by Captain Pipon for adjudication the following day, but had to be postponed for evidence. It was heard again on the 10th October, when the fishing-boat and two slaves were condemned to the "Ranger."

2. The case is a curious one, and it was some time before the truth was elicited. It seems that the officer in command of the "Ranger's" boats at Ras-el-Had, Lieutenant Aplin, heard from an informer that a fishing-boat had received ten slaves from a large dhow off Ras-Khabba and had brought them round to Soor, where they had been landed. That he, the informer, had taken passage in the fishing-boat, and had come round with them, and that he was able to point out the boat and deliver over the batch of slaves if an officer were sent up to Soor with him.

3. The steam-cutter was accordingly dispatched to Soor with the informer, who during the night brought down nine slaves to the beach and gave them over to the gunner, Mr. Holman. The steam-cutter then, taking the fishing-boat in tow, proceeded to Ras-el-Had, where the slaves were taken on board the "Ranger," and brought up to Muscat.

4. On the first day in Court the evidence of the slaves completely tallied with that of the informer, Belali. They had learnt their lesson off by heart, and related it with wonderful unanimity. Many of them, however, were soon recognized as old slaves, and the histories of all were ascertained. None of the five males, it turns out, have been less than fifteen years in Arabia, while two of the females have been five or six years in the country, and the other two only formed part of the cargo landed at Soor by the fishing-boat.

5. The story of the informer was in great part a fabrication. It was true that a small cargo of slaves had been landed by the fishing-boat, but he had only heard of the fact from others, and had then concerted the plan with the old slaves and the women of running away and coming down to the steam-boat.

6. The man who assisted the informer in concocting the story was a negro named Ferhan. This man was manumitted by his Arab master twenty-five years ago, and at the time he was representing himself in Court as a raw slave, and ignorant of either Arabic or Swahili, was wearing on his arm the deeds of freedom of himself and his wife sewn up in a leather case like an amulet. He has been over thirty years in Arabia.

7. The Arab crew of the fishing-boat confessed in Court that they had landed a cargo of slaves, but stated the number to be only seven. I have permitted them to go free.

8. The five male slaves have been transferred to the Sultan for disposal. Two of the females I have declared free under the Treaty of 1873, and am giving them deeds of freedom, and the other two, who have been condemned as new importations of this year, I have put with those of the "Osprey's" capture.

9. I attach the statements of Captain Pipon and the informer for your information.

Inclosure 8 in No. 3.

Deposition of Commander John Pakenham Pipon, Her Majesty's ship "Ranger," taken on Oath September 30, 1885.

STATES: I was cruising for the suppression of the Slave Trade in the neighbourhood of Ras-el-Had, and on the 23rd instant put in to Soor, where I had left the gunner, Mr. Holman, in charge of two boats. Mr. Holman came on board and informed that a small cargo of slaves had been landed at Dhaffa and had come on to Soor, and that a Seedie named Belali was going to bring these slaves down to his boat. I proceeded on to Ras el-Had, and the same day Mr. Holman arrived there with nine slaves in the steam-cutter. Shortly after Mr. Holman's arrival, the Seedie Belali informed me that the fishing-boat which had brought the slaves round from Dhaffa, after they had been landed from the slaver in which they had come up from Zanzibar, was then at Ras-el-Had, and he pointed her out to me. I therefore ordered her to be seized, and I have brought up with me the Nakhoda and two of the crew. I believe that the nine slaves have been quite recently imported from the East African coast, and I now put the said slaves as well as the fishing-boat in the Vice-Admiralty Court for adjudication.

(Signed) J. P. PIPON, *Commander.*

Before me,
(Signed) S. B. MILES, *Judge.*

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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Inclosure 9 in No. 3.

Deposition of Belali, taken on Solemn Affirmation, September 30, 1855.

I AM a Seedie boy on board the "Ranger." Some days ago I was detached with the boats in command of an officer at Ras-el-Had, and I was sent by him to Dhaffa to get information. While there I saw a dhow arrive from seaward with slaves, and the Nakhoda asked the people on shore if there were any men-of-war in the vicinity. The people said yes, and advised him to put the slaves into a fishing-boat and send them to their destination that way. The Nakhoda accordingly did so, and put all the slaves he had, ten in number, into a badan to be taken to Soor. I also took passage in the badan as a poor man, and came to Soor with the slaves. The Arabs did not know I was a spy of the English, and they let me get into the badan for nothing. We then came to Soor, where the slaves were lodged in a broker's house for sale. The Nakhoda of the dhow did not put any one in charge of the slaves in the badan. He trusted to the Nakhoda of the badan, as they were friends. After seeing the slaves put in the house, I went in the same badan, or fishing-boat, to Ras-el-Had, where I told the officer in command of the boats what I had seen. In the meantime, the dhow which had brought the slaves up from Zanzibar came round to Soor, and after staying there a bit went on to Basra. The officer at Ras-el-Had then sent me in the steam-cutter back to Soor, where I went to the house and persuaded the slaves to run away to the beach and seek protection of the English in the boat. I found that, while I had been away, one of the slaves had been sold off, so there were only nine left. The house the slaves were in was close to the sea, so the slaves had no difficulty in running away, as it was night time when I got them out of the house, and the Arabs were asleep and did not suspect anything. When they found it out, they were afraid and did not dare do anything. The slaves got into the steam-boat, and the badan was seized and towed astern as far as Ras-el-Had, where we waited until the arrival of the ship. Neither the officer in charge of the steam-boat nor any of the white crew landed at Soor to go up and capture the slaves; the latter came down to the steam-boat of their own accord to escape from the Arabs and get their freedom. The slave who was sold out of the house at Soor was a young man. The slaves told me that they had first been taken from the African coast to Comoro Island, and it was there they had received the good clothes they have on.

Before me,
 (Signed) S. B. MILES, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Judge, Muscat.

Inclosure 10 in No. 3.

Colonel Ross to Mr. Durand.

Bushire, October 31, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of letter received from the Political Agent, Muscat, reporting the disposal of the seventy-three slaves recently captured by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey."

Inclosure 11 in No. 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Colonel Ross.

Muscat, October 26, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to attach copy of correspondence with Captain Pison, Her Majesty's ship "Ranger," and with the Secretary to Government, Bombay, regarding the dispatch of forty-five liberated slaves in the above vessel to Bombay.

2. The above slaves form part of the cargo of seventy-three captured by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" on the 12th September last, as reported in my letter dated the 27th September.

I have distributed some to suitable persons under the supervision of this Consulate, and shall submit a distribution Table when all have been disposed of.

S

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Inclosure 12 in No. 3.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Captain Pipon.**Muscat, October 10, 1885.*

ON the occasion of the last visit of Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" to Muscat, Captain Dowding landed seventy-two slaves forming the cargo of a dhow captured by him off Ras Madraka, and which has been condemned in this Vice-Admiralty Court.

2. Some of these slaves I have been able to distribute as servants to responsible persons residing within the jurisdiction of this Consulate, but the remainder I shall have to send to India, as it would be impossible for me to turn them adrift in this country to earn their livelihood.

3. It will, however, be a great expense to Government if these people have to be sent down by mail-steamer, and as I hear you are about to proceed to Bombay shortly, I have the honour to inquire whether you can, without inconvenience, oblige me by giving them a passage in the vessel under your command.

4. The number to be sent would be about forty, and if you desire it provisions for the voyage will be shipped with them.

5. At Bombay they are to be handed over to the Commissioner of Police, together with a nominal roll with which I shall furnish you, and arrangements will be made for taking delivery of them alongside on your arrival.

Inclosure 13 in No. 3.

*Captain Pipon to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.**Muscat, October 11, 1885.*

IN reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I beg to inform you that I shall be a to convey the slaves mentioned to Bombay, and shall return to Muscat on the 18th instant to ship them.

2. With reference to paragraph 4, I shall be much obliged if you will cause provisions to be shipped for them for the voyage.

Inclosure 14 in No. 3.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.**Muscat, October 18, 1885.*

BY the courtesy of Captain Pipon, Her Majesty's ship "Ranger," I am sending down to Bombay 45 slaves, 28 male and 17 female, being part of a cargo of 73 lately captured by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" and condemned in this Vice-Admiralty Court; and I have the honour to solicit the favour of instructions being issued to the Commissioner of Police to receive charge of the above slaves on the "Ranger's" arrival.

A nominal roll of the slaves has been furnished direct to the Commissioner of Police.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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NOMINAL Roll of Slaves sent in Her Majesty's ship "Ranger" to the care of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

No.	Names.	Tribe.	Apparent Age.	Sex.	Remarks.
1	Seleymanee	Mkna.. ..	40	Male	
2	Mabrook	Miyao	25	"	
3	O'mer	Not known	27	"	
4	Seeth.. ..	Mkna.. ..	30	"	
5	Maftah	Shiyaree	25	"	
6	Hryseer	Mkuanda	30	"	
7	Almas	Miyasa	32	"	
8	'Aklmall	Mihyao	32	"	
9	Naseeb	Mkna	26	"	
10	Furooz	"	20	"	
11	Sweyid	Miyasa	15	"	
12	Walleidee	Mkuanda	15	"	
13	Seoor.. ..	"	17	"	
14	Sangoor	Miyasa	15	"	
15	Sangoor, 2nd	Mihyao	15	"	
16	Khamees	Miyasa	14	"	
17	Sangoor, 3rd	"	14	"	
18	Arb'aum	Ksanga	18	"	
19	Mabrook, 2nd	Mihyao	14	"	
20	Sangoor, 4th	"	14	"	
21	Sangoor, 5th	"	14	"	
22	Sthahee	Mkna.. ..	16	"	
23	Mokura	Mihyao	14	"	
24	Name not known	Not known	14	"	Dumb
25	Kursheim	Miyasa	4	"	
26	Seluman	Ksanga	40	"	
27	Walleidee, 2nd.. ..	Mkna.. ..	13	"	
28	Furooz, 2nd	Miyasa	12	"	
29	Zunaboo	Mihyao	50	Female	
30	Salama	"	45	"	
31	Mianee	Mkna.. ..	35	"	
32	Mamunee	"	25	"	
33	Yasmineo	Ruboo	20	"	
34	Khadyah	Mihyao	20	"	
35	Phamoonee	"	22	"	
36	Ashd	"	15	"	
37	Salamoo	Miyasa	20	"	
38	Habeebah	Mthamba	20	"	
39	Zanaboo	Kirimba	30	"	
40	Sahah	Klanga	40	"	
41	Thabuyah	Miyasa	40	"	
42	Faitha	Moruma	40	"	
43	Famooriya	Mihyao	30	"	
44	Yabissa	"	13	"	
45	Fatima	Ksanga	40	"	

(Signed) S. B. MILES, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Britannic Majesty's Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

Inclosure 15 in No. 3.

Colonel Ross to Mr. Durand.

(Extract.)

Bushire, December 5, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to submit a 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.

The opinions expressed by Colonel Miles appear to me perfectly correct, and perhaps circumstances will allow of special arrangements being made to watch the Oman coast next spring by the naval authorities. It would not be always convenient for the vessels of the Persian Gulf squadron to be employed on this service.

Inclosure 16 in No. 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Colonel Ross.

Extract.)

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 lie off Ras-el-Had, and that the "Osprey," being the largest vessel, should cruize along the Somali 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-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, owned 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 Government, 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 cruize 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.

Inclosure 17 in No. 3.

Mr. Cuninghame to Colonel Ross.

(Extract.)

Fort William, March 11, 1886.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin,* regarding the slaves recently captured by Her Majesty's ships "Osprey" and "Ranger," off Ras-el-Had.

2. In your final Report on the subject, you suggest that special arrangements may be made by the naval authorities to watch the Oman coast next spring, in order to prevent the import of slaves from Zanzibar. As regards this, the necessary steps will be taken with a view, if possible, to give effect to your proposal.

* Inclosures 2, 6, 10, and 15 in No. 3.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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No. 4.

Sir R. Welby to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received May 13.)

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, May 11, 1886.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Rosebery, copies of the following Returns, which were received by my Lords from their Referee on Slave Trade matters on the 7th 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, 1886.

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. 4.

(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 1886.

Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal Part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
Dragon	Name unknown .. (No. 20 of 1885)	Nov. 1, 1885	Nov. 5, 1885	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 5 slaves condemned.
Falcon	Shadlich	Oct. 9, ..	Oct. 12, ..	Court-martial held at Suakin	Vessel condemned.
Ditto	Hashimiyeh .. ..	.. 9, ..	.. 12, ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Starling	Name unknown .. (No. 3 of 1885)	.. 21, ..	.. 28, ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 4 of 1885)	.. 22, ..	.. 28, ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Osprey	Mabrook	Sept. 12, ..	Sept. 19, ..	Consular Court, Muscat	Vessel and 72 slaves condemned.
Bittern	Name unknown ..	Oct. 17, ..	Oct. 24, ..	Court-martial held at Suakin	Vessel condemned.
Dragon	Mambo Kwa Mungu	Nov. 21, ..	Dec. 30, ..	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel restored.
Briton	Name unknown .. (No. 23 of 1885)	Dec. 16, ..	.. 30, ..	Ditto	Ditto.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

(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, 1886.

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. 29, 1886	Naval Prize Account.	Dragon	Name unknown .. (No. 9 of 1885)	44	..	..	£ 220

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 4.

(No. 3.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's Ships of War, by command of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1886.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount paid.
Jan. 1, 1886	Naval Prize Account	Kingfisher ..	Name unknown .. (No. 6 of 1885)	6	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 33 0 0
Mar. 29, ..	Ditto	Dragon	Name unknown .. (No. 7 of 1885)	13	5 10 0	71 10 0
.. 29, ..	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 8 of 1885)	8	5 10 0	44 0 0
.. 29, ..	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 9 of 1885)	10	1 10 0	15 0 0
.. 29, ..	Ditto	Kingfisher ..	Name unknown .. (No. 10 of 1885)	34	5 10 0	187 0 0
.. 29, ..	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 11 of 1885)	29	5 10 0	159 10 0
.. 29, ..	Ditto	Dragon	Name unknown .. (No. 13 of 1885)	48	5 10 0	264 0 0
.. 29, ..	Ditto	Kingfisher ..	Name unknown .. (No. 14 of 1885)	54	5 10 0	297 0 0
.. 29, ..	Ditto	Dragon	Jadal Karim	106	5 10 0	583 0 0
						1,654 0 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 5.

Mr. Wingfield to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received July 8.)

Sir,

Downing Street, July 8, 1886.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit, for the information of the Earl of Rosebery, copy of a despatch from the Governor of Mauritius, forwarding the Annual Report of the Inspector of Liberated Africans, Seychelles, for the year 1885.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Governor Sir J. Pope Hennessy to Earl Granville.

My Lord,

Government House, Mauritius, June 4, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of the Annual Report of the Inspector of Liberated Africans at Seychelles for the year 1885.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Liberated Africans, Seychelles, for the year 1885.

Sir,

Government House, Seychelles, March 23, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency herewith the Report of the Inspector of Liberated Africans for the year 1885.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE HOLLIER GRIFFITHS.

Acting Chief Civil Commissioner.

His Excellency

Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

13

Immigration Department, May 15, 1886.

Sir, I HAVE the honour to forward to your Honour herewith the Annual Report of the Immigration Department for the year 1885.

2. No immigrants have been introduced during the past year.

3. There were 342 Africans employed on estates, 47 under written contracts of service, and 263 under verbal contracts of service.

There were also 32 African minors employed on estates.

4. The total number of labourers (Creoles and Africans) employed on estates was 718. They earned during the past year rupees 56,145 : 49, and lost :

							Rs.	c.
For sickness, permission, and prison	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,092	50
For illegal absences	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,443	68
							<hr/>	
							8,536	18

(Appendix No. 1.)

5. There were 2 complaints entered by servants against their employers, 1 conviction, and 1 discharged. (Appendix No. 2.)

6. There were 19 complaints made by masters against their servants, 15 convictions, and 4 discharged. (Appendix No. 3.)

7. There were no complaints entered by the Inspector of Immigrants. (Appendix No. 4.)

8. There were 4 African minors under allotment to religious Societies during the past year. (Appendix No. 5.)

9. There have been in 1885 114 complaints, 77 convictions, and 38 discharged for minor offences. (Appendix No. 6.)

10. The number of convictions for crimes amounted to 27 complaints, 25 convictions, and 2 discharged. (Appendix No. 7.)

11. There were 33 African servants sent to hospital during the year 1885. (Appendix No. 8.)

12. The number of births, still-births, deaths, and marriages during the past year is as follows :—

Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	(Appendix No. 9.)
Still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	(„ No. 10.)
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	(„ No. 11.)
Marriages	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	(„ No. 12.)

13. There has been some improvement in the moral condition of the liberated Africans.

14. In conclusion, I am happy to state that the treatment of the liberated Africans and other labourers on estates has been good, and that they have all obtained due protection throughout the past year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

To His Honour the Acting Chief Civil Commissioner.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

APPENDIX No. 1.

RÉSUMÉ for the year ended December 31, 1885.

Estates.	Proprietors.	Africans.		Creoles.		Minors.		Deductions.		Payments.
		Written Contract.	Verbal Contract.	Written Contract.	Verbal Contract.	Africans.	Creoles.	For Sickness, Permission, and Prison.	For Illegal Absence.	
Anse Major	J. Guillon	3	..	..	..	4	..	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Beau Vallon	R. Gontier .. ..	..	27	..	25	..	..	..	..	312 00
Intendance	P. Houareau .. ..	..	2	..	..	2	..	387 47	801 93	6,595 06
Anse La Mouche	E. Bouchereau .. ..	..	8	..	..	..	..	56 37	..	176 99
Port Gland	L. Neyet .. ..	..	7	..	..	..	..	93 99	..	448 01
Hermitage	D. Laurence .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	118 26	..	1,288 24
Glacis	L. Neyet .. ..	..	9	..	7	..	..	57 24	..	232 91
Rivière Sèche	J. Guillaumin .. ..	..	7	..	..	2	..	84 99	..	947 01
Mon Plaisir	A. Baillon .. ..	..	12	..	..	..	..	16 45	..	331 55
St.-Louis	G. Houareau .. ..	..	1	..	..	7	..	67 50	..	1,196 46
Anse Nord Ouest	P. Philogène .. ..	..	6	..	3	..	..	138 17	..	936 83
St.-Michel	T. Cayol .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	85 74	1,052 18
St.-Jean Baptiste	T. Cayol .. ..	..	4	..	1	..	..	14 18	..	153 82
Union Vale	E. Lanier .. ..	..	20	..	1	9	..	201 01	..	810 53
Anse Marie Louise	Mondon .. ..	..	3	..	1	..	..	145 29	..	1,185 65
Petit Anse	Charles Albert .. ..	..	1	..	8	1	..	14 07	..	244 83
Trois Frères	A. Perard .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	111 40	..	1,658 76
Conception Island	G. Houareau .. ..	..	..	..	7	..	..	35 19	..	373 61
Pointe Colette	P. Houareau .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	28 77	..	453 23
Marianne Island	Choppy .. ..	..	9	..	2	..	..	7 98	..	153 04
Cascade Estate	J. Maclean and Co. .. ..	..	6	..	16	..	1	48 00	..	976 00
Plaine St.-André	D. St.-Jorre .. ..	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	1,585 95
St.-Louis	Louis Albert .. ..	..	6	..	8	..	..	209 70	..	950 20
Barbaron	Dauban .. ..	..	4	..	53	..	..	..	80 54	677 16
Forêt Noire	Sauzier and Co. .. ..	..	7	..	13	..	..	363 00	318 82	5,012 45
Anse Étoile	Dupin .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	6	274 90	109 60	1,497 29
Bazarka	Fd. Houareau .. ..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	110 66
Anse Corail	L. Desobin .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	153 50	..	363 60
Ile Denis	Ch. Dupuy .. ..	..	11	1	15	..	..	6 96	..	99 40
Ste.-Anne	E. Buton .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	124 94	1,331 43
Anse La Mouche	S. Anglesy .. ..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	234 00
Mucy	Auguste Louys .. ..	..	14	..	34	..	..	2 90	116 27	779 10
Ste.-Anne	A. D'Emmercz .. ..	..	2	..	7	..	..	314 6	80 21	4,335 67
Petite Police	N. Payet .. ..	..	..	..	7	..	..	232 97	..	911 06
Possession	F. Adam .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	3	97 49	22 53	396 23
Bon Espoir	N. Jouanis .. ..	..	2	..	10	..	..	2 68	0 80	257 52
Anse Mondon Silhouette	Quessy .. ..	..	1	..	13	..	..	263 43	..	665 37
Valmer	Lemarchand .. ..	..	4	..	21	..	..	231 64	1 33	1,238 10
Ladigue	Moulinie and Nageon .. ..	..	2	..	21	3	..	179 66	675 83	1,866 29
Rose Belle	E. Serret .. ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	735 69	2,196 89
Beau Plaisir	L. Baillon .. ..	..	2	..	19	1	..	471 00	51 00	786 91
Pomony	V. Loumeau .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269 90	..	1,425 64
Sans Souci	A. Duchenne .. ..	..	5	..	2	..	..	73 00	..	1,194 79
Ste.-Anne	A. Duchenne .. ..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	792 00
ilhouette	Dauban .. ..	..	9	..	23	..	..	..	..	708 00
p Ternay	Ch. Michaud .. ..	..	6	..	10	..	..	319 38	39 02	5,404 00
		..	7	..	..	..	..	..	199 43	1,799 07
	Total	47	263	4	361	32	11	5,092 50	3,443 68	56,145 49

March 15, 1886.

(Signed)

A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of Complaints preferred by Africans against their Employers in the Stipendiary Court of Seychelles in 1885.

Nature of Complaints.	1884.			1885.		
	Complaints.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Complaints.	Convicted.	Discharged.
Non-payment of wages	1	1	..	2	1	1
Non-delivery of rations .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Working more than nine hours per day .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	..	2	1	1

March 15, 1886.

(Signed)

A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT of Complaints preferred by Employers against their African Labourers in the Stipendiary Court of Seychelles in the year 1885.

Nature of Complaint.	1884.			1885.		
	Complaints.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Complaints.	Convicted.	Discharged.
Insubordination .. ..	..	..	..	4	3	1
Refusing work .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Unlawful absence from work .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Desertion from estate	20	19	1	4	2	2
Neglect of work	4	3	1	6	6	..
Assault .. ..	..	..	..	3	2	1
Frivolous complaint .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	24	22	2	19	15	4

March 15, 1886.

(Signed)

A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of Complaints preferred against Employers by the Inspector of Immigrants in the Stipendiary Court in Seychelles in 1885.

Nature of Complaints.	1884.			1885.		
	Complaints.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Complaints.	Convicted.	Discharged.
Failing to discharge Africans
Ill-usage
Failing to pay wages
Claiming rations..
Assault
Total

March 15, 1886.

(Signed)

A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT showing the Number of African Children under Allotment to Religious Societies in 1885.

Protestant and Catholic.				Boys.	Girls.
Church of England Mission
Roman Catholic Mission	4

March 15, 1886.

(Signed)

A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

APPENDIX No. 6.

RETURN showing the Number of Africans prosecuted for Minor Offences by the Police and convicted in the District Court of Seychelles during the year 1885.

Nature of Minor Offences.	1884.			1885.		
	Complaints.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Complaints.	Convicted.	Discharged.
Drunkenness	17	18	..	15	14	2
Disturbance	16	20	..	29	5	24
Breach of—						
Fishing Law	2	2	..	3	3	..
Cocoa-nut, Vanilla, and Coffee Regulation	11	11	..	4	4	..
Licence Law .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Penal Code for illegal fire	2	2	..	1	..	1
Vaccination Law	1	..	1	..	..	..
Regulation No. 1 of 1881, Bacca	4	4	1	8	6	2
Failing to produce ticket on demand	29	33	..	44	40	4
Vagrancy	4	4	1	1	1	..
Indecency	1	1	..	..	..	..
Assault	5	2	3	3	2	1
Trespass	1	2	..	1	..	1
Gambling	2	2	..	2	..	2
Abusive language	2	2	..	..	..	..
Forest and River Regulations	2	2	..	1	1	..
Breach of Penal Code for keeping a loaded cart in the street. .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total	99	105	6	114	77	38

March 15, 1886.

(Signed) A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Africans prosecuted for Crimes by the Police and convicted in the District Court of Seychelles during the year 1885.

Nature of Crimes.	1884.			1885.		
	Complaints.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Complaints.	Convicted.	Discharged.
Wounds and blows	3	4	..	3	3	..
Possession of stolen property	7	7	..	8	7	1
Larceny	16	16	1	13	13	..
Threats	2	2	..	2	2	..
Resisting and assaulting the police .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Adultery	3	4	2	..	..	..
Attempt upon chastity	2	..	2	..	..	..
Total	33	33	5	27	25	2

March 15, 1886.

(Signed) A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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APPENDIX No. 8.

SHOWING the Number of Africans admitted for Treatment in the Public Hospital in Mahé in 1885.

No.	Names of Africans.	Names of Proprietors.	Estates or Islands.
1	Greig	District Prison.	
2	Betsy	Pauper.	
3	Raphaël	"	
4	Théodore	"	Rose Belle.
5	Harry	Mr. E. Serret.	
6	Humphry	Pauper.	
7	Oscar	"	
8	Thomy Dart	District Prison.	
9	Madgie	Pauper.	
10	Marcelin	"	Praslin.
11	Nemorin	Mr. A. Louys.	
12	Brulus	Pauper.	
13	Ernest	"	Château Margot.
14	Jean	Mr. F. Cheyron.	
15	Pauline	Pauper.	
16	Antoine	"	Rose Belle.
17	Nicholas	Mr. E. Serret.	
18	Joseph François	Pauper.	
19	Victor	"	
20	Thomas	District Prison.	
21	Adonis	Pauper.	
22	Manghooman	"	
23	Aurel	"	
24	François	"	
25	Jeanette	"	
26	Rosine	"	
27	Moïse Louis	"	
28	Bill	"	
29	Paul	"	
30	Saul	"	
31	Augustine	"	
32	Godfrey	District Prison.	
33	Horne	Pauper.	

March 15, 1886.

(Signed)

A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Births of Liberated Africans' Children during the year 1885.

Place where declared.	Male.	Female.
Mahé	28	38
Outlying Islands	3	3
Total	31	41

March 15, 1886.

(Signed)

A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

APPENDIX No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Still Births amongst Liberated Africans during the year 1885.

Place of Birth.	Male.	Female.
Mahé	3	1
Outlying Islands .. ..	..	..
Total	3	1

March 15, 1886.

(Signed)

A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

APPENDIX No. 11.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Liberated Africans deceased during the year 1885.

Place of Death.							Male.	Female.
Mahé	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	15
Outlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
Total							16	19

March 15, 1886.

(Signed)

A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Marriages of Liberated Africans during the year 1885.

Places of Marriages.					No. of Marriages amongst Liberated Africans.	Mixed Africans and Creolés.
Mahé	..	..	..	..	61	13
Outlying Islands	..	..	..	..	20	2
Total					81	15

March 15, 1886.

(Signed)

A. UNDERWOOD,
Acting Inspector of Immigrants.

No. 6.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received July 29.)

Sir,

Admiralty, July 26, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to forward herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of letters, dated 24th May and 1st June, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer," reporting the detention and subsequent release of a slave-dhow which was captured off Ras Madraka on the 20th May last.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Lieutenant Jerram to Commander Atkinson.

Sir,

"Reindeer," at Ras Madraka, May 24, 1886.

IN compliance with Article 179, Station Orders, I have the honour to report that on the 20th May, 1886, being then in charge of the boats detached from Her Majesty's ship under your command stationed at Ras Madraka, I boarded a dhow, with no name and flying no colours, at 5 P.M.

I considered it necessary to detain her at Ras Madraka until your arrival, for the following reasons:—

1. After a careful investigation, I found that she had two Swahili men on board, who were taken by force from Marka and forced to work as slaves on board the dhow.

2. That although she had two Somali men, passengers to Makullah, she had neglected to call there, although there appeared to be no reason why she should not have done so.

3. The statements of the Nakhuda and crew did not agree as to length of time on board, port of joining, &c.,

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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4. The Swahili men's story was corroborated by the two Somali passengers, who also spoke to the continual ill-treatment of the two Swahili men by the Nakhuda and crew.

5 The Nakhuda offered the interpreters 30 dollars to get him off and let him go. The dhow hove to on seeing the steam-cutter coming to her.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. H. MARTYN JERRAM.

Forwarded to the Commander-in-chief, observing that—

After carefully examining the Swahili men and the Somali passengers, I ordered the dhow to Muscat to be adjudicated upon.

(Signed) GEO. L. ATKINSON, *Commander*.

"*Reindeer*," at *Ras Madraka*, May 24, 1886.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

Lieutenant Jerram to Commander Atkinson.

Sir, "Reindeer," at *Muscat*, June 1, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that this day the Vice-Admiralty Court sitting on the case of the dhow, name unknown, detained by me on the 20th May, and brought to Muscat by your orders, concluded its sittings.

After a most careful investigation, lasting two whole days, the President, Colonel Mockler informed me that though there was ample ground for detention in the first instance, the evidence, when carefully sifted out by himself and competent interpreters, did not bring home any case against the dhow's Nakhuda or crew. He therefore directed me to restore the dhow to the Nakhuda, which I did, taking from him a receipt that she was in the same condition as when detained.

The formal Decree had not been sent when we left the port at 7 P.M. to-day, the Court having sat until 5 P.M. I beg leave to state that I entirely concur in the verdict of the Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. H. MARTYN JERRAM.

Forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) GEORGE L. ATKINSON, *Commander*.

"*Reindeer*," *Bas-al-Hadd*, June 2, 1886.

No. 7.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received September 27.)

Sir, *Admiralty*, September 24, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copies of correspondence relative to the capture of a slave-dhow and twenty-one slaves off *Ras-el-Hadd*, on the 16th June, by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "*Woodlark*," and the subsequent condemnation of the dhow and transfer of the slaves to the Political Agent.

2. I am to add that my Lords have expressed full concurrence in the Commander-in-chief's views in respect of Lieutenant Ballard's action in firing at the Arab.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Commander Burt to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

"Woodlark," at Muscat, July 2, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the boats of this ship, under command of Lieutenant G. A. Ballard, whilst cruising off Ras-el-Hadd, captured on the 16th June a small dhow, as per margin.*

I took the prize to Muscat, where she was condemned on the 19th June in the Consular Court before Lieutenant-Colonel E. Mockler to be broken up; dhow, crew, and slaves were handed over to Lieutenant-Colonel E. Mockler, Political Agent.

I also beg to inclose Lieutenant G. A. Ballard's Report of chase and capture, and further to state that the wound inflicted on an Arab trying to escape, as mentioned in Lieutenant G. A. Ballard's letter, was a mere scratch, and healed in two days.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND W. BURT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Lieutenant Ballard to Commander Burt.

Sir,

"Woodlark," at Muscat, June 18, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report the capture of a dhow by two boats of this ship on the 16th June, off Cape Ras-el-Hadd, having fifteen male and six female slaves on board, with a crew of five Arabs and two Seedies.

2. I boarded the dhow, who did not lower her sails until after repeated orders and threats to fire on my part, at 11.30 A.M. in the steam cutter, and discovered the slaves in the hold.

The Arabs had to be forcibly disarmed, as they refused to give up their weapons when told to do so.

I then placed them in the steam cutter as prisoners, and started for Sûr, where the "Woodlark" was lying, leaving the dhow in charge of a petty officer and two men, with orders to follow the coast to the westward till picked up by the ship, and the sailing cutter in charge of the coxswain, with orders to continue cruising off Ras-el-Hadd till my return.

3. On my way to the ship in the steam cutter, one of the Arabs, whom I believe to be the master of the dhow, jumped overboard and swam towards the shore. Being a very expert swimmer, he evaded pursuit for a considerable time by means of frequent long dives, and as he was approaching the surf and appeared likely to succeed in making good his escape, I caused several shots to be fired over his head. These, however, did not deter him in any way whatever, so I was compelled to fire at him, with the result that he received a slight wound on the arm, whereupon he surrendered and was picked up.

4. On arriving on board Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," I reported myself to you and handed over the prisoners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. A. BALLARD.

Inclosure 3 in No. 7.

Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards to Mr. Macgregor.

Sir,

"Bacchante," at Mauritius, August 27, 1886.

WITH reference to a letter dated the 2nd July, 1886, from Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," submitted by the Senior Officer of the Persian Gulf Division, reporting the capture by Lieutenant G. A. Ballard, of that vessel, of a slave-dhow whilst cruising off Ras-el-Hadd on the 16th June, I beg to inclose, for the information of my Lords

* Name.	Description.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Slaves.	
				Male.	Female.
"Rekhis"	Badan	18.866	7	15	6

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a communication I have addressed to Commander Burt with reference to Lieutenant Ballard's action in firing at and wounding one of the Arab crew of the dhow, who jumped overboard and endeavoured to effect his escape after capture.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDK. W. RICHARDS.

Inclosure 4 in No. 7.

"Bacchante," at Mauritius, August 27, 1886.

(Memo.) WITH reference to your letter of the 2nd July, 1886, reporting the capture of a slave-dhow by Lieutenant G. A. Ballard, whilst cruising off Ras-el-Hadd on the 16th June, 1886, you are to inform that officer that his action in firing at, and wounding, the Arab who jumped overboard from the steam cutter, and attempted to swim on shore, was quite unjustifiable, and was not authorized either by the Regulations or by custom, armed resistance being the only excuse for the resort to extreme measures to enforce the law.

(Signed) FREDK. RICHARDS,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-chief.

Commander E. W. Burt,
Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark."

No. 8.

Sir Villiers Lister to Mr. Macgregor.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 2, 1886.*
I AM directed by the Earl of Idlesleigh to acknowledge the receipt of the Admiralty letter of the 24th ultimo, relative to the capture of a slave-dhow off Ras-el-Hadd by boats of Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark" on the 16th June last.

I am to state that his Lordship agrees with the views of the Lords Commissioners, as expressed in their Lordships' letter, with regard to Lieutenant Ballard's action in firing at the Arab who was endeavouring to escape.

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

No. 9.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received October 22.)

Sir, *Admiralty, October 20, 1886.*
I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, a copy of a Report on the Slave Trade on the East India Station by Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, K.C.B., together with a Return of vessels detained by the ships of the squadron between the 4th June, 1885, and 30th June, 1886.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards to Mr. Macgregor.

(Extract.) *"Bacchante," at Mauritius, August 30, 1886.*
IN compliance with the directions contained in the Instructions for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the consideration of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Return of vessels captured on the East Indies Station between the 4th June, 1885 (the date I assumed command in succession to Sir William Hewett) and the 30th June of the present year.

2. The total of vessels detained during this period is thirty-two, of which number

twenty-six were condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar, and three at Muscat. Three were released.

3. The gross tonnage of the vessels captured is 1,200, and the number of slaves liberated, exclusive of fugitives who claimed the protection of the flag, is 263.

4. *East African Division, Zanzibar.*—From the reports of the officers who have been engaged in the duty of the suppression of the Slave Trade during the year and other sources of information it does not appear that there is any diminution in the Traffic.

The number of captures made is small, owing to the inadequacy of the force which I have been enabled to station upon the division, and to the fact that the cruizers have been for the most part diverted to other duties owing to the requirements of the British Representative upon the International Commission for the delimitation of the frontiers of His Highness the Sultan.

There is always a constant demand for slaves on the fine spice island of Pemba, and the export thither from the mainland is more or less continuous throughout the year.

The two sailing launches "Olga" and "Helena," formerly belonging to the "London," and which were on the breaking up of that establishment lent to Sir John Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, for the Consular Service, have been repaired, with my approval, by Captain Lloyd, of the "Briton," and being no longer required for the use of the Consuls, are employed as cruizing boats, and manned from the ships of the division, and being roomy and comfortable, are much better suited for detached service than the smaller boats of the cruizers.

5. *Persian Gulf.*—The information furnished by Her Majesty's Political Agent at Muscat corroborates the reports from Zanzibar that the export of slaves from the African coast to the Gulf of Oman is again actively carried on, the dhows leaving the African coast with the first monsoon breezes in the month of April, and again in the month of September, when the strength of the south-west monsoon has passed.

With a view to the more effectual checking of this Traffic, an additional vessel was detailed to reinforce the Persian Gulf division of three cruizers last autumn, and so well was the work done under the able direction of Commander Herbert W. Dowding, of the "Osprey," the Senior Officer of the division, that four cruizers, with their boats, having some 700 miles of coast to watch, boarded, between the 1st September and 25th October, no less than 387 dhows, many of the dhows having been visited by two or three vessels during their passage along the line. One capture was made by the "Osprey" during this period of a dhow from the Zanzibar coast with seventy-three slaves on board.

6. *Madagascar and Comoro.*—The force at my command has not been sufficient to enable me to station any vessel in the Mozambique Channel during the year to check the export of slaves to Madagascar and the Comoros. Captain Lloyd, of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," reports that at Lindi it was said some 600 slaves had been shipped to Madagascar in the early months of the present year, and that the Arab dealers returned in time to make their shipments for the Persian Gulf. The Comoros have been so much disturbed of late by French action that the demand for slaves has apparently ceased. It is hoped that now the remaining islands of the group have been taken under the protection of the Republic the Traffic in Slaves will cease.

7. *Gulf of Aden.*—Since the occupation of Zeyla there has been little or no Slave Trade in the Gulf of Aden, and it is the general opinion locally that since the death of Abu Bekr Pasha, the late Egyptian Governor of Zeyla, the Traffic in Slaves from the African coast has entirely ceased. Slaves are still brought from Abyssinia to within a few miles of the coast near Tajourra, and they are then taken overland to the south of Assab Bay, and there embarked for Jeddah and other Red Sea ports.

In April last a report was received from a Swedish medical missionary that he had travelled to within 10 miles of the coast with a caravan of about 700 slaves, all children except three.

They had come from Abyssinia, having been captured or purchased, and were intended for the Jeddah market. The boys had nearly all been made eunuchs, they being more valuable as such in the Turkish and Egyptian markets.

8. I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of their Lordships the very zealous and loyal manner in which the difficult duties connected with the suppression of this Traffic have been carried out by the Senior Officers of divisions and by all the commanding officers and crews under their orders.

Commander Anson, of the "Dragon," and Captain Lloyd, of the "Briton," conducted the duties of the East Coast Division during the year; and Commander Dowding, of the "Osprey," Commander Atkinson, of the "Reindeer," and Commander Rainier, of the "Kingfisher," those of the Persian Gulf Division.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.—Her Majesty's ship "Dragon."

Date of Detention	Where. If at S., 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.	Whether condemned.	
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.	Men.				Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Where shipped.				
1885 July 9	Off Messia Island	Fromash	Modadi	Unknown	Nil	Dhow	Unknown	Pemba	Unknown	15	Nil	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Slaves	Unknown	Unknown	Un- known	Un- known	Un- known	Un- known	Zanzibar	Vessel ran on shore, and was deserted by crew and slaves.	Yes.
July 17	Ditto	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Nil	Dhow	Unknown	Pemba	Unknown	8	Nil	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Slaves	Unknown	Unknown	3	1	1	Unknown	Destroyed	Condition of slaves—Good. Condition of vessel—Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—4.	Yes.
July 21	Ditto	Unknown	Unknown	Hamid	Nil	Dhow	Ukake	Pemba	Unknown	11	1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Slaves	No one	16	7	6	5	Unknown	Ditto	Condition of slaves—Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—34.	Yes.
Aug. 4	Zanzibar	Salamahi	Hazi	Khasaji, Zanzibar	English	Dhow	Zanzibar	Bomoyo	Zanzibar	47	Nil	Zanzibar	Zanzibar	Aug. 4	Various	Khanji	1	1	1	Zanzibar	Zanzibar	Condition of slaves—Very good. Condition of vessel—Very good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—1.	No.	
Aug. 10	ff Pemba	Daw	Mamlohani	Said bin Masoud, Zanzibar	Arab	Dhow	Pemba	Unknown	Zanzibar	51-26	Nil	Unknown	Zanzibar	Aug. 10	Mahogany, cocca-nuts	Various	5	1	1	Zanzibar	Ditto	Condition of slaves—Very good. Condition of vessel—Very good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—1.	Yes.	
Aug. 25	Bas Ndege	Jubal Cururo	Unknown	Unknown	Arab	Dhow	Zanzibar	Unknown	Unknown	110-5	Nil	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Nil	Nil	7	110-5	7	7	Zanzibar	Ditto	Condition of slaves—Very good. Condition of vessel—Unseaworthy. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—1.	Yes.
Sept. 8	Pemba	Unknown	Unknown	Hasa Tanga	Arab	Dhow	Ingot B.	Tanga?	Tanga?	71-6	Nil	Ingot B.	Tanga?	Unknown	Nil	Nil	Un- known	Un- known	Un- known	Un- known	Tanga	Ditto	Condition of slaves—Very good. Condition of vessel—In sinking condition. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—5.	Yes.
Nov. 1	Cocca-nut Island	Unknown	Unknown	Aly, of Mombasa	NI	Dhow	Pangani	Pemba	Togongo	66-9	Nil	Pangani	Pemba	Unknown	Slaves	Unknown	Un- known	3	3	3	Pangani	Ditto	Condition of slaves—Very good. Condition of vessel—In sinking condition. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—5.	Yes.
Nov. 15	Kelambiri	Mhora	Sudi	Said bin Hamid	Zanzibar	Betch	Nil	Nil	Zanzibar	80-9	Un- known	Nil	Zanzibar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Un- known	80-9	Un- known	Un- known	Un- known	Ditto	Condition of slaves—Not seaworthy; under repair.	Yes.
Nov. 21	Chumbi, Pemba	Mambokn s Mungu	Mhicho	Jak	Zanzibar	Dhow	Mirinda, Tanga	Nil	Zanzibar	40-48	Un- known	Nil	Zanzibar	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	40-48	5	Un- known	Un- known	Ditto	Condition of vessel—Good.	No.

* One female slave escaped from her capture and delivered herself up on the 8th November, 1885.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Inclosure 8 in No. 9.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.—Her Majesty's Ship "Kingfisher."

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colours.	How rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom consigned.	If with Slaves on board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; the Number of Deaths before Adjudication; and the Number emancipated.	Whether condemned.		
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Board.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.				Where shipped.	
June 8 1835.	Kibonda ..	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Nil ..	Dhow	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	7-4664	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Men. ...	Women. ...	Boys. ...	Girls. ...	Where shipped ...	Zanzibar	Dhow sank ...	Yes
July 28	Mbangeba ..	Unknown ..	Parahai ..	Biali Suluu	Zanzibar	Dhow	Unknown	Pembe ..	..	Nil 31	Unknown	Pembe ..	..	Slaves ..	Various ..	Various ..	4	..	..	..	Unknown	Ditto ..	Deaths—Nil Emancipated—7	Yes
July 28	Ditto ..	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	Nil ..	Dhow	Unknown	Pembe ..	..	Nil 37	Unknown	Pembe ..	..	Slaves ..	Various ..	Various ..	1	..	1	..	Unknown	Ditto ..	Deaths—Nil Emancipated—7	Yes
Aug. 14	Tonioni, Pemba ..	Unknown ..	Abdallah ..	..	Arab ..	Dhow	Unknown	Pembe ..	..	Nil 57-4519	Der-ee- Suluu	Pembe ..	..	Slaves ..	Various ..	Various ..	6	16	4	9	Dhow Har- bour, Der-ee- Suluu	Ditto ..	Condition of slaves— Poor. Condition of vessel— Vessel unfit to be lowered to Zanzib- ar. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated — 34. One female slave missed at Frangi, Srd.	Yes
Aug. 26	Pemba ..	Unknown ..	Essai	Masuda, Ni- Saihi of Der-ee- Suluu	Zanzibar	Dhow	Unknown	Pembe ..	Der-ee- Suluu	39	Kiaja ..	Pembe ..	..	Slaves	..	..	1	..	..	..	Kiaja ..	Ditto ..	Condition of slaves— Very poor. Condition of vessel— Too much damaged to be kept afloat. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—1.	Yes
Sept. 6	Ditto ..	Unknown ..	Ibi ..	Hamid, of Mombasa	Zanzibar	Dhow	Unknown	Pembe ..	Mombasa	63-06	Mombasa	Pembe ..	..	Slaves	Insalam ..	Insalam ..	3	3	..	..	..	Ditto ..	Condition of slaves— Very poor. Condition of vessel— Dhow destroyed as unseaworthy. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—4.	Yes
Sept. 24	Ditto ..	Unknown ..	Kumba Ushuru	Kumba Ushuru	Zanzibar	Dhow	Unknown	Pembe ..	Unknown	43-39	Unknown	Pembe ..	..	Slaves	Unknown ..	Unknown ..	5	3	1	..	Unknown	Ditto ..	Condition of slaves— Very poor. Condition of vessel— Dhow destroyed as unseaworthy. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—8.	Yes

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Inclosure 4 in No. 9.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.—Her Majesty's Ship "Briton."

Date of Detention	Where, if at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—		Under what Colours.	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.	Whether condemned.
		Vessel.	Master.			Ownrs, and of what Place.	Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.				Bound.	Belonging.	Men.	Women.				Boys.	Girls.	Where shipped.
1885 Dec. 16	Pemba ...	Segara ...	Hamadi ...	Rin Mah-siva, Lamoo	Zanzibar ...	Dhow ...	5	36	Gasl ...	Unknown ...	Lameo ...	Unknown	1886	Nil ...	...	...	...	Zanzibar ...	Condition of vessel—Good.	No.
1886 Jan. 11	Kisali Island ...	Kilola ...	Kirirama	Morasi Kalari	British ...	Dhow ...	4	14	Mangolali	Zanzibar ...	Nyoregam	Jan. 10	Fire-wood	Agent ...	1	...	...	Ditto ...	Condition of vessel—Good.	Yes.
Jan. 13	Kisali Island ...	Salamali ...	Zaroodi ...	...	British ...	Dhow ...	7	34	Dar-es-Salaam	Zanzibar ...	Dar-es-Salaam	Jan. 13	Fire-wood	Agent ...	1	...	...	Ditto ...	Condition of vessel—Good.	Yes.
Jan. 13	Kisali Island ...	Bungala ...	Biladi ...	...	Arab ...	Dhow ...	9	88	Dar-es-Salaam	Zanzibar ...	Dar-es-Salaam	Jan. 12	Fire-wood	Agent ...	1	...	...	Ditto ...	Condition of vessel—Fair.	...
Jan. 16	Toughi Bay ...	Fatabithais ...	Masoodis	Masoodis	Arab ...	Dhow ...	5	33½	1 voyage . Comoro Islands	Comoro Islands	Maungami	1 voyage.	Nil ...	...	3	2	1	Ditto ...	Condition of vessel—Good.	...
April 9	Pemba ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Dhow ...	Un-known	61-3	Unknown	Unknown ...	Unknown	...	aves	...	1	3	...	Ditto ...	Condition of vessel—Good.	...
1885 May 14	Mto Dondeni, Mada	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Dhow ...	Un-known	118	Unknown	Unknown ...	Unknown	...	Slaves	...	4	4	3	Ditto ...	Condition of vessel—Good.	Yes.
1886 June 7	Pemba ...	Fatih Bah-man	Mahomed	Mahomed and Salim	Arab ...	Dhow ...	3	11	Bawal ...	Wei ...	...	Unknown	Had just run in cargo of slaves	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Condition of vessel—Good.	...	
June 28	Mbinra, south of Zanzibar	Tashansto...	Hamis ...	Abdullah Bahusa	Arab ...	Dhow ...	...	60	Kilwa ...	Zanzibar ...	Zanzibar.	Unknown	Coco-nuts ...	Unknown ...	3	3	...	Ditto ...	Condition of vessel—Good.	...
June 30	South of Zanzibar Harbour, off Chuquani	...	...	...	...	Canoe .	3	3	Bagamoyo	Zanzibar ...	Zanzibar .	June 29	Fishing-boat...	...	...	1	...	Ditto ...	Condition of vessel—Good.	...

* Thirty-one slaves recovered, having just been landed.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Inclosure 5 in No. 9.
RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Her Majesty's Ships "Briton," "Osprey," "Osprey," "Ranger," "Mariner," and "Woodlark."

Date of capture.	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.	Whether Condemned.	
		Vessel.	Master.	Orners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.				Where shipped.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
1866 June 30	Off Zanzibar *	Fatehkhani	Said-bin-Ali	Said-bin-Ali	Arab	Canoë	5	...	17	Dar-es-Salaam	Zanzibar	Zanzibar	June 30	Wood	...	...	1	...	...	...	Zanzibar	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—1.	Yes.
1866 Sept. 19	Ras Madraka †	Mahbrook	Ali-bin-Mehomed	Juma-bin-Said, Ngau	Nil	Dhow	9	...	43	Ngau	Sür	Ngau	About Aug. 24	Slaves	Slave-owners on board	8	13	41	13	Ngau	Muscat ...	Condition of slaves— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—72.	Yes.
1866 Sept. 24	Ras-el-Hadd ‡	Unknown	Moussé-bin-Sanger	Mahomed Waligog	Nil	One lug	3	...	8	Duffa	Sür	Sür	Unknown	Slaves	Sür	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Muscat ...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—2.	Yes.
1866 May 20	Dhow Harbour §	Kibibi ...	Juma ...	Omer-bin-Hamid, Pemba	Zanzibar.	Dhow	4	...	10-66	Wete	Pemba	Pemba	May 16	Slaves	...	2	...	...	...	Zanzibar	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—2.	Yes.	
1866 June 16	Ras-el-Hadd ¶	Rokhis ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	18-666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 slaves (15 male and 6 female) emancipated.	...	

* "Briton."

† "Osprey."

‡ "Ranger."

§ "Mariner."

¶ "Woodlark."

‡ Other particulars respecting this capture not given.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

27

No. 10.

Mr. Barrington to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received October 28.)

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, October 27, 1886.*
 I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the accompanying copies of Returns which my Lords have received from their Adviser in Slave Trade matters, viz. :—

1. List of the adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to my Lords between the 1st April and the 30th September, 1886.
2. Account of slave bounty paid by command of my Lords during the same period.
3. Account of tonnage bounty paid for the same period,

I am, &c.
 (Signed) C. G. BARRINGTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

(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 September, 1886.

Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
Briton	Kitole (No. 1 of 1886)	Jan. 11, 1886	Jan. 13, 1886	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel, &c., restored, 1 slave condemned.
Ditto	Bungala (No. 2 of 1886)	" 13, "	" 19, "	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Salamati (No. 3 of 1886)	" 14, "	" 19, "	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 4 of 1886)	" 16, "	Feb. 12, "	Ditto ..	Vessel and 7 slaves condemned.
Dragon	Mkorah (No. 22 of 1885)	Nov. 15, 1885	Mar. 11, "	Ditto ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ranger	Name unknown (No. 2 of 1885)	Sept. 23, "	Oct. 10, 1885	Consular Court, Muscat	Vessel and 2 female slaves condemned; 5 male slaves and 2 female slaves released.
Gannet	Mjelleh	Nov. 9, "	Nov. 16, "	Court - martial held at Suakin	Vessel and 18 slaves condemned.
Condor	Dhow (No. 2 of 1886)	Jan. 14, 1886	Feb. 6, 1886	Ditto ..	Vessel condemned.
Ditto	Dhow (No. 1 of 1886)	" 16, "	" 6, "	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Briton	Name unknown (No. 5 of 1886)	April 9, "	May 4, "	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 3 slaves condemned.
Woodlark	Rakhees (No. 2 of 1886)	June 16, "	June 19, "	Consular Court, Muscat	Vessel and 21 slaves condemned.
Briton	Name unknown (No. 6 of 1886)	May 14, "	May 26, "	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 13 slaves condemned.
Mariner	Kibibi (No. 7 of 1886)	" 20, "	June 9, "	Ditto ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Briton	Fatah Rahman (No. 8 of 1886)	June 7, "	" 16, "	Ditto ..	Vessel and 31 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 9 of 1886)	" 25, "	" 29, "	Ditto ..	Vessel and 7 slaves condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

(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 September, 1886.

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.
April 8, 1886	Naval Prize Account	Osprey ..	Mabrook .. (No. 1 of 1885)	72	..	..	£ 360
July 30, "	Ditto ..	Briton ..	Kitole .. (No. 1 of 1886)	1	..	..	5
" 30, "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Bungala .. (No. 2 of 1886)	1	..	..	5
Aug. 3, "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Salamati .. (No. 3 of 1886)	1	..	..	5
							375

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 10.

(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 September, 1886.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per ton.	Amount paid.
April 8, 1886	Naval Prize Account	Osprey ..	Mabrook .. (No. 1 of 1885)	40	£ s. 1 10	£ s. 60 0
" 8, "	Ditto ..	Dragon ..	Name unknown .. (No. 16 of 1885)	67	5 10	368 10
" 8, "	Ditto ..	Kingfisher ..	Name unknown .. (No. 17 of 1885)	37	5 10	203 10
" 8, "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 18 of 1885)	60	5 10	330 0
" 9, "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Nyanza .. (No. 19 of 1885)	41	5 10	225 10
June 2, "	Ditto ..	Dragon ..	Name unknown .. (No. 20 of 1885)	63	5 10	346 10
" 22, "	Ditto ..	Ranger ..	Name unknown .. (No. 2 of 1885)	7	5 10	38 10
Aug. 27, "	Ditto ..	Briton ..	Name unknown .. (No. 4 of 1886)	30	5 10	165 0
Sept. 15, "	Ditto ..	Dragon ..	Mkorah .. (No. 22 of 1885)	78	5 10	429 0
" 24, "	Ditto ..	Bittern ..	Name unknown .. (No. 5 of 1885)	28	4 0	112 0
						2,278 10

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 11.

Mr. Godley to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received November 29.)

THE Under-Secretary of State for India presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, by direction of Viscount Cross, forwards copy of a letter.

India Office, November 27, 1886.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

29

Inclosure 1 in No 11.

The Governor-General of India in Council to Viscount Cross.

My Lord,

Simla, October 25, 1886.

IN continuation of our despatch dated the 16th March, 1886, we have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of correspondence regarding the operations conducted during the current year by Her Majesty's ships for the suppression of the Slave Trade off the north-east coast of Arabia.

We have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.
C. P. ILBERT.
T. C. HOPE.
G. CHESNEY.
J. B. PEILE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Mr. Durand.**Bushire, June 16, 1886.*

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter dated the 6th June, 1886, from the Political Agent, Muscat, transmitting an interesting account by Captain Atkinson, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer," Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf Squadron, of the operations for the suppression of the Slave Trade up to the 31st May, 1886.

2. The Arab dhow referred to by Captain Atkinson as having been brought into the Vice-Admiralty Court at Muscat by him for adjudication has been released under the circumstances reported by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Mockler in his letter dated the 4th June, 1886.

3. Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer" has since left this station, and Captain Rainier, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," who has succeeded as Senior Naval Officer, informs me that he intends to continue cruising for slaves until about the middle of June. I propose, therefore, to defer offering any remarks on the naval operations until the receipt of Captain Rainier's final Report.

Inclosure 3 in No. 11.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Mockler to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.**Muscat, June 6, 1886.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a Report received from Commander Atkinson, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer," detailing the operations of the vessels under his command, employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade off the north-east coast of Arabia.

An Account of the Operations for the Suppression of the Slave Trade during the Spring of 1886, dated May 31, 1886.

I beg to forward, for your information, and for transmission to Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, Political Resident, Persian Gulf, an account of the operations for the suppression of the Slave Trade during the spring of this year.

Two ships were employed upon this duty up to the 26th May, when the "Sphinx" joined the division and took part in the operation.

The "Reindeer" left Muscat for Ras Madraka on the 25th April, having a dhow in tow loaded with coal. After passing Ras-al-Hadd, the dhow was too deeply laden to be towed against the head swell prevailing at the time, so she was cast off and sent into Khaur Hadjarah and placed in charge of the boats of the "Kingfisher." That vessel left Muscat on the 26th April, and was stationed off Ras-al-Hadd, having boats watching Sur on the coast towards Ashkharah.

The first dhow met from the African coast was boarded on the 7th May.

The "Reindeer" watched the coast between Ras-Sankirah and Ras-Madraka, then

between Ras Madraka and Ras Ye, and finally the coast between Ras-Ye and a point on the Arabian coast 15 miles north of Ras Shebali. Three of her boats were stationed at Ras Madraka from the 28th April to the 25th May, and two boats detached to cruize in the Masireh Channel between the 27th and the 29th May. The coal-dhow was cleared by her on the 7th May.

Eighty-one dhows were boarded by the "Reindeer" and her boats. Of these, twenty-six were bound for Sur from places not on the African coast; twenty-seven were from places not on the African coast to the various ports to the north-west of Sur; twenty were from the African coast bound for Sur, fourteen of which were in ballast, having landed their cargoes at Makullah, and some of these were very suspicious-looking dhows, and may have landed cargoes of slaves to the westward of Ras Madraka; eight from the east coast of Africa to other ports north-west of Sur.

Lieutenant Jerram, in the steam-cutter of the "Reindeer," boarded a dhow on the 20th May off Ras Madraka, and found on board of her two slaves, who said they had been kidnapped by the "nakhoda" of the dhow at Muerka, on the African coast. She had on board two Somali men passengers, who had paid 3 dollars each to be landed at Makullah. The dhow had never been to Makullah, and according to the statement of the boatswain of the dhow had never attempted to go there.

There is no doubt that these two men would have been sold as slaves upon the arrival of the dhow at Al-Kadhrak, on the Batinah coast, for, although Mahommedans, Somali men are, I understand, frequently sold there as Abyssinians. The "nakhoda" said he failed to touch Makullah, and was taking these men to Muscat. They gave evidence which corroborated the statements made by the Swahili men as to their being slaves and not part of the crew.

When the "nakhoda" saw the steam-cutter coming to board his dhow, he offered each of the slaves 8 dollars and promised to land them at Muscat if they would say they were part of the crew of the dhow, and also offered the Somali men 3 dollars each and as much food as they wanted not to say anything "to those English." The Swahili men could not talk Arabic. The Somali men were on their way to Aden and Mecca on a pilgrimage. This dhow was sent to Muscat in charge of Lieutenant Jerram and a prize crew. The weather up to the 15th May was cool, with a fresh south-westerly wind blowing continuously. This gradually died away, and we had calms from the 20th to the 28th, on which day the "Sphinx" relieved the "Reindeer"; and after withdrawing the two boats which had been detached to cruize in the Masireh Channel, I proceeded to Muscat to coal, having been ordered to give up command of the division to Commander John Rainier, of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," which officer assumes command on the 2nd June.

The "Woodlark" joins the "Kingfisher" at Ras-al-Hadd, and will receive further orders from Commander Rainier, as well as the "Sphinx."

Commander Rainier found out, through spies, that slaves were landed at a point on the coast named on the Chart Beni Bu Ali. He examined this place, which is marked by a large black rock, and found that behind the rock on the northern side of it was a narrow passage quite hid from the sea which leads into a "khaur" as large as Khaur Hadjarah, in which several dhows were lying empty. It does not appear that the existence of this "khaur" was known before, and there is nothing to indicate that such a "khaur" exists when viewed from the sea.

Slaves are also landed on the coast at a point 15 miles north of Ras Shebali. There is said to be a village about a mile inland, and it is said to be a slave-market. The slave-dealers have an arrangement with the Bedouins by which they give up a percentage of slaves to them, and in return these Bedouins give the owners a pass right through to Sur.

The line of march of slaves landed at Beni Bu Ali and marched to Sur is through a valley between Jebel Khemis and the hills to the east. Khyrah, Wadi Makh, Ité Khabura, Wady Al Yah Gallah, Tiwi are the halting-places on the way to Sur. The rock at Beni Bu Ali looks like an island, and is about 40 feet high and 200 yards long. The information about the slaves being landed at Beni Bu Ali was obtained from a spy by Lieutenant Hewith, of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher." The "khaur" was found by him behind the black rock mentioned above, and so far proved that part of his information was correct.

I examined the coast 15 miles north of Shebali, and found some boats hauled up on the beach, but no "khaur." Our appearance caused several natives to collect, and these men lit a fire at night; and I saw one of them flashing his sword in the sun, which is a common way of signalling to dhows at sea; no dhows were seen.

I have only boarded two dhows that have passed through the Masireh Channel, and these two had been boarded by our boats in the channel previously.

We have not been successful in capturing dhows with slaves in them, but I feel sure

that they are landed to the south-westward of Ras Madraka, and are waiting for a more favourable opportunity. Some of the dhows in ballast from Makullah looked about the size and had the ancient appearance of slave-dhows.

With one exception, when the "Reindeer" went to clear the dhow with coal on board at Khaur Hadjarah, the coast between Ras Sankirah and Ras Shebali has been strictly watched by her and her boats.

The "Kingfisher" has been twice to Muscat for mails, and once to Charbar to telegraph.

Inclosure 4 in No. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Mr. Durand.

Bushire, June 28, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter, dated the 20th June, 1886, reporting the condemnation of an Arab dhow and twenty-one slaves seized by Captain Burt, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," and placed by him for adjudication in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Muscat.

Inclosure 5 in No. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mockler to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Muscat, June 20, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the morning of the 18th June Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," Commander Burt, came into harbour with a "badan" in tow, seized by Lieutenant Ballard, Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," on the 16th June, off Ras-al-Hadd, with fifteen male and six female slaves on board, and having a crew of one "nakhoda," belonging to the Beni Bu Ali of Sur, three Arabs from the Batineh, and two Mowalids from Sur, with a passenger belonging to Gishin, in the Mahra, formerly owner and master of a buglo of 82 tons, named the "Shadali," now said to have sunk off Simba Uranga.

2. The dhow was put into Court for adjudication on the 19th, and condemned, the "nakhoda" stating that the cargo of slaves were shipped against his will at Simba Uranga by the owner of the "badan," one Khamees-bin-Ali, of the Beni Bu Ali of Sur, who, after shipping them, returned to Zanzibar, where he now is. After the condemnation of the "badan," the "nakhoda" and others, not being slaves, were made over officially to His Highness Seyyid Turki, for any punishment he might choose to inflict.

3. I propose to ask the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," which is expected here on the 3rd proximo, to take these slaves to Bombay when she goes there. In the meantime, the best arrangements possible for their care here will be made.

Inclosure 6 in No. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles to Mr. Durand.

Bushire, August 10, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of correspondence received from the Political Agent, Muscat, on the subject of the dispatch to Bombay, in Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," of twenty-three liberated slaves.

Inclosure 7 in No. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mockler to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.

Muscat, August 2, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to attach copy of correspondence with Captain Rainier, of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," and with the Secretary to Government, Bombay, regarding the dispatch of twenty-three liberated slaves in the above vessel.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

2. Of the above, fourteen form part of the cargo of twenty-one slaves captured by Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark" on the 16th June last, as reported in my letter dated the 20th idem, the remaining nine being fugitives liberated under Treaty stipulations. Of the remaining seven captured by the "Woodlark," six have been distributed, under the supervision of this Consulate, to suitable persons, and one, a female, has been detained here on account of her being far advanced in pregnancy.

Inclosure 8 in No. 11.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mockler to Captain Rainier.

Muscat, July 3, 1886.

ON the 19th ultimo Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark" landed a cargo of twenty-one slaves found on board of a dhow captured by her off Ras-al-Hadd, which were condemned in this Vice-Admiralty Court. I have also in charge eight other runaways, which were brought in by Her Majesty's vessels on different occasions.

2. Some of these slaves I have been able to distribute as servants to responsible persons residing within the jurisdiction of this Consulate, but the remainder I shall have to send to India, as it is not advisable to turn them adrift in this country to earn their livelihood.

3. It will, however, be a great expense to Government if these people have to be sent down by mail-steamer; and as you intend to proceed to Bombay shortly, I have the honour to inquire whether you can, without inconvenience, oblige me by giving them a passage in the vessel under your command.

4. The number to be sent would be about twenty-four, and, if you desire it, provisions for the voyage will be shipped with them.

5. At Bombay they are to be handed over to the Commissioner of Police, together with a nominal roll, with which I shall furnish you, and arrangements will be made for taking delivery of them alongside on your arrival.

Inclosure 9 in No. 11.

Captain Rainier to Lieutenant-Colonel Mockler.

Muscat, July 3, 1886.

THESE slaves can be taken to Bombay in Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher." It is requested they may be sent on board by 8 A.M., on Monday, the 5th instant, with provisions for the voyage (calling at Ras-al-Hadd), about seven days.

Inclosure 10 in No. 11.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Mockler to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Political Department.*

Muscat, July 5, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, that I am sending down to Bombay, in Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," twenty-three slaves—sixteen male and seven female.

2. Of these, fourteen form part of the cargo captured by Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark" on the 16th ultimo, and condemned in this Vice-Admiralty Court on the 19th idem. The remaining nine are fugitive slaves who had taken refuge on board Her Majesty's vessels on several occasions, and who have been manumitted on the ground of their being imported into Oman subsequent to the Frere Treaty of 1873.

3. A nominal roll of these slaves has been furnished direct to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and I solicit the favour of instructions being issued to that officer to receive charge of the above slaves on the arrival of the "Kingfisher."

4. Captain Rainier has been good enough to give passage to the above slaves on board the vessel under his command.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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Inclosure 11 in No. 11.

*Mr. Cunningham to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles.**Simla, September 15, 1886.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th August, 1886, regarding the dispatch to Bombay of twenty-three liberated slaves in Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher."

No. 12.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received December 1.)

Sir, *Admiralty, November 29, 1886.*
I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 13th September, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," reporting the reception on board of a fugitive slave on the 6th September, and his subsequent delivery to the Political Agent at Muscat.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 12.

Commander Burt to Commander Rainier.

Sir, *"Woodlark," at Muscat, September 13, 1886.*
I HAVE the honour to inform you that a slave swam off to our boats, whilst off the village of Sur, on the night of the 6th instant.
2. I have this day turned the slave over to Lieutenant-Colonel Mockler, Political Agent and Consul at Muscat.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND W. BURT.

Forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-chief.

(Signed) J. H. RAINIER, *Commander, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," Senior Officer, Persian Gulf.*

September 18, 1886.

AFRICA (CENTRAL).

No. 13.

Consul Hawes to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 20, 1886.)

(Extract.)

Mandala, October 30, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I arrived at my post on the 19th instant, having travelled overland by the direct route from Quilimane.

With reference to my despatch to your Lordship in which I stated that his Excellency the Governor of Quilimane had promised to procure without delay the necessary escort and porters for my caravan, I have to inform your Lordship that at a second interview I had with the Governor he told me it was impossible to get men at Quilimane to travel to Blantyre by the route I proposed to take, and he suggested that I should go by the road leading up the valley of the River Shire, in which case he would send men with me to Mazaro, a station on the River Zambesi, and the authorities there would procure carriers for the remainder of the journey. As this route lies through malarious districts I did not accept the offer of his Excellency, but told him I would endeavour to obtain men for the direct overland journey from a caravan which I heard had lately arrived at the ivory market at Lunas. Leaving Quilimane that evening, I reached Lunas at 10 o'clock the following morning, and found it would be possible to get men after the market had been held. As this would not be for twenty days I abandoned the idea, the near approach of the rainy season rendering any delay inadvisable.

I take this opportunity of stating to your Lordship that I have grave suspicions that a Traffic in Slaves is carried on at the markets held at Lunas. I had previously heard this spoken of at Quilimane, and was told that in the Prazas around Quilimane and on the Zambesi domestic slaves were quite common. When I found, therefore, that the caravan I have alluded to consisted of over 1,200 persons, the great majority of whom were boys from twelve to fourteen years of age, and that the number of tusks brought down for sale was only 300, not more than eighty loads, my suspicions were attracted. The Arabs in charge explained that the boys were required to carry back to the interior the purchases they intended to make after selling their ivory. I need hardly point out to your Lordship that this explanation is entirely insufficient.

In walking through the camp I discovered a man bound with ropes, with a slave stick fastened to his neck. He was suffering great agony, and as an act of common humanity I had him released. I learnt through my interpreter that he had been captured on the eastern shores of Lake Nyassa, and, because he had attempted to escape, had been kept in fetters throughout the journey.

On my return to Quilimane I brought this matter to the notice of the Governor, and, in telling him of my suspicions about the Slave Traffic, suggested that as caravans were prohibited from coming into Quilimane to dispose of their ivory, it might be well for him to establish a station at Lunas and to send an official there. His Excellency thanked me, and promised to inquire into the matter.

I now decided to engage men independently for the overland journey, and to take the risk of their deserting. In this work I was greatly assisted by Mr. Shearer, of the African Lakes Company, who gave me one of his own men as leader, and rendered me every assistance in getting together my caravan.

I have much satisfaction in stating that I had no trouble whatever with the men, but, on the contrary, their conduct, especially during the painful difficulties of the latter part of my journey, deserves the highest admiration.

The route I traversed lies chiefly through forests of small trees and scrub; drinking water is abundant, and, with the exception of the two first days, there is no bad or markedly unhealthy country. Food, however, I found very difficult to obtain, which may be accounted for from the fact of this being the scarce time of the year.

The only native authority of importance along the route is King Mpassu. He received me very cordially, and expressed most friendly feelings towards the English. The Chiefs and Headmen of villages along the way also treated me very hospitably.

The journey occupied twenty-three days, but a delay of nearly a week was caused by the sad illness of my Japanese servant and of Dr. Hachett, a medical officer who volunteered to accompany me on the journey. I deeply regret to say my Japanese servant died the day before I reached Blantyre. Dr. Hachett, who had already been conveyed to Blantyre in a "masshilla," died two days after my arrival. In the opinion of the medical officer at Blantyre, both were cases of African fever, probably induced by unwise exposure to the sun, or possibly their systems were affected whilst at Quilimane.

I have officially reported the death of the Japanese to his Consul in London, and have communicated with Messrs. Shearer, Tiede, and Co., of Quilimane, who were Dr. Hachett's agents.

No. 14.

Consul Hawes to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 3.)

(Extract.)

Livingstonia, June 3, 1886.

I INFORMED your Lordship that I proposed starting on a journey in the interior for the purpose of visiting the Angoni King. I have now the honour to report to your Lordship the details and results of my journey up to this date.

Starting on the 3rd May from Mandala I proceeded to Zomba, where I was detained eleven days, partly on business in connection with the Consular buildings, and partly on account of not being able to obtain carriers to complete my caravan.

I had at Mandala secured the services of nine of the Swahili carriers belonging to the caravan of the Royal Geographical Expedition under Mr. Last, who also accompanied me on this journey, and took with him, for his own duty, the remainder of his caravan. I had also the Swahilis who are attached to the Consulate, with the exception of my coxswain, who has not yet returned from Zanzibar. With this number of coastmen I thought I should have no difficulty in inducing a sufficient number of carriers from Blantyre and Mandala to come with me to complete my caravan. The natives in that neighbourhood are, however, faint-hearted, and will not as a rule venture on any journey that might be attended by risk, and no inducement of high pay was sufficient to overcome their terror of visiting Angoni Land. I had therefore to engage men to Zomba, and make fresh arrangements there.

The country between Blantyre and Zomba, a distance of about 40 miles, is still, I regret to say, utterly neglected. Though well watered by numerous streams, and possessing good soil well suited for the cultivation of coffee, there is neither sign of habitation nor cultivation. The dread of raids from Angoni Land is so great that the people, instead of occupying the rich plains, prefer to cluster together in small villages on mountain slopes, where they cultivate only sufficient for their present wants. A bad harvest would be to them undoubtedly a source of serious distress.

In conversation with one of the Chiefs who occupies a portion of the country I allude to, I took the opportunity of speaking to him on the question of slavery. He admitted that he sometimes sold people to the Arab dealers, but at the same time asked me how he should get calico if he ceased to do so.

I suggested to him utilizing the valuable ground he owned, and to turn his attention to the cultivation of coffee, which would find a ready market at Mandala. He seemed very willing to listen to my suggestion, but want of funds was brought forward as an obstacle.

It is undoubtedly the case that the Chiefs are very poor, and to start any enterprise of the kind amongst them would require the assistance of outside capital. I would venture to ask your Lordship whether there are any funds in connection with the Slave Trade from which such aid could be obtained, for it might materially assist the suppression of slavery could the cultivation of coffee for the foreign market be developed amongst the natives.

I take this opportunity also of bringing to your Lordship's notice the enterprising spirit shown by Messrs. Buchanan, Brothers, who, as yet unaided, are endeavouring to open up a good road between Blantyre and Zomba. The development of the country in this way will undoubtedly have great influence on the neighbouring tribes, and were two or three rest-houses for travellers constructed at intervals along the road, and trustworthy natives placed in charge, it would be the beginning of establishing villages on the route, and perhaps of again bringing the country under cultivation. The fact of the Consular caravan sometimes moving along the road, and the British flag occasionally hoisted at

these houses, would give confidence to the natives, and probably tend greatly to render the district safe from the raids of outer tribes.

I am endeavouring to obtain for Messrs. Buchanan, Brothers, all the aid I can in support of their enterprise, and as I feel convinced that extended development of the country in the manner I have indicated will not only be a protection against raids, but a material check on slavery, I would venture to solicit the assistance of Her Majesty's Government towards the completion of the road, and the construction of the rest-houses I have suggested.

From the Consular grounds at Mlungusi I proceeded along the slope of Mount Zomba to Kumjale, where I was cordially received by Chief Malemia. He had on a former occasion promised to try and arrange for me a friendly visit with Chief Kawinga, who occupies the northern shores of Lake Shirwa. His attempt, however, had not been successful, and he was not then in a position to renew the question, as he and Kawinga were not on very friendly terms. I shall endeavour on a future occasion to approach this Chief, for it will be very desirable, when Her Majesty's Consulate is established at Zomba, to secure his friendship.

From Kumjale I therefore took the route leading through the territory of Chief Liwonde, and struck the River Shire. After four days' journey through poorly inhabited country and tracks of dense forest, nine of the carriers I had engaged at Kumjale deserted on the second day, taking with them several scientific instruments and one rifle. Hot pursuit was given by some of the Swahilis, and the instruments were recovered, having been dropped by the thieves when they found they were closely pressed by armed men. The rifle, however, was carried off, but doubtless on my return to Zomba, when the matter will be laid before Chief Malemia, steps will be taken to insure its recovery, it being one of the arms belonging to the Consulate.

Owing to the death of Chief Liwonde I was unable to visit his town, but was received by the Headman of the village of Litete, which stands on the right bank of the river a short distance above the island on which the capital is built.

The nominated successor of the late Chief sent to express his apology for not being able to receive me, as the general mourning was not over. The funeral only took place the morning we reached the river, although the death happened some considerable time before.

The belief amongst the natives in almost all the territories surrounding Lake Nyassa is that wizards eat the dead, and by that means get a supernatural power over their fellow-creatures. The bodies of Chiefs and important people are therefore kept until thoroughly decomposed before being buried, in order to prevent the possibility of this practice being carried out in their case.

From Litete the route lay up the right bank of the River Shire to the territory of Chief Mponda, who owns the country lying on the south-west entrance to Lake Nyassa.

I was well received by the Chief, who did all in his power to render me assistance by giving me carriers for my caravan. In this territory the influence of intercourse with Swahilis and coastmen is very apparent. At several of the villages Arabs or coastmen reside, either having permanently established themselves, or waiting until they have collected sufficient ivory to start a caravan for the coast.

The present Chief came into power on the death of his brother, in the early part of this year.

The custom prevailing in these territories is for the succession to pass to the brother, not to the son; but a strong feeling is now being exhibited against this law by the sons of many of the powerful Chiefs. This is owing, in a great measure, to the influence of coastmen, who, by bringing about dissensions of this kind, which may lead to fighting, see their way to getting hold of the prisoners captured, who would doubtless be sold as slaves. In the case of the succession of the present Mponda, serious troubles arose, which led to force being used to establish him as the Chief. He does not reside in the capital, but at a town near. The sons of the late Mponda live in the capital; they are extremely discontented with their position, and it is expected that fresh troubles will arise. One objection stated to me against the son succeeding to the father's position is that the wives and concubines of the Chief become the wives and property of the successor.

He expressed great friendship for the English, and promised to maintain the same friendly feeling towards the African Lakes Company that his predecessor had shown.

On the question of trading with the Lakes Company he was very reserved. At present, I am given to understand, little or no ivory is drawn from Mponda's territory. The Chief is evidently entirely in the hands of the coastmen who surround him, and

every care is taken on their part to prevent the trade slipping out of their hands. They can offer inducements such as spirituous liquors, and an unlimited supply of arms and powder, which the Lakes Company will not do, and the temptation is more than most natives in these territories can resist.

Whilst at Mponda's, I was permitted to visit the interior of the tomb of the late Chief, a privilege which had not yet been allowed to a European. It was stated to me that the burial was performed according to Mahomedan rites, and that Mahomedan religion had been embraced by several of the leading young men in the country, again showing the influence that intercourse with the coast has had over the people in this territory.

It was curious to note that the grave had been dug facing nearly north and south, and that the head was placed towards the north, which points in the direction of Mecca.

The custom usual with the Yao tribes with regard to the burial of the dead is that important Chiefs are buried in their capital town, and minor Chiefs a little way from the town. In both cases a building is erected over the grave. Headmen and common people are also buried, but the grave is simply marked by strips of white calico, which are hung to sticks close by. Criminals and slaves are thrown into the bush to be devoured by wild animals.

From Mponda's to Livingstonia the journey occupied four days, the path winding round the various bays and headlands at the entrance of the lake. I reached Livingstonia yesterday, and was given quarters at the house of the former head of the mission.

Livingstonia is in a very decaying and dilapidated condition. Owing to the unhealthiness of the site, the missionaries have withdrawn and gone to Bandawe, on the west shores of the lake, and the place is left entirely in charge of natives. I visited the village school, which is in charge of a native who speaks English fairly well. I was much pleased with the intelligence and ability shown by some of the boys. In addition to the religious instruction, an elementary English education is given.

I expect to start from here to-morrow on my journey to Angoni Land, and shall probably not reach Mandala until the early part of July.

No. 15.

Consul Hawes to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 3.)

(Extract.)

Mandala, July 1, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that I arrived here yesterday, having completed my visit to the Angoni King, with results that I trust may prove of lasting benefit not only to the Europeans at Blantyre and Zomba, but also to the native tribes in the surrounding districts.

In continuation of my despatch of the 3rd June, 1886, I have the honour to detail the particulars of my movements since that date, and to forward under separate cover a rough sketch Map, showing the route of the whole journey.

The Map has no pretensions to geographical accuracy, as time does not permit of my preparing one; it may simply be considered as a hasty sketch in order to approximately show the route taken.

The journey from Livingstonia to Kujipore, where the King received me, occupied eleven days, but delays, in order to make the preliminary arrangements of the visit, account for the length of time. The actual journey itself could be easily accomplished in from five to six days.

On reaching the suburbs of Kujipore I halted, and the various officials, who by this time had swelled my caravan, went on to the town to announce my arrival.

It had been hinted to me that in all probability the King would not receive me until the following day; I was therefore surprised to find when the officials were returning that His Majesty was coming out as well.

I received him with as much ceremony as it was possible under the circumstances.

The King addressed me as follows:—

(Translation by the interpreter.)

“The King says he is very glad to see you. He has heard that you have come to be the Chief of the white men, and that you have come from the Queen of a great country. On that account he wishes to do special honour by coming out to meet you.”

In a few words I thanked His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty's Government for the reception he had given me. It was then arranged that the official interview should take place on the following morning, and that I should move in and camp close to the town.

His Majesty took great interest in the formation of the camp, and before his departure I saluted him with three volleys of small arms.

Having ascertained that before the official visit could take place it would be necessary for me to settle what present I intended to give, I selected the following articles, which were inspected and approved of previous to the interview.

Official Present given to the Angoni King.

2 Austrian rugs.	20 lb. of brass wire.
2 worked quilts.	12 lb. of red beads.
3 Zanzibar scarfs.	10 looking-glasses.
2 pieces of white calico, 60 yards.	1 tin of tobacco.
2 pieces of blue calico, 30 yards.	1 large knife.
2 pieces of handkerchief, 24 yards.	1 packet of needles.

The above is an unusually large present, but I had learnt that several very good presents had been made to the King by various Chiefs, and that a small one would in all probability not be accepted. I deemed it advisable, therefore, to allow no difficulty of this sort to stand in the way of opening up friendly relations.

The result of the interview, I am glad to inform your Lordship, was in every way satisfactory.

The King is desirous to live on friendly terms with the English, and has promised to give every security and facility to Dr. Cross, of the Scottish Free Church Mission, who is likely to be sent to reside in Angoni Land. He has also pledged himself to discontinue all raids in the direction of Blantyre and Zomba, and will establish, at Mpimbi, his frontier town on the River Shire, a military station to prevent any of his men from crossing over for the purpose of attacking the tribes on the opposite side. With regard to this promise to discontinue raids in the direction of Blantyre and Zomba, I have further to state that he repeated it on the following morning in the presence of his Councillors, and as far as possible made it binding by using the following expression:—

“Nikiisia zindawa zanga, Musungu, andisunile mala m'maso,” the translation of which is, “If I break my word, white man, you may come and spit in my eyes.”

On the question of opening up trading relations with the African Lakes Company, he seemed willing to trade, but wished to know what the Company could supply him with in return for his ivory. I recommended him to send an agent to Mandala to consult on that point with the agent of the African Lakes Company. This he promised to do.

I informed your Lordship that I proposed to visit the Angoni King with the object of obtaining from him the promises I have now succeeded in getting. How far reliance can be put in the promises he has given, it remains to be seen, but I trust my endeavours to establish friendship with a tribe that has hitherto been held in dread may prove to be successful, and may meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

I remained at Kujipore four days, and on my return was given an escort of ten men and one official, who accompanied me to Mpimbi, on the River Shire, a journey of four and a-half days.

With regard to the notes I have made on Angoni Land, as the mail is just closing I am unable to forward them to-day, but will make them the subject of a later despatch.

I have purposely avoided drawing up my report of this journey in the form of a paper for the Royal Geographical Society, as I understand from Mr. Last that he proposes writing on the subject, and I agreed, therefore, to confine my Report to what might be embodied in despatches to your Lordship.

I would beg to bring to your most favourable notice the valuable help I have received from Mr. Last, who placed a portion of his caravan at my disposal, and gave me the full advantages of his interpreter, whose thorough knowledge of the Angoni language materially assisted towards the safety and success of my journey in Angoni Land.

I may add that had it not been for the presence of the large body of Swahilis composing Mr. Last's caravan, I should have been unable, in all probability, to have undertaken the journey.

AFRICA (CENTRAL).

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No. 16.

Sir Villiers Lister to Consul Hawes.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 22, 1886.

I AM directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to acknowledge the receipt of your two despatches of the 3rd June and 1st July last, in which you give an account of your journey in Angoni Land, and of the route traversed by you to reach that country; and I am to inform you that his Lordship approves of your proceedings as reported therein.

With regard to the two suggestions made by you in your first-mentioned despatch, that Her Majesty's Government should afford assistance to the Chiefs of the country between Blantyre and Zomba for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of coffee in the district in question, and that they should also give some aid towards the completion of the road between the two points above mentioned, I am to state to you that Her Majesty's Government are unable to apply public funds to either of these objects.

Copies of your two despatches have been sent to the Royal Geographical Society, and to the African Lakes Company, and an extract from the first has been forwarded to the Anti-Slavery Society, with the expression of a hope that they would be disposed to assist in the coffee-planting suggested by you for the ultimate suppression of the Slave Trade in the districts in question.

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

No. 17.

Consul Hawes to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 25.)

My Lord,

Mandala, July 7, 1886.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 1st July, 1886, I have the honour to communicate to your Lordship the following information which I was able to collect during my visit to Angoni Land.

The territory occupied by the Angoni tribes under King Chikuse lies to the south-west of Lake Nyassa, and includes a considerable stretch of forest and plain bordering on the lake, the lofty mountains commonly known as Kirk's Range, and a wide, elevated plateau extending far away to the west.

This plateau can be reached from several directions, various parts of the range being quite accessible.

The route I took from Livingstonia winds up and down the rugged slopes on the shores of the promontory until reaching the village of Nyamkumbe (four hours), whence the path is level over well-cultivated country to the village of Mbape (one hour).

This village stands on the borders of an uninhabited forest separating the territory of Chief Mponda from that of the Angoni King. The actual boundary of Chief Mponda's land I was unable to clearly ascertain, but in case of an elephant being shot in any part of the forest, there is little doubt that a claim for the ivory would be asserted by King Chikuse, and such right is not likely to be disputed by Mponda, for already an understanding exists between him and King Chikuse which practically renders his country a tributary State of Angoni Land.

By agreement Mponda makes presents regularly to the Angoni King on the understanding that by so doing the Angoni will not be permitted to make raids on his country, and that assistance will be given in case of his being attacked by the Makangwara, a powerful tribe who inhabit the territories on the east of Lake Nyassa.

This understanding has, however, its disadvantages, for it opens the way to a close and ready market for the sale of many of the prisoners captured during the raids of the Angoni.

Coast influence is very great in the territory of Mponda, and at several of the villages coast-men may be found waiting until they have collected ivory sufficient to start for the coast.

Their caravans are to a great extent composed of slaves purchased by the dealers, or of pressed men and boys, who receive no pay, but are simply given food on the journey. In all probability the dealers find in Angoni Land a convenient market for the purchase of the slaves they may require to transport their goods to the coast.

If reports that have reached me from native sources are to be relied on, it would

appear that the slaves who are not required to carry goods back to the interior are sold to the owners of the different "prazas" in the Portuguese possessions around Quilimaine and along the coast.

It is undoubtedly the case that a caravan on its return from the coast never musters the same strength it had on its outward journey, and the question arises, What becomes of the missing people?

I trust, when Her Majesty's Consulate is established at Zomba, which is close to the main caravan routes to Quilimane, to be able to elicit information that may give some positive clue to their disposal.

The journey from Mbape across the forest to Mpulusa, the first of the Angoni villages, occupies a day and a-half, including necessary stoppages.

The country on to the foot of Kirk's Range, which divides the lowlands from the elevated plateau where the King and his principal officials reside, is populous, fertile, and well cultivated. The principal crops are maize, millet, sweet potatoes, casava, and pumpkins. Cotton is also grown, and by means of a primitive loom a soft fabric, resembling in texture canvas, is woven.

The route over the Kirk Range passes immediately to the south of Mount Chirobwe, a considerable mass rising to an altitude of 6,000 feet. The chain is here divided into two distinct ridges, separated by a level stretch of forest and cultivated land. The ascent of the first ridge is gradual, the path winding up through pretty rocky scenery, and passing, left, the conspicuous cone called Ondwe, and, right, the tree-fringed peak of Funi.

Several streams are crossed, the most important being the Bwanji, which flows into Lake Nyassa, and the Luvilezi, a fairly-sized tributary of the Shire.

The altitude of the second ridge is about 5,000 feet, the ascent in places being somewhat steep.

The upper plateau is a wide, treeless plain, extending far away to the horizon on the west. The monotony of the aspect is only occasionally relieved by a solitary cone of rock, or by a diminutive crag which may form the culminating point of some insignificant ridge. On the north and east the plateau is hemmed in by the lofty summits of Kirk's Range.

From the top of the ridge to Luisini, the capital, occupies a day and a half, the route passing through the villages of Mavundi and Tamaiwe, and crossing the upper waters of the Lefobwe, an important affluent of the Zambesi.

The first portion of the way to the hamlet of Geagea is over poor, uncultivated country, but beyond Mavundi the soil improves, and the districts around Luisini and the neighbouring villages and in the country lying to the west are very fertile and largely cultivated. Millet and maize form the main crops, but tobacco, peas, and the castor-oil plant are also staple articles of produce. The plateau is watered by numerous small streams.

With the exception of the town of Luisini, and of some of the more important villages where the King occasionally resides, the villages on the upper plateau compare unfavourably with those of the lower plains, the houses being smaller, badly constructed, and in many cases quite dilapidated. Difficulty in obtaining materials for building is probably the cause, all wood having to be brought from a considerable distance. At Luisini there is a marked difference. The houses are large and almost all well built, those for the wives of the King, with smaller buildings for the attendants, being separately inclosed by neat fencing. The town is clean and kept well swept, favourable qualifications that few other places on the plateau can claim.

According to the arrangements made by the King's nephew, who came to meet me shortly after I reached the upper plateau, it was supposed my meeting with the King would take place at Luisini, but after my arrival at that town I received a request from the King to come to Kujiporé, where he was staying, as he was very infirm, and it would take him several days to reach Luisini.

The journey to Kujiporé occupied five hours, the path crossing several streams and skirting the southern slope of a conspicuous hill called Mangani. Portions of the route command fine views of the precipitous sides of Mount Domwe and of Deza, a high massive mountain rising to the north.

The details in connection with the reception the King gave me, and the interview I subsequently had, were reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 1st July, 1886.

With regard to the people who inhabit Angoni Land, they are of very mixed origin, consisting as they do of the Angoni who conquered the country about the year 1850; of the Auyanja, who were then conquered; and of Yaos, Machinga, and others who in subsequent raids have been captured.

Of the real Angoni, with the exception of the King, his numerous wives and family, the Chiefs of districts and towns, and the Headmen of villages, but few exist. The majority of the so-called Angoni are the Auyanja who were conquered and have been to a great extent incorporated with the Angoni tribe, their descendants by intermarriage with the Angoni, and the various people who, having been captured, are trained according to the Angoni customs.

I was much struck by the respectful manner of the people I met with in Angoni Land. The whole country is under perfect control, and the greatest respect is shown to the King and to all officials. To the King's wives also the highest respect is shown on meeting them by kneeling down. This honour is paid not only by women and children but also by men.

I may add that I experienced myself the utmost courtesy, and though hundreds of people came daily to see my camp they were never intrusive, always keeping at a respectful distance, and only approaching the tents when permission was given for them to do so. This I am unable to state was my experience in the other territories I had passed through, where, on the contrary, I found the people most intrusive, and occasionally, especially in the neighbourhood of Livingstonia, overbearingly rude.

It is undoubtedly owing to the despotic sway of the King that Angoni Land is kept under such complete control. He has absolute power, and is reputed to be a tyrant of the most cruel nature. Disobedience of his orders is, I was told, immediately punished by death, and, indeed, trivial offences, it was stated, were sometimes treated with equal severity.

During my stay in the country no acts of cruelty, either on the part of the King or on that of his officials, came under my notice.

The Angoni are armed with spears, assegai, clubs, bows, and arrows, and they carry shields. A few inferior muzzle-loading fire-arms have been introduced, but have not up to the present been used in warfare. Spears and clubs are the arms in common use.

As with most of the African tribes, their dress is but scanty, though in this respect not less so than what is usually worn in these territories. It consists, as a rule, of a loin cloth, or a piece of the skin of some animal used as a substitute. Many, however, wear, in addition, a piece of calico thrown over the shoulder and wrapped round the body. The officials were better clothed, in some cases their covering consisting of coloured cloths or scarfs. The King's wives invariably wore long coverings of blue or white calico, and the King himself wore a robe of blue cotton, embroidered with flowers.

I was surprised to find that cotton goods were so much in use in Angoni Land. A trade in these commodities evidently exists with native dealers, who, as I have stated, in all probability find a convenient market for the purchase of slaves. I trust that my endeavours to induce the King to establish trading relations with the African Lakes Company may prove successful, and ultimately be the means of lessening the cruel Traffic which is undoubtedly at present carried on.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. G. S. HAWES.

AFRICA (WEST COAST)

No. 18.

Sir R. Herbert to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received February 20.)

Sir, *Downing Street, February 19, 1886.*
 WITH reference to my letter of the 9th February, 1885, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch which has been received from the Governor of the West Africa Settlements on the subject of slaves liberated during 1885.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

Governor Sir Samuel Rowe to Colonel Stanley.

Sir, *Government House, Freetown, January 16, 1886.*
 I HAVE the honour to transmit Returns of persons who have escaped from slavery in the countries adjacent to this Settlement during the year 1885, and who, having come to Freetown, claimed their freedom.

2. Also a Return of persons rescued from slavery during the above period.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) SAMUEL ROWE.

AFRICA (WEST COAST).

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Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

RETURN of escaped Slaves from the adjacent Countries to the Settlement of Sierra Leone, from January 10 to December 12, 1885.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where located.	Remarks.
1	1885 Jan. 10	Foray Gongrah	Male	21 Years.	Mendi	Kigbal, North Bullom	Dowdah Soosoo	Desires to remain with Constable Joseph Hamilton at Pratt's farm, Freetown	Made his escape to the Settlement for freedom on account of ill-treatment from his master. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. January 12, 1885.
2	Jan. 29	Damby Coray	Female	40	Korankoh	Rowarf, in Quiah	Mormodoo Yoroh	Elizabeth Wilson, of Fourah Bay Road, Freetown	Made her escape to the Settlement for freedom on account of her master having sold into slavery her three children. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. January 30, 1885.
3	Jan. 29	Yelli Cannoo (daughter of No. 2)	Female	10	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
4	Feb. 14	Tahnessy	Female	30	Mendi	Tyama	Bocary, sold to him by one Gbow	Freetown	Brought by her master and rescued from his care. Desires to remain here. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. February 16, 1885.
5	Mar. 11	Caury Tebin	Male	19	Ditto	Port Lakkoh	Murry Salloofoo, a Foulah man	Ditto	Made his escape to obtain freedom.
6	Mar. 11	Saisai Phawonday	Male	17	Bome, Sherbro	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Made his escape on account of ill-treatment. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. March 19, 1885.
7	Apr. 23	Dowdah Queatfeh	Male	17	Hamanah, Mandingo	Karanah	Mahomadoo Mansarrey	Freetown, with a relative of his, Sucknoh Koomah, Fourah Bay Road	This lad came with his master to trade, and refuses to return because he wants to be free. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. April 28, 1885.
8	Apr. 27	Allahsoh, alias Quah-yanday	Male	35	Mendi, or Kossoh	Kambia, Great Searcies	Amarah, a Soosoo man	Desires to remain at Kisy with Mr. Aaron A. D. Brown	Made his escape to the Settlement, and from ill-treatment desires to be free. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. May 1, 1885.

AFRICA (WEST COAST).

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where located	Remarks.
9	1885 May 5	Saisai Kargboh	Male	35 Years.	Yonny, Timmanee	Rotifunk, Bullom Shore.	Anusmanah Queyah, a Timmanee	Desires to reside Wilberforce	Made their escape for freedom on account of ill-treatment. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. May 1, 1885.
10	May 5	Bamp	Male	22	Timmanee, a native of Rofinger, Port Lokkoh district	Ditto	Namina Modoo, a Soosoo man	Ditto	
11	May 24	Foray	Male	25	Timmanee	Rosint, Tagarene Point.	Andrew Shaw, <i>alias</i> Phasinch, a Soosoo man	Freetown	Made his escape on account of ill-treatment.
12	May 24	Sau	Male	14	Sherbro	Mabensi, Bullom Shore.	Pa Bannah, a Timmanee	Freetown, with Elizabeth Mèheux, of Circular Road	Desires to be free and from ill-treatment made his escape. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. May 25, 1885.
13	June 18	Sorie Timmanee	Male	20	Timmanee	Mahyahyah, Bullom Shore	Allie Ceassy, of Mahyahyah	Freetown	Made their escape on account of ill-treatment. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. June 20, 1885.
14	June 18	Murry Ceary	Male	18	Limbah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	This child states that she was pledged by an uncle of hers, and afterwards sold to a Foulah man, named Momodoo Foulah, who brought her down with the view of taking her to the Foulah country; landing at Tasso Island, near the Sierra Leone River, she managed to conceal herself in the bush. She was found by one Jarwah, residing at that place, who took her to Mr. Foresythe at Samballama, and Mr. Foresythe sent her to Freetown. Luckily, in coming up to the Government Interpreter's house, she met up with her uncle, Chief Abdul Lahai Kallokoh, with whom she desires to return to her mother in their country. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. June 23, 1885.
15	June 23	Sebbah, <i>alias</i> Aminattah	Female	12	Timmanee	Tasso, Sierra Leone River	Momodoo Foulah	Desires to return with her uncle, Chief Abdul Lahai Kallokoh, of Rokaraifay, in the Gbambalie country.	
16	July 8	Momodoo Lamina	Male	45	Korankoh	Medina, Bullom Shore	Mormoh Cabbee, brother of Soomballee	Freetown. They intend to go to the second eastern district for farming purposes.	Made their escape to the Settlement on account of ill-treatment.
17	July 8	Boye Menny (wife of No. 16)	Female	30	Mendi or Kossah	Ditto	Ditto		
18	July 8	Lansannah	Male	12	Korankoh, native of Medina	Ditto	Ditto		

AFRICA (WEST COAST).

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No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where located.	Remarks.
19	1885 July 8	Comaro ..	Male	Years. 9	Korankoh, native of Medina	Medina, Bullom Shore ..	Mormoh Cabbee, brother of Soomballee	Freetown ..	{ Children of Nos. 16 and 17. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 10, 1885.
20	July 8	Daymoh ..	Female	6	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Made their escape to the Settlement on account of ill-treatment. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 10, 1885.
21	July 8	Fatmattah (an infant) ..	Female	2½	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..
22	July 8	Lamina Serah ..	Male	30	Timmanee ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Freetown. They intend to go to the second eastern district for farming purposes	
23	July 8	Wotey ..	Female	25	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..
24	July 13	Sandy, alias Carrifallah	Male	18	Gallinas ..	Gbambeo, in the Boom River, Sherbro	Momodou Allie, a Foulah man	Freetown. Desires to remain with Serjeant Cattel of the police force	Came with his master to this place to trade with kola nuts. Having been ill-treated by his master, and being informed that all slaves who come to this place are free, desires to be free. Being left on board the canoe which brought them, lying off King Jimmy, he jumped overboard, swam ashore, and went to the police station. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 16, 1885.
25	July 23	Carrifallah Tarrahwally	Male	35	Bambarrah, near Sego ..	A small village in Bullom	Fatmattah, a Soosoo woman	Freetown. Desires to remain with Alumny Baraka		Made his escape on account of ill-treatment; desires to be free. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 24, 1885.
26	July 10	Carray Tinkoh ..	Male	35	Mendi, or Kosoh ..	Malaghen ..	Cearay Malligie	Made their escape to the Settlement on account of ill-treatment. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. July 24, 1885.
27	July 10	Grandee Dakay ..	Male	35	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..
28	July 10	Gartoh ..	Male	35	Ditto ..	Fourcarish ..	Tombokkeh ..	Desire to remain at Congo Town, Mountain District	
29	July 10	Gagbah ..	Male	25	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Yansana Lamina ..	..
30	July 10	Boye Mendi ..	Female	24	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Tombokkeh ..	..
31	July 10	Ma Fodia, alias Mersoo	Female	25	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Cearay Malligie ..	..
32	Sometime in July last	Daymoh Mahyah ..	Female	30	Timmanee ..	Bardee (interior), Fulah	Lamina Ceasay ..	Freetown ..	This woman came with her master, who bought her when she was a slave, but subsequently took her as his wife. They came with some oxen to trade, but on account of ill-treatment, from which abortion took place with her, and seeing some of her people here, alters her mind to return. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. September 3, 1885.

AFRICA (WEST COAST).

No.	Date of Arrival.	Name.	Sex.	Age (about).	Nationality or Tribe.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where located.	Remarks.
33	1885 Oct. 5	Sarrah Korankoh	Male	Years. 60	Korankoh	Moongooro, Samo country	Kanday Koondoo	..	
34	Oct. 5	Rabbin Sangkong	Male	50	Timmanee	..	Ditto	..	
35	Oct. 5	Beahreh Sehry	Male	25	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
36	Oct. 5	Ceasay Schry	Male	30	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
37	Oct. 5	Ceasay Bankay	Male	30	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
38	Oct. 5	Sattiah Bangoorah	Female	30	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
39	Oct. 5	Sailloh, daughter of Sattiah Bangoorah	Female	2	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Made their escape on account of ill-treatment. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. October 7, 1885.
40	Oct. 5	Cealah, son of Sattiah Bangoorah	Male	6	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
41	Oct. 5	Caury Polee, son of Sattiah Bangoorah	Male	4	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
42	Oct. 5	Boyenkee	Female	25	Native of Samo	..	Ditto	..	
43	Oct. 5	Nency, daughter of Boyenkee	Female	6 months	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
44	Oct. 5	Cheerah	Female	3	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
45	Oct. 10	Sandamah	Male	40	Lokkoh	Kassoghah, Bullom Shore	Banday Yalisy, a Foulah man	..	
46	Oct. 10	Allie Mendi	Male	25	Mendi, or Kosoh	..	Lamina Sogo	..	
47	Oct. 10	Wotay, wife of No. 45	Female	22	Timmanee of Bonkohlen-kew	..	Banday Yalisy	..	Made their escape for freedom to the Settlement on account of ill-treatment, October 12, 1885. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. October 14, 1885.
48	Dec. 12	Saisay Bangah	Male	45	Timmanee	Mondoh, Leopard Island	Alikarie Sorie, Chief of Tannah, in the Meli-courree River	..	
49	Dec. 12	Bannah Yomrah	Male	45	Mendi, or Kosoh	..	Ditto	..	Made their escape on account of ill-treatment and hardships of slavery. (Signed) J. J. LAMPREY, Acting Police Magistrate. December 12, 1885.
50	Dec. 12	Korbandee	Male	40	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	
51	Dec. 12	Tenneh	Female	25	Sangarah	..	Ditto	..	

Total persons, 51 in number, viz., 33 males and 18 females.

January 13, 1886.

(Signed)

THOS. GEO. LAWSON, Government Interpreter.

AFRICA (WEST COAST)

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Inclosure 3 in No. 18.
AFRICANS rescued from Slavery from the 13th April to 30th December, 1885.

No.	Date of Arrival.	Names.	Sex.	Age.	Nationality.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where located.	Remarks.
	1885.			Years.					
1	April 13	Monday, alias Boye	Female	30	Lokkoh, a native of British Quah.	Port Lokkoh.	Shearkah, of Port Lokkoh	..	<p>These two persons are reported to be British subjects, decoyed from Waterloo about seven or eight days ago by a Lokkoh man named Murry Cearay, from there to Freetown, subsequently to Port Lokkoh, and there sold the child to a man named Shearkah. Through the interference of Mr. Daniel King, a catechist at Samballama, Tasso Island, the woman and her child were rescued by him and a Chief named Santiggy Demalsi, who sent them to Freetown. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. April 15, 1885.</p>
2	April 13	Quomba, son of No. 1.	Male	3	Native of Charlotte, Mountain District.	Ditto	Ditto	..	
3	April 12	Cealah	Male	14	Timmance	Gbonkeh Mayerah, Port Lokkoh, river.	Pa Ballee	Desires to remain with Joseph Martin Edwin, Sergeant in charge of police-station at Kissy. Memo.—This lad is removed from the care of Sergeant Edwin to that of Mr. Stephen Thos. Grant, goldsmith, of Blackhall Road, Kissy, 1st Eastern District (hill). —T. G. L., May 11, 1885.	<p>This lad came with his master to the Settlement to trade. From ill-treatment, and having heard that all slaves coming to the Settlement are free, refused to return. (Signed) EDWIN ADOLPHUS, Police Magistrate. April 21, 1885.</p>
4	Aug. 21	Saidoo Timboukeh	Male	15	Foulah	..	..	..	<p>This lad was brought here by his master, Mudulu Cammarrah, of Kambia (Soosoo). The boy having seen his brother, Amadoo Timboukeh, and all taken before the Police Magistrate, was restored to his brother by his own request. The brother resides with Sorie Makorbah, Fourah Bay road. August 24, 1885.</p>

AFRICA (WEST COAST).

No.	Date of Arrival.	Names.	Sex.	Age.	Nationality.	Where from.	Former Master.	With whom or where located.	Remarks.
5	1885. Oct. 3	Margboroh ..	Female ..	Years. 25	Mendi ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	This woman appears to have been taken from her country (Jarmal) as a wife by a man, subsequently taken to Bullom, and there sold into slavery. She was rescued by the King (Bey Sherbro), and sent to the Government. October 7, 1885.
6	Dec. 29	Elizabeth Hill ..	Female ..	25 (about)	British subject, native of Matincee Town, 2nd Eastern District.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	This woman desires to remove to, and remain with, a countryman of hers named Gabah, alias George Thorpe, of Ambrose Street, Freetown. October 19, 1885.
7	Dec. 29	Mary Williams ..	Female ..	8	British subject, native of Princes Alfred Town.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	These persons were part of persons captured and taken away by the Yomines from Princes Alfred or Songo Town. Rescued and brought by his Excellency the Governor-in-chief on the night of the 28th December, 1885. (Signed) J. J. LAMPREY, Acting Police Magistrate. December 30, 1885.
8	Dec. 29	Ghartoh ..	Female ..	4	British subject, native of Mandagah, near Prince Alfred Town.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

Total number of persons, 8, viz., 3 males and 5 females.

(Signed)

THOS. GEO. LAWSON, Government Interpreter.

January 13, 1886.

BRAZIL.

No. 19.

Mr. Macdonell to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received July 30.)

My Lord,

Petropolis, July 7, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a translation of the Decree enforcing certain provisions of the Emancipation Law.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. G. MACDONELL.

Inclosure in No. 19.

Decree No. 9602 of the 12th June, 1886, approving the Regulation for putting in force Articles 3 and 4 of the Law No. 3270 of the 28th September, 1885.

(Translation.)

IT is my pleasure to approve the Regulations for executing Articles 3 and 4 of the Law No. 3270 of the 28th September, 1885, which is given below, signed by Antonio da Silva Prado, a member of my Council, Minister and Secretary of State for the Affairs of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, who will so have understood it and cause it to be put in execution.

(With the sign-manual of His Majesty the Emperor),
(Signed) ANTONIO DA SILVA PRADO.

*Palace of Rio de Janeiro, June 12, 1886,
the 65th year of the Independence of the Empire.*

Regulation to which Decree No. 9602 of this date refers for executing Articles 3 and 4 of the Law No. 3270 of the 28th September, 1885.

Article 1. All slaves inscribed in the new registry shall be freed by means of the indemnification made to their owners from the emancipation fund, or by any other legal form.

Sec. 1. From the primitive value of the new registry shall be deducted:—

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

By the deduction of the last percentage slavery will become extinct in the Empire.

Sec. 2. Whether the freedom is effected through the Emancipation Fund or by any other legal form, the value shall not exceed that declared in the new registry (sections 3 and 4 of Article 1 of the Law No. 3270 of the 28th September, 1885), whatever term may since have elapsed being deducted therefrom.

Sec. 3. The value of the slave shall be that resulting from what is fixed in the new registry, the percentage or percentages of the year or years that have elapsed from the date of the new registry up to the day of freedom being deducted. For the slaves

registered after the 1st January, 1887, that day shall rule as a certain date in reckoning their value.

Sec. 4. Until the new registry is closed, the present process of valuing slaves shall continue in vigour for the different modes of liberation, with the limit fixed in Article 1, sections 3 and 4, of the Law.

Art. 2. The slave can also be freed—

Sec. 1. By transference of the slave's domicile to a different province to that in which he may have been registered up to the promulgation of the Law, save in the following cases:—

1. The transfer of the slave from one establishment to another of the same master.
2. Should the slave have been obtained through inheritance or forced adjudication in another province.
3. The removal of the residence of the master.
4. The evasion of the slave.

For the effect of the previous paragraphs the Neutral Municipality ("Município Neutre") forms part of the Province of Rio de Janeiro.

Sec. 2. By savings ("peculio"), on view of the certificates of their collective value, according to Article 3, section 1, of the Law, and Article 1, section 3, of this Regulation, and of the deposit of that money in the Orphans' coffers, or at the fiscal stations designated for that purpose.

Those certificates shall be passed gratuitously.

Sec. 3. By the freedoms granted, even though their value should exceed the "terça" (the third part of the inheritance of the granter) and the heirs he may have, whether they be necessary or not.

Sec. 4. By freedom direct from a third party, provided that the price of the slave is exhibited.

Sec. 5. By the admission into the establishments in which slave labour may have been substituted by free men (Article 3, section 3, of the Law).

In this case the owner of the freed slave is entitled to bring an action for indemnification against the owner of the establishment. The action and the competence thereof shall be those of Article 63 of Decree No. 4824 of the 22nd November, 1871.

Art. 3. In the emancipation of slaves of greater age by the fund of Article 2, section 3, first part of the Law, the provisions of Decree No. 5135 of the 13th November, 1872, chap. ii, and the other dispositions in vigour, where applicable, the following shall be observed:—

Sec. 1. The official charged with effecting the new registry shall forward to the "Junta," thirty days before its meeting, a list of the slaves of between 55 and 60 years of age, with the value fixed thereon in the new registry for both sexes.

Sec. 2. The greater age, the lesser value, and the female sex shall be preferred over all others.

Art. 4. In freeing the slaves through the fund of Article 2, section 3, second part of the Law, the following shall be observed:—

Sec. 1. The proprietor of the agricultural and mining establishment who may wish to substitute slave labour by employing free labourers shall present his proposal to the official charged with the new registry in the Municipality in which the establishment may be situated, signed by the proprietor or proprietors, or their legitimate representatives having special powers.

The proposal should contain:—

(a.) An express engagement to free all the slaves of the establishment, so transforming the slave labour into free labour;

(b.) An obligation not to admit other slaves on the establishment from any motive or under any pretext whatever, under penalty of their being declared free *ipso facto*, and of their indemnifying the owner of the said slaves;

(c.) The declaration of the value of each slave, when it is less than half its value;

(d.) The acceptance of the indemnification by the State of the value contracted in bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent., and an annual amortization of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the usufruct of the services of the liberated slaves for the space of five years;

(e.) The undertaking to feed, clothe, and give medical treatment to the freed slaves during the term of their services;

(f.) Arbitrament of the pecuniary gratification to the freed slaves per day's service, dependent on the Orphans' Judge;

(g.) A certificate of the new registry of the slaves of the establishment;

(h.) The confrontations of the establishment, its area, exact or presumable, and the kind of industry therein carried on;

(i.) A specification of the children of slave mothers existing on the establishment.

(j.) A negative certificate of mortgage, or the express consent of the mortgagee to submit his hypothecatory conventional right to the preference of section 5 of Article 3 of the Law No. 1237 of the 24th September, 1864, established in guarantee of the execution of the contract ;

(k.) An engagement to respect the rights of the freed slave, who, upon attaining 60 years of age, have rendered the services of Article 3, sections 10 and 11, of the Law ;

(l.) An obligation to maintain on the establishment a school of primary instruction.

Sec. 2. The official charged with keeping the new register having verified the exactness of what may be relative to the legal price of the slaves, their number and ages, and the specification of the children of slave mothers, and of freed slaves, shall give his opinion in writing on the proposal, forwarding it in an official letter to the Orphans' Judge within the unalterable term of eight days, reckoning from the day of its receipt.

Sec. 3. The Orphans' Judge will immediately order the proposal to be joined to the documents to be distributed by himself, and will subject the papers to the Curator-General, to give his opinion within fifteen days.

Sec. 4. The Curator will inform the Judge—

(a.) Whether the proponent offers sufficient personal guarantee for the treatment and the "peculium" owed to the freed slaves ;

(b.) If the gratification arbitrated is reasonable, and according to the custom of the place, the expense of food, clothing, and medical treatment being deducted ;

(c.) If the establishment is in a condition to produce revenue sufficient to support the new charge of transformation of the labour ;

(d.) If the constructions of the establishment are proper for the preservation of the health of the freed slaves, or if they require improvements in order to install the new system of regulation ;

(e.) On the quantity and quality of clothing and food for each freed slave, according to the custom of the place.

Sec. 5. With the initiative of the Curator and the steps ordered to be taken by the Orphans' Judge, that functionary will give his opinion in writing on the records ("autos"), and shall transmit them to the President of the Province, and at the capital to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, the said records being copied.

Sec. 6. The President of the Province may order such measures to be taken and inquiries to be made, as he may deem fit, for the elucidation of the proposal, and shall send the documents, together with his opinion, to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, the definitive decision without appeal appertaining to the Imperial Government.

Sec. 7. The acceptance of the proposal being determined on, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works shall remit to the Orphans' Judge a Minute of the contract to be celebrated between the proponent, the representative of the Treasury in the Municipality of the establishment, and the Curator-General.

Sec. 8. The arbitrament of the pecuniary gratification for each day's service being approved by the Orphans' Judge, and the contract signed, the aforesaid Judge shall declare the slaves to be freed in conformity with the provisions of Article 42 of the Decree No. 5135 of the 13th November, 1872, on the part applicable thereto. The approval of the gratification should be by official despatch transcribed in the contract.

Sec. 9. In the contract the following rights of the freed slaves should be expressly declared, corresponding to the obligations of the ex-master :—

(a.) Food, clothing, primary instruction, and medical treatment during illness, in the quantity and quality stipulated in the contract ;

(b.) Payment of the "peculium" at the time and in the manner established in the Law (Article 3, sections 4 and 5) and the internal regulation of the establishment ;

(c.) The not being obliged to perform services foreign to those of the establishment, nor beyond the time fixed in the contract, or in work beyond their strength ;

(d.) Not to work on Sundays or holidays, save in cases of urgent necessity, and for the preventing of irreparable loss ;

(e.) Protection for self and family against aggression from his ex-master, persons of the family, those in charge, or from guests, improper acts or those contrary to law ;

(f.) Necessary time allowed to attend mass, and to comply with the obligation of a Christian, when it cannot be done in the establishment.

Sec. 10. The obligation of the freed slave corresponding to the rights of the ex-master :—

(a.) To serve with diligence and fidelity in the establishment in which he has been

freed, for the term of five years, reckoned from the time of freedom, during the hours and in the manner established in the contract ;

(b.) To observe the internal regulation of the establishment, the orders of the ex-master, the foreman of the works, administrator, or substitute ;

(c.) To respect the ex-master, members of his family, foreman of the works, administrator, substitute, and guests ;

(d.) Not give himself up to vices which may render him unfit for work, making him quarrelsome and insubordinate ;

(e.) Not to promote or take part in any agreement to interrupt the service and the teaching ;

(f.) Not to cause injury to the establishment or the property therein existent, and prevent, when knowing it, or being able, others from doing it.

Sec. 11. It appertains to the Orphans' Judge, upon the petition of the Curator, or the complaint of the prejudiced party, or *ex officio*—

(a.) To visit the establishment ;

(b.) To proceed to investigations upon the infraction of the sections 9 and 10 ;

(c.) To order to be drawn up by the scrivener the act of infraction, and signed by the Judge, forward it to the Public Prosecutor, or to his adjunct, to proceed according to Article 4, section 2, of the Law, whether the infractor be the owner of the establishment or his substitute, or one or some of the freed slaves ;

(d.) Attend to, whenever he considers necessary, the treatment of the freed slaves, relative to their morality, instruction, their way of living, and their health.

Sec. 12. The ex-master shall be recorded as a defendant for the infractions practised by his administrators or substitutes, save the regressive action.

Sec. 13. For each freed slave wronged, an infraction shall be recorded, as well as for each freed slave who is an infractor.

Sec. 14. The infraction shall be punished—

In the maximum degree by a fine of 200 dollars ;

In the minimum by one of 60 dollars.

Sec. 15. On the first infraction, the minimum fine shall be imposed ; the medium on its recurrence, and the maximum fine upon the second and following.

Sec. 16. The fine shall be destined for the Emancipation Fund of Article 2, section 3, Part I, of the Law.

Sec. 17. In default or from the impossibility of being able to pay the fine within the legal time, the person condemned shall be taken to prison until payment be made, or the penalty commuted to imprisonment with hard labour in the maximum of thirty days and the minimum of ten.

Sec. 18. The freed slave shall be guided in all the acts and suits by the Curator-General, who is competent to interpose all legal appeals.

Sec. 19. In the internal regulations of the establishment, which should form an integral part of the contract, and therein inserted shall be determined—

(a.) The quantity, quality, and distribution of the food due to the free slave ;

(b.) The clothing and its distribution ;

(c.) The hours of labour ;

(d.) The gratification for extra and necessary work on Sundays and saints' days.

(e.) The reason and mode of soliciting, and the time for granting, permission to leave the establishment ;

(f.) The mode and time at which the ex-master should pay the freed slave, the first part of the "peculium" of Article 3, section 5, and pay into the Savings Bank ("Caixa Economica") or the Collectory the second part ;

(g.) The form of the pass-book of the "peculium" which ought to be delivered up to the freed slave and remain in his possession ;

(h.) How the pecuniary gratification shall be credited in the pass-book ;

(i.) The mode of entering in the book of the daily movement of the establishment, in which shall be credited the days of service of each freed slave, and debited them with those in which they have failed to work. These entries ought to agree with those of the pass-books ;

The journal ought to be numbered and signed by the Orphans' Judge, and will form a proof against the ex-master, as well, also, as the pass-book, save it shall contain some entry or defect which may vitiate it ;

(j.) The subjects and the hours of the primary instruction ;

Sec. 20. To the "peculium" of the freed slave stipulated in the contract appertains the process, provisions, and favours of the previous Laws.

Sec. 21. The freed slave confined to the infirmary from illness shall be credited during each year with as many as sixty days' work.

In all other defaults the daily gratification shall not be credited him.

Sec. 22. In the infirmary of the establishment there shall be a book, numbered and signed by the Orphans' Judge, to serve to enter therein the entries of the sick and the departures of the convalescents, as well as the deaths.

Sec. 23. Within the term of forty-eight hours after the death of a freed slave the owner of the establishment or his administrator is bound to forward safely to the Orphans' Judge the pass-book of the deceased, under penalty of his being considered living, for the purpose of crediting him with the gratification, until the pass-book shall be given up, save in case of its loss or being mislaid, alleged within the same term proved and judged in the said Orphans' Court.

Art. 5. The following are excluded from being freed by the Emancipation Fund:—

1. The invalid slaves, considered by the classifying "Junta" incapable of performing any service, with voluntary appeal to the Chief District Judge.

2. The slave who has fled from his master's house, or from where he was employed, whilst absent from either.

Art. 6. The slaves freed through age are bound to render services—

1. Those of 60 years of age;

2. Those of more than 60 years, and under 65;

3. Those of more than 65 who may continue to live in company with their ex-masters;

4. The slaves freed by the 2nd Part of the Emancipation Fund formed by Article 2, section 3, of the Law.

Sec. 1. Those of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 without pecuniary gratification.

Sec. 2. Those of No. 1 for the term of three years.

Sec. 3. Those of No. 2 for the same term, if they do not complete the years of age before.

Sec. 4. Those of No. 3 as long as they are able, and the labour compatible with their strength.

Sec. 5. Those of No. 4 for five years, save in the case of Article 4, section 1, letter (*k*) of this Regulation.

Sec. 6. To the freed slaves of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 the ex-masters owe—

(a.) Food, clothing, and treatment in sickness in sufficient quantity and quality, and according to the customs established;

(b.) Not oblige them to perform services alien to the house or establishment, superior to the strength of the freed slave, and beyond the time fixed for work;

(c.) Not to oblige them to work on Sundays and holidays;

(d.) Excuse those beyond 65 years of age from the night-work, and from extraordinary services;

(e.) Protection for their persons and families against aggression and improper acts, and those contrary to law.

(f.) Permission to leave the house or establishment for recreation, or to hear mass, and comply with the duties of a Christian, when it cannot be done in the establishment.

Sec. 7. The freed slaves of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are bound—

(a.) To render the services ordered to be done by their ex-masters, administrators, or substitutes proper to the house or establishment;

(b.) Those who are more than 65 years of age to afford the services compatible with their strength; extraordinary services and the night-work being excluded;

(c.) To pay due respect to their ex-masters, members of the family, administrators, substitutes, and guests;

(d.) Not to give themselves up to vices which may render themselves unfit for service, and cause them to be quarrelsome and insubordinate;

(e.) Neither to promote nor take part in any agreement to interrupt the service;

(f.) Not to cause damage to the house or establishment, nor to the property existing therein, and prevent, knowing it, or being enabled to do so, others from doing it.

Art. 7. In the infraction of sections 6 and 7 of the foregoing Article shall be observed that which is determined in sections 11 to 18 of Article 4 of the present Regulation (Article 4, sections 1 and 2, of the Law).

Art. 8. The obligation of rendering services ceases—

Generally:

1. Through the extinction of slavery (Article 3, section 21, and Article 4, section 4, the Law);

2. Through invalidity;

3. From the facts of Articles 18 and 19 of the Decree No. 5135 of the 13th November, 1872, verified by the process of Article 63 of the Decree No. 4824 of the 23rd November, 1871, at the office of the Orphans' Judge.

Particularly:

1. By remission for those of Nos. 1 and 2 of Article 6;

2. By the term of the contract for those of No. 4, saving the provisions of Article 4, section 1, letter (*k*), of the present Regulation;

3. Through the change of domicile of the ex-master for those of No. 3;

4. Through the renunciation of the usufructuary;

Art. 9. The remission of the services is admitted on the petition of the freed slave, or through the direct liberality of a third party.

Sec. 1. To the petition for remission should be joined the certificate of new registry, the voucher of the deposit in the coffers of the Orphans' or Collectory of the corresponding value, and the solicitation of leave to cite the ex-master, in order that he should present himself in Court to receive the price of the services.

Sec. 2. The value of the remission shall be represented in current money, and equal to the product of 100 dollars, divided by three, and multiplied by the number of years which may be wanting for the completion of the freed slave's services.

Sec. 3. The age of the freed slave and the correctness of the price deposited being verified by the Orphans' Judge, he will give a final sentence without further delay of the services being remitted, and shall order the deposit to be delivered to the ex-master, save the same should be embargoed by a third party.

Sec. 4. The freed slave of 60 or more years of age who has not yet been enrolled shall remit his services in the same manner, joining to the Petition the certificate of registry.

Sec. 5. The Orphans' Judge will order to be sent by the scrivener to the official charged with the enrolment and registry the copy of the sentence for the respective entries.

Art. 10. The renouncement of services is inadmissible—

1. Of the freed slave over 65 years;

2. Of the slave emancipated by the Fund created by Article 2, section 3, of the Law;

Sec. 1. The right of renunciation appertains to the ex-master, or to his attorney, with special powers.

Sec. 2. The Petition of renouncement shall be accompanied by a certificate of enrolment.

Sec. 3. Before the Orphans' Judge shall finally judge the renunciation, he will order it to be officially taken under oath of the renouncing party that he does it with the intent of favouring the freed slave, and will then pass sentence.

Sec. 4. Against this sentence the freed slave and the Curator-General may oppose embargoes of the validity of the benefited party.

Sec. 5. The invalidity of the same being verified by a sanitary examination, the Judge, without altering the Judgment of the renunciation, shall condemn the renouncing party to feed the freed slave. (Article 78 of the Decree No. 5135 of the 13th November, 1872).

Sec. 6. The sentence judging the renunciation will immediately produce its effects, and the Judge shall order a copy of the same to be sent to the official charged with the enrolment of the respective entries.

Art. 11. The freed slaves of 65 years of age may petition the Orphans' Judge to be enabled to remove their domicile, proving—

(a.) Their capability of obtaining the means of subsistence in another place;

(b.) An engagement with a fit person who will insure to them a sufficient remuneration;

(c.) Guarantee of stability in their new domicile.

Section 1. The Petition being joined to the other documents to be distributed by the Judge, the decision shall be given after hearing the ex-master and the Curator-General on the matter.

Sec. 2. Should the Judge grant the authorization to remove his domicile, he will order the competent "Alvará" (Edict) to be passed, which shall be delivered to the freed slave, who will communicate it properly to his ex-master and the Orphans' Judge, and the Curator-General, the domicile preferred by him.

Sec. 3. It appertains to the Curator-General and to the Orphans' Judge of the new domicile to make the engagement and guarantee of the maintenance of the freed slave effective.

Art. 12. During five years, reckoning from the date of freedom, the Municipality of the place in which the freedom was given, save the capitals, is the obligatory domicile of the slave freed by the Emancipation Fund.

Sec. 1. The change of domicile is permitted—

1. In the case of illness ;
2. By contracting services that shall be more lucrative and offer a more assured subsistence ;

3. For the freed slave to join his family.

Sec. 2. The freed slave shall petition the Orphans' Judge to change his domicile, proving to him one or some of the motives stated in the preceding paragraphs, and adding thereto a testimonial of good conduct from his ex-master, or, in default of the latter, the Justice of Peace.

Sec. 3. The Petition being joined to the documents for distribution by the Judge, the Curator-General shall be heard on the matter, the Judge giving his decision. Should he grant the removal, he will order an "Alvará" (Edict) to be passed in which shall be mentioned the place of the new domicile.

Sec. 4. The removal may be opposed by—

1. The hirer of the services of the freed slave ;
2. The creditor for a debt proved by writing or confession ;
3. The police authority, the Public Prosecutor, or his adjunct, and the offended party by complaint or official procedure, in which the freed slave is accused or pointed out as criminal.

Sec. 5. By the Petition in opposition, the effect of the "Alvará" of removal passed, unless the debtor puts in judicial or extra-judicial bond ; if he presents a voucher of deposit of the debt if he wishes to pay it at once.

Sec. 6. The opposition to the Judges of Orphans and police authorities of the new domicile being overruled, the Judge will make the necessary communications with the copy of the "Alvará" of change of domicile.

Art. 13. Those Chiefs of Police, Delegates, and Sub-Delegates to whom it may become known that there exist in their districts, or to whomsoever may be presented any freed slave absent from his obligatory domicile, shall order his apprehension, and that he be brought to his presence, and if when heard he shall not present a reason that may excuse him, he shall send him with a pass to the Director or chief employé charged with the direction of the labour work or public service.

Sec. 1. The Director, Chief, or person charged with the direction of the labour work or public service shall pay the freed slave the usual wages if he can, and in the contrary case shall order the necessary sustenance and clothing to be furnished him until he shall be authorized.

Sec. 2. The Director, Chief, or person charged with the direction of the labour, work, or public service shall inform the Orphans' Judge of the domicile of the freed slave for his knowledge and government.

Sec. 3. The following are excusable reasons:—

1. Flying from threats or imminent peril ;
2. To petition for his rights to an authority residing in a Municipality other than that of the obligatory domicile of the freed slave ;
3. To seek his wife or children separated from him.

Sec. 4. As soon as the Orphans' Judge shall receive the information of section 2, he will notify officially to the person charged with the enrolment to forward to the informant the date on which the arrested freed black completes the term of five years of obligatory domicile, that on that date the restriction ceases.

Art. 14. The police authority (Article 111 of the Regulation No. 120 of the 31st January, 1842) who may know of the existence in his district, or who have presented to him any freed slave without occupation, shall proceed according to Article 121 and those following of the Criminal Code, obliging him to contract his services within the term he shall fix.

Sec. 1. In case of infraction of the compact, the prosecuting authority shall order the freed slave to be arrested, and shall send him to the Orphans' Judge with the copy of the compact.

Sec. 2. The Orphans' Judge will consider the compact broken, according to the Law in force, condemning the freed slave to make a contract of location of his services, under penalty of fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Sec. 3. Should the freed slave allege the want of a hirer, who may wish to contract his services, the Orphans' Judge will do it at wages (Ord. 1, 88, 13).

Sec. 4. The freed slave refusing to accept and fulfil the contract of wages, the refusa

being noted in legal form, the scrivener should close the records for presentation to the Orphans' Judge, who will order them in writing and under his hand and signature that the competent order be sent for the sentence to be complied with, and the Orphans' Judge shall proceed in the same manner if the freed slave shall not himself contract his services after being condemned to do so.

Sec. 5. When the Agricultural Colonies shall be established (Article 4, section 5, of the Law), the freed slave upon a recurrence shall be sent to one of them, chosen by the prudent arbitration of the Orphans' Judge.

Art. 15. The crime of Article 260 of the Penal Code will be incurred by—

(a.) Whomsoever shall receive in his house, establishment, service, or work, or conceal a slave belonging to another person, after knowing that he is such, if within fifteen days after having received him he does not report it to the Justice of Peace of the district, or to the Inspector of the quarter (of the town or village);

(b.) Whomsoever shall keep in his house, establishment, or works, or conceal a slave after knowing his condition, and does not report it within the legal term, reckoning from the fresh knowledge acquired.

Sole paragraph. Whomsoever shall receive a slave who has been ill-used by severe castigation, or who has fled owing to fear from serious threats, should present him within the shortest possible space of time to the nearest authority in order to proceed according to law.

Art. 16. There shall be recourse to voluntary appeal to the immediate Superior Judge from the sentence and decisions of the Orphans' Judges in the processes of Articles 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the present Regulation, interposed at the time and in the manner established in Article 45, section 5, of the Regulation No. 4824 of the 22nd November, 1871.

(Signed)

ANTONIO DA SILVA PRADO.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, June 12, 1886.

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EGYPT.

No. 20.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received January 8.)

Sir, *Admiralty, January 6, 1886.*
 I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 28th November last, from Commander Pipon, of Her Majesty's ship "Ranger," reporting the capture of a slave-dhow and slaves at Sur, in the Red Sea, on the 23rd September last, and the subsequent condemnation of the dhow and of two of the slaves.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 20.

Commander Pipon to Commander Dowding.

*"Ranger," at Sea, Lat. 22° 22' N., Long. 59° 54' E.,
 October 19, 1885.*

Sir, I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 21st September, Lieutenant Aplin, who was in charge of the cutter and gig belonging to this ship, cruising off Ras-al-Hadd, got intelligence that a small vessel had just landed ten slaves at Sur; he accordingly sent a Seedie who was with him to endeavour to take them down to the beach; he got nine slaves, four women and five men, to come down on the night of the 23rd September, and by prearranged signal with the Seedie, Mr. Holman, Gunner, in charge of the steam-cutter and dingy off Sur, went in-shore, and they got into his boat; he then took them to Ras-al-Hadd and handed them over to Lieutenant Aplin.

On the same day the vessel which was supposed to have brought the slaves from Ras Duffa to Sur put in close to Ras-al-Hadd, and, being recognized, was seized as a prize; the slaves and crew of the vessel were brought on board Her Majesty's ship "Ranger" on her arrival at Ras-al-Hadd on the 24th September, and having inquired into the case, I was satisfied that the capture was a good one, and took them into Court at Muscat, where it was discovered, on further evidence from Sur, that the vessel had taken ten slaves from Ras Duffa to Sur, and was therefore condemned as a lawful prize, but that none of those who were brought from Sur by the boats and put into Court by me were raw slaves; those had been sold at Sur, and old slaves who wished to be freed had taken their places to run down to the steam-cutter; the Court, consequently, only condemned two of them, they having been in the country less than two years.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) J. P. PIPON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 20.

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.	Tonn.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1886 Sept. 24	Ras-al-Haid ...	Not known	Mousa-bi-Saugor	Mahomed Wall Goy	None ...	One lug ...	3	...	8	Duffa ...	Sur ...	Sur ...	Not known	Slaves ...	Lee ...	None at time of capture	Muscat ...	Condition of slaves and vessel—Good. Emancipated—3.	

“Ranger,” at sea, October 19, 1885 Lat. 22° 22' N., Long. 59° 54' E.

(Signed) J. P. PIPON, Commander.

EGYPT.

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No. 21.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received January 15.)

Sir, *Admiralty, January 13, 1886.*
 I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a letter from Commander Bradford, of Her Majesty's ship "Gannet," reporting the reception of the fugitive slaves Amam and Abdullah on board that ship, on the 4th December last, at Mersa Halaib.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Commander Bradford to Commander Jones.

Sir, *"Gannet," at Mersa Halaib, December 5, 1885.*
 I HAVE the honour to report that, on the afternoon of the 4th instant, whilst lying at anchor in this port, two slaves (Amam and Abdullah) came off to this ship in a canoe, and claimed protection, stating they had been ill-treated by their master.

2. Staff-Surgeon Boyle examined them, and found marks of ill-treatment, and they were also very thin.

3. The master, Hassan, is at Suakin, having been taken in a dhow by Her Majesty's ship "Bittern." His brother came on board in the evening and claimed the slaves. Hassan's wife also came on board next morning and requested that the slaves should be given up to her, stating that they had not been ill-treated. I have therefore retained them on board until I could communicate with a British Consular officer on the subject.

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

No. 22.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received January 15.)

Sir, *Admiralty, January 13, 1886.*
 I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a letter from Commander Bradford, of Her Majesty's ship "Gannet," reporting the reception of a fugitive slave named Abdullah on board that ship at Mersa Halaib, on the 28th November last.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 22.

Commander Bradford to Commander Jones.

Sir, *"Gannet," at Mersa Halaib, November 29, 1885.*
 I HAVE the honour to report that on the morning of the 28th instant, whilst lying at anchor in this port, a slave named Abdullah swam off to this ship and claimed protection, stating that he was a slave and had been ill-treated by his master.

The same morning two Arabs named Morshed swam off to the ship and requested that Abdullah might be given up to them, stating that he was a free man and owed them 50 dollars.

This I refused to do, as a Seedie (Adam Fadorelli), borne in this ship, and who had been a slave at Mersa Halaib, corroborated Abdullah's statement as to his being a slave. I have therefore retained him on board until I could communicate with a British Consular officer on the subject.

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

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received January 15.)

Sir,

Admiralty, January 13, 1886.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a letter from Commander Bradford, of Her Majesty's ship "Gannet," reporting the reception of a fugitive slave named Said on board that ship at Mersa Halaib, on the 2nd December last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 23.

Commander Bradford to Commander Jones.

Sir,

"Gannet," at Mersa Halaib, December 3, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the morning of the 2nd instant, whilst lying at anchor in this port, a slave named Said came off to this ship in a canoe and claimed protection, stating that he had been ill-treated by his master's son.

2. Staff-Surgeon Boyle examined him, and found old marks of foul treatment, and he was also very thin.

3. Next morning an Arab named Sahem came on board and claimed Said, stating that he was his slave, and had not been ill-treated. I have therefore retained him on board until I could communicate with a British Consular officer on the subject.

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

No. 24.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received March 11.)

Sir,

Admiralty, March 9, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 11th February, 1886, from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Condor," reporting the reception on board of three fugitive slaves.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 24.

Commander Domville to Admiral Lord J. Hay.

My Lord,

"Condor," at Suakin, February 11, 1886.

IN accordance with Article 104 of General Instructions of the Slave Trade Instructions, 1882, I have the honour to report that three fugitive slaves were received by me while cruising off the coast near Mersa Halaib.

2. These men escaped from Abu Fatima, and came on board at night, in canoes.

3. They will be sent to Political Resident at Aden, in transport "Geelong," to-morrow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. C. H. DOMVILLE.

EGYPT.

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No. 25.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received March 11.)

Sir, *Admiralty, March 10, 1886.*
 I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 22nd ultimo, from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Condor," reporting the capture of two slave-dhows between Mersa Halaib and Ras Abu Darah, on the 14th and 16th January last, and their condemnation at Suakin on the 6th ultimo.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

Commander Domville to Admiral Lord J. Hay.

My Lord, *"Condor," at Suakin, February 11, 1886.*
 IN accordance with Article 83, General Instructions of the Instructions for the Guidance of Captains and Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Ships of War employed in the Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1882, I have the honour to report that two dhows were seized and detained by me on the coast between Mersa Halaib and Ras Abu Darah, as being implicated in the Slave Trade.

2. These dhows were brought into Suakin, and a Court ordered by the Acting Governor to be assembled to try the same.

3. These dhows were condemned by the Court, which sat on the 6th instant, and ordered to be sold.

4. Certificates of condemnation sent to ship's agent, in accordance with Article 94 if the above-quoted Instructions.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) W. C. H. DOMVILLE.

EGYPT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 25.
RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where, if at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			How rigged.	Under what Colours.	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.
1836 Jan. 14	Lat. 22° 33' N Long. 26° 16' E.	Not known	...	...	Nil ...	Latcen ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Slaves—None. Condition of vessel— Good.
Jan. 16	Lat. 22° 36' N Long. 26° 14' E.	Not known	Slaves—None. Condition of vessel— Good.

“Condor,” at Suakin, February 9, 1836.

(Signed)

W. C. H. DOMVILLE, Commander.

EGYPT.

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No. 26.

Mr. C. L. Peel to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received April 8.)

Sir, *Whitehall, April 7, 1886.*
 I AM directed by the Lord President of the Council to transmit to you the inclosed Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 3rd instant, declaring the Anglo-Italo-Egyptian Slave Trade Treaty of the 21st December, 1885, to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873;" and I am to request that you will be pleased to lay the same before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) C. L. PEEI.

Inclosure in No. 26.

Order in Council, dated April 3, 1886.

At the Court at Windsor, the 3rd day of April, 1886.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT.
 LORD CHAMBERLAIN.
 MR. STANSFELD.

WHEREAS by "The Slave Trade Act, 1873," section 29, it is enacted that where any Treaty in relation to the Slave Trade is made after the passing of this Act, by or on behalf of Her Majesty, with any foreign State, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that, as from such date, not being earlier than the date of the Treaty, as may be specified in the Order, such Treaty shall be deemed, and thereupon (as from the said date, or if no date is specified, as from the date of such Order) such Treaty shall be deemed to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of this Act, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply and be construed accordingly; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order referring to the same Treaty, render the application of this Act subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that every such Order shall recite or embody the terms of the Treaty, so far as they relate to the Slave Trade, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks after it is made, or, if Parliament be not then sitting, within six weeks after the then next meeting of Parliament, and shall also be published in the "London Gazette":

And whereas, on the 4th day of August, 1877, a Treaty or Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade was concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt:

And whereas the said Treaty or Convention was pursuant to the said section of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873," by an Order in Council, dated the 30th December, 1878, declared to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of the said Act, as from the date of the said Treaty:

And whereas a Treaty or Declaration, dated the 21st December, 1885, and relating to the Slave Trade, has been concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Governments of His Majesty the King of Italy and His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, in the following terms:—

"The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy being desirous of acceding to the Convention for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, concluded between the Governments of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, on the 4th day of August, 1877, and the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt having agreed to accept such accession, the Undersigned, in the name of their respective Governments, by whom they have been duly authorized for that purpose, declare as follows:—

"The Convention concluded between the Governments of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, on the 4th day of August, 1877, for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, a

printed copy of which is hereunto annexed, shall, from the date of the signature of the present Declaration, become common to Great Britain, Italy, and Egypt, as if originally concluded between the Governments of the three countries.

"It is therefore understood that the rights and the obligations respectively acquired and undertaken by Italy towards Egypt, and by Egypt towards Italy, on all the matters contemplated by the aforesaid Convention of the 4th August, 1877, are to be identical with those acquired and undertaken by Great Britain towards Egypt, and by Egypt towards Great Britain.

"In witness whereof they have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto their seals.

"Done in triplicate at Cairo, the 21st day of December, 1885.

(L.S.)	"H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.
(L.S.)	"GVE. MARTINOS.
(L.S.)	"N. NUBAR."

And whereas it is expedient that the last-mentioned Treaty or Declaration should be brought within the operation of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873."

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf as aforesaid, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The said Treaty or Declaration hereinbefore recited and dated the 21st December, 1885, shall, as from the date thereof, be deemed to have been, and to be, an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873."

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable the Earl of Rosebery, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

No. 27.

*The Earl of Rosebery to Sir E. Baring.**

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 14, 1886.

I TRANSMIT herewith copies of the Order in Council recently issued, by which the Anglo-Italo-Egyptian Slave Trade Convention of the 21st December, 1885, is constituted an existing Slave Trade Treaty under the Slave Trade Act of 1873.†

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 28.

Sir Villiers Lister to Mr. Macgregor.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 14, 1886.

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and to be forwarded, should their Lordships see fit, to the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships in the Red Sea, copies of a Convention by which the Italian Government become parties to the Anglo-Egyptian Slave Trade Convention of 1877.‡

I am also transmit a copy of an Order in Council declaring the Convention to be an existing Slave Trade Treaty within the meaning of "The Slave Trade Act, 1873."†

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

* Also to Sir J. S. Lumley.

† Inclosure in No. 26.

‡ December 21, 1885: see "Italy No. 2 (1886)."

EGYPT.

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No. 29.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received April 17.)

Sir, *Admiralty, April 15, 1886.*
 I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter, dated the 13th February, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Gannet," reporting the reception on board of a fugitive slave.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 29.

Commander Bradford to Commander Domville.

Sir, *"Gannet," at Mersa Halaib, February 13, 1886.*
 I HAVE the honour to report that on the morning of the 12th instant a slave, named Aman, was seen on the reef near the ship endeavouring to swim off; a boat was sent to assist him, and on arriving on board he claimed protection, stating that he had escaped from his master.

2. I have therefore retained him until I could communicate with a British Consular officer on the subject.

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

"Condor," at Suakin, March 8, 1886.

Submitted.

(Signed) W. C. H. DOMVILLE,
Commander and Senior Officer, Red Sea Division.

Vice-Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., &c.,
 Commander-in-chief.

No. 30.

Sir E. Baring to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received April 26.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 14, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Return, which has been furnished to me by Colonel Schaefer, the Head of the Department for the Suppression of Slave Trade, showing the results of the trials by court-martial under the Slave Trade Convention since October last.

It appears that thirteen convictions have been obtained, four of the accused have been acquitted by the court-martial, while ten cases are now awaiting Judgment. Your Lordship will observe that a large proportion of the accused persons are described in this Return as professional dealers in slaves.

Colonel Schaefer informs me that he meets with the very greatest difficulty in obtaining sufficient evidence to obtain convictions in cases which come under the Convention forbidding the sale of slaves from house to house. The result of this difficulty appears in the last page of the Return, which shows that nine accused persons have been released in default of sufficient evidence being forthcoming to obtain a conviction.

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

Inclosure in No. 30.

Bureau de la Répression de la Traite.

ÉTAT nominal des Personnes arrêtées pour Vente ou Achat d'Esclaves depuis le Mois d'Octobre, 1885.

Condamnés par le Conseil de Guerre.

				Professions.
Abdallah Mohamed-el-Soudani	..	..	..	Courtier d'esclaves.
Mohamed-el-Mallah	..	..	..	Bédouin cultivateur.
Hassan-el Hawari	..	..	..	Idem.
Aly Moussa	..	..	..	Courtier d'esclaves.
La dame Zarifa	..	..	..	Idem.
Rihan Abdallah-el-Soudani	..	..	..	Idem.
El-Hag Mohamed-el-Hindi	..	..	..	Ancien Bachi-Bouzouk.
Khalil Gomah	..	..	..	Idem.
Ibrahim-el-Waziri	..	..	..	Idem.
Béchir-el-Soudani	..	..	..	Cultivateur.
Grèss Ibrahim Abou Hamra	..	..	..	Idem.
El-Cheik Fadle Youssef	..	..	..	Courtier d'esclaves.
El-Hag Taher Youssef	..	..	..	Marchand (Syrien).

Acquittés par le Conseil de Guerre.

				Professions.
Youssef Gamgoun	..	..	..	Négociant.
Hussein-el-Mélighi	..	..	..	Idem.
Ismail Aly Kaschef	..	..	..	Marchand de tabac.
Saleh Abdallah	..	..	..	Ancien Bachi-Bouzouk.

Sous Jugement.

				Professions.
Abdul Rahman-el-Assijotti	..	..	..	Marchand d'esclaves.
Mohamed Ahmed-el-Barbari	..	..	..	Courtier d'esclaves.
Ahmed Ebeid	..	..	..	Marchand d'esclaves.
Mohamed Effendi Mourad	..	..	..	Officier à la retraite.
El-Saïd Châban	..	..	..	Cultivateur.
Hag Youssef Taher	..	..	..	Marchand de Syrie.
Gattas Abdul Messih	..	..	..	Ancien Bachi-Bouzouk.
Mohamed-el-Fiki	..	..	..	Cultivateur.
Ahmed-el-Fiki	..	..	..	Idem.
Saleh-el-Agami	..	..	..	Courtier d'esclaves.

Relâchés par le Département de la Traite pour faute de Preuves.

				Professions.
Fadlalla Moussaad	..	..	..	Bédouin cultivateur.
Hag Nousseir	..	..	..	Idem.
Hassan Aly	..	..	..	Ancien Bachi-Bouzouk.
Hamed-el-Fahham	..	..	..	Bédouin.
Abdalla Schéatch	..	..	..	Idem.
Hag Mohamed Gouneidi	..	..	..	Cultivateur.
Khalil Ahmed	..	..	..	Diseur de bonnes aventures.
Mahboub Aga	..	..	..	Eunuque.
Khalil-el-Soudani	Domestique.

(Signé)

CH. SCHAEFER, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

EGYPT.

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No. 31.

Sir E. Baring to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 10.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 27, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a despatch from Major Hunter, inclosing copy of a letter regarding the Abyssinian Slave Trade received from a Swedish missionary who has been expelled by King John.

I beg to call your Lordship's attention to paragraph 3 in Major Hunter's letter reporting the work done by M. Lagarde, the French Commandant at Obokh, in opposing the importation of slaves into Tajourra.

I have read this portion of Major Hunter's despatch to the French Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, with an expression of acknowledgment for the services rendered by M. Lagarde.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 31.

Consul Hunter to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Aden, April 19, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a communication regarding the Abyssinian Slave Trade received from a Swedish missionary who has been expelled by King John.

2. The information possessed by M. Bergman was placed before the Senior Naval Officer here,* but as the slaves were to be exported from points within the Admiralty Red Sea Division, the matter was reported to the Senior Naval Officer at Suakin for any action deemed expedient.

3. I take this opportunity of mentioning that M. Lagarde, the French Commandant at Obokh, has made himself extremely unpopular with the Danakil, who recently attempted his life because he objected to the importation of slaves into Tajourra, and their export from French territory. This co-operation on the part of M. Lagarde deserves acknowledgment by Her Majesty's Government, and if the Italian Commissioner at Assab similarly exerted himself, the Traffic in Slaves would cease outside the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Inside that limit it should not be so difficult for Her Majesty's vessels to watch the African coast, especially should assistance be afforded from Massowah, and captures on land by Her Majesty's officers authorized.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. M. HUNTER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

M. Bergman to Major Hunter.

Honourable Sir,

Aden, April 17, 1886.

PERMIT me by this to give a few informations regarding a slave-caravan with which it was my lot to travel from Abyssinia to the coast of Tajourra.

We left Farry, the boundary town of Shoa, on the 9th February, 1886, forming a caravan of two merchants and seven missionaries, intending to proceed at once to the coast.

While we still were at Farry we heard on good authority that about 2,000 slaves had been bought in different parts of Galla and were now rebought by Dankali merchants, who intended to form a caravan of these slaves to leave Abyssinia for the coast of Tajourra shortly after our caravan had left. Our first camp after we had left Farry was Dettera, where we stopped till the 15th February, waiting for—as our caravan leader Ibrahim, a relative of the Wazir of Tajourra, said—some men who were coming from Tjanno.

After this it became quite clear to us that it was our leader's intention to retain us till the slave-caravan was ready, and link the two together, because the slave-caravan feared to go alone.

On the 17th, being camped at Hawary, I had occasion to return to our former camp, Dettera, where I saw a few hundreds of slaves arrived and others arriving. After this I

* Captain Anson, of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon."

saw no more of the slaves till on the 20th at Hawash. After having been detained several days at each place, we arrived at Bilen on the 24th February. On the 26th and 27th the whole slave-caravan arrived, consisting of about 700 slaves, with Ali, a young son of Mohammed Abubekr, as leader.

The slaves were nearly all girls between 6 and 14 years of age, a few boys of the same age (nearly all eunuchs), and three or four grown-up persons.

Regarding their treatment on the road, I cannot say that they were treated in the worst manner possible. Of course when the natural strength, which only was supported by cooked durra, was insufficient to keep pace with the other caravan, the whip was applied to fill up the deficiency.

After we had passed about half the road, dysentery broke out among the slaves and continued till the coast. I believe some of the slaves died, although the slave-merchant denied this.

When we arrived at Reisa, about three days from Asal, the leaders of both the caravans went before to Tajourra and returned after four days and met the caravan at Daffary. Before this, and when we came to Asal, the slave-caravan had broken up in small parties that went at different times and in different directions to their homes in Tajourra and the mountains between Asal and the coast, from where, as I am informed, the slaves will shortly be brought to a place between Assab and Perin to be shipped over to Arabia. I have also been informed that another caravan from Abyssinia will shortly reach the coast of Assab with Abdelrahman as leader, who is now collecting the slaves in Abyssinia.

Hoping you will be able to do something to check this horrible demoralizing Traffic, I remain, &c.

(Signed)

AUGUST BERGMAN.

No. 32.

Sir E. Baring to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 10.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 3, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of the Report of the Committee who manage the Home for Freed Women Slaves.

A copy of this Report has been sent to the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, with a request that the Society will assist in the collection of funds in support of the Home.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. BARING.

Inclosure in No. 32.

Report.

THE institution of a Home for Freed Women Slaves in Cairo was due to the energy and benevolence of Mr. Clifford Lloyd and Mrs. Sheldon Amos.

Mr. Lloyd, who was at that time a prominent member of the Egyptian Government, wrote home towards the close of 1883 to his friend the lamented Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., saying that he dared not press the Government in Cairo to enforce the Emancipation Laws until some home could be provided where girls could be received who had suddenly escaped from the seclusion of a harem and found themselves cast on the streets without any knowledge of the world.

The cause was taken up in England with characteristic sympathy by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. A Mansion House meeting was held in London under the auspices of the leaders of that Society, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Mr. Forster, Mr. Edmund Sturge, Mr. Charles Allen, &c., and subscriptions were invited.

A further meeting was also held in Cairo on the 28th March, 1884, at which Sir Evelyn Baring, the Consul-General, was in the Chair, and a Working Committee was formed, of which he was President. Then there came a check. Mr. Clifford Lloyd left Egypt, and public affairs required Sir Evelyn Baring's presence in London. So it was not until the close of 1884 that the Cairo Committee got regularly to work.

The first two necessities were a good Matron and a good house; the first was soon secured in the person of Mrs. Crewe, an Englishwoman born and bred in Egypt, and

talking Arabic with perfect fluency; the Committee have had every reason to be satisfied with her appointment. The choice of a house was not easy; to begin with, the Committee had no certainty as to the number of women for whom lodgings would have to be provided; the numbers freed week by week were known accurately enough, but whether many or few of them would choose to come to the home, and how long they would require to be kept there before places could be found for them—all this was uncertain; houses, moreover, in Cairo are very dear. At length an excellent house with a large garden was taken. It stands in the Fagalia, a most healthy quarter of Cairo, not far from Miss Whateley's well-known Mission Schools. The rent of this house was very high, 300*l.* the first year, unfurnished, and 250*l.* the second year. It is somewhat larger than what is required, but the Committee do not consider it would be wise to take a smaller house. Here Mr. and Mrs. Crewe, with their family of young children, were installed in January 1885, and on the 16th of that month the first girls were received, two Circassian slaves from the Palace of a well-known Pasha, who had escaped to the Police Office and thence been directed to the Home.

Since that time 168 females have been received into the Home. By far the greater number of these have been negresses, a few Circassians, and a few Abyssinians. The average number of inmates at a time is from fifteen to twenty. Mrs. Crewe has kept a list of them all, noting in a few words their antecedents. Some of their stories are sad enough, and would furnish ample material for a sensational author; but, usually speaking, the girls that come to the Home have been domestic drudges, more or less harshly treated, and induced to escape from their masters' harems after a quarrel with their mistress or a punishment unusually severe.

Some of them are cooks or washerwomen, but most are very ignorant of all that an English domestic servant would think necessary for the humblest service. Under Mrs. Crewe's hands they have learned to make clothes for themselves, but she has not succeeded (as the Committee at first hoped she would) in turning out of the Slave Home any remunerative work.

When a girl wishes for her freedom, she goes to the Manumission Office at the Police Station, where she receives her necessary certificate, and there she is told of the Slave Home, where she will be received if she likes. But no compulsion can be used to send her there, and the Returns show that not more than about one in five really comes. Last October sixteen Abyssinian girls were received all at once. They were all young, and some quite little girls. They were being smuggled into the country as slaves by some Mussulman pilgrims returning from Mecca. They could not talk Arabic, and were very poorly clad and dirty. Two of the eldest have now been sent out to service, one has been married, the remainder are still at the Home. The seven youngest daily attend Miss Whateley's Mission School.

At first the Committee were in doubt as to how they could provide situations for these slave-girls, but there has been no difficulty about that; Mrs. Crewe has constant applications for them as house-servants. The chief difficulty is to ascertain that the situations are suitable.

Slavery is an institution distinctly recognized by the laws of Islam; and whatever individual Mahommedans may feel about it, to the general community of Cairo there is nothing immoral or objectionable in it. The inmates of a harem, moreover, are so secluded that it would often be difficult to find whether a negro girl was treated within harem walls as a free servant or a slave. Mrs. Crewe has had to exercise great caution, then, before complying with the request of Mahommedan gentlemen for servants, as it may mean simply giving girls back to slavery; most of them have therefore been sent to the houses of Christian Syrians or Copts.

The girls give satisfactory proof of their regard for Mrs. Crewe and of their appreciation of the Slave Home. They often leave little articles of property—even their freedom papers—with her. They come back from time to time to see her, to ask her advice, to show her new clothes, to get her help in changing situations, &c., so that although they may not reside long in the Home itself, they continue to recognize it as in fact a home to which they can return in time of need. The Committee think this a satisfactory proof that the Home is doing good work, and they hope the kind friends in England will be satisfied also that their money is not being thrown away.

The subscriptions up to date have amounted to 2,096*l.* 18*s.*, which includes a donation of 250*l.* given by the Egyptian Government. The expenses have amounted to 1,087*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, which includes house-rent up to the end of this year. The present rate of expenditure, all included, is about 650*l.* a-year, but as the Home becomes better known we may expect more inmates and consequently heavier outlay. The English residents in Cairo will no doubt help to maintain the Home; but they are few in number,

and the tourists who visit Egypt in winter do not add much to the local charities. If the Slave Home is to continue, then, we must look to England for help, and the Committee do this in sure confidence that those whose benevolence started the institution will not allow it to die for want of funds.

Cairo, April 18, 1886.

(Signed) C. C. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

No. 33.

Sir E. Baring to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 17.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 9, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a letter from General Baker Pasha, forwarding a Report (with inclosures) by Colonel Schaefer on the working of the Slave Trade Department in Egypt.

Before the month of May 1885 the Manumission Bureaux were under the direct control of the Mudirs and other local Governors, and but slight supervision could be exercised over them from Cairo. Since that date, however, the Bureaux have been under the direct control of the Slavery Department in Cairo, presided over by Colonel Schaefer, the provincial officers being under the charge of different Commandants of Police.

The Report and Tables herewith inclosed show that this change has had a good effect, for whereas during the twelve months ending the 30th April, 1885, the number of slaves who were set at liberty amounted to 1,032, that number was more than doubled in the year from the 1st May, 1885, to the 30th April, 1886, during which 2,786 slaves asked for and obtained their manumission papers.

This large increase is partly accounted for by the influx into Egypt of refugees during the past year; but even after deducting the number of slaves freed who had been the property of refugees from Dongola, and who amount to 853, there remains an increase in favour of the last year of 901 slaves.

Colonel Schaefer gives also some details as to the decrease in the number of slaves sold in Cairo, owing to the increased difficulty and risk attendant on such sales, from which it is evident that there is every reason to be satisfied with the working of the Slavery Department under the present system.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 33.

Lieutenant-General Baker to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Cairo, May 9, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to forward you the inclosed Report and Returns on the working of the Slavery Department, and I beg to add that I concur in all the statements contained in it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. BAKER, *Lieutenant-General,*
Inspector-General of Police.

Inclosure 2 in No. 33.

Lieutenant-Colonel Schaefer to Lieutenant-General Baker.

Sir,

Cairo, May 9, 1886.

BEFORE the month of May 1885, the Manumission Bureaux were in the hands of the Governors or Mudirs, without being even under the control of the Slavery Department.

This system used to facilitate a great many abuses, and since I was appointed to the Slavery Department I have always endeavoured to get the Manumission Bureaux under my direct control. We succeeded in getting the decision taken in the month of May 1885.

Since that date all the Bureaux have been either in my own office, as in Cairo, or trusted to persons delegated by the Department in the Mudiriehs or Governorates. In every Mudirieh or Governorate we intrusted the Bureau de Manumission to the Commandants of Police, who were made directly responsible to the Slavery Department at the head-quarters of the police.

As it is just a year now since this decision was taken, I thought it would be interesting to draw up tabulated Returns, showing the number of slaves freed all over Egypt proper by each Bureau.

You will see from these Tables that for the twelve months previous to May 1885, *i.e.*, before the Slavery Department took over the working of the Manumission Bureaux, the number of slaves freed amounted to 1,032. For the twelve months between April 1885 and May 1886 the number amounts to 2,786. It is only fair to say that the influx into Egypt of the Dongola refugees enters for a large proportion in the Returns for 1885-86.

We have kept an account of all slaves coming from the refugees, and for those twelve months the number of slaves freed who were the property of Dongola refugees amounts to 853 for the whole of Egypt. So that, in deducting that number from the total, we see that 1,933 slaves applied for and received their manumission papers during the twelve months from May 1885 to April 1886.

The two totals, 1,032 and 1,933, show an increase of 901 in favour of the latter Return.

This gives us every reason to be satisfied with the measure taken in transferring the Manumission Bureaux to our Department, as the result of that measure seems to have been an increase of 90 per cent. in the number of slaves freed in Egypt proper.

This is no doubt due to the fact that, under the new system, the Bureaux are entirely withdrawn from local influences, which were perhaps too much taken into account formerly. The usual custom was for a master to accuse his slave of having stolen some property, and to try to prevent him in that way to get his liberty. Very often also, Mudirieh clerks did not feel themselves strong enough to resist a Notable when the latter tried to prevent a slave getting his paper. Besides, there were many abuses of a similar kind which are very nearly, if not quite, impossible under the present system, as we are able to control the working in a most effective manner, and as most Commandants, knowing the importance which the British Government attaches to the work, are very anxious not to give rise to any suspicion about their conduct in the matter.

There is no doubt that the great facilities given to slaves to get their freedom papers have a most effective influence over the sales of slaves, as most people know now, specially in Cairo, that buying a slave is a very risky affair, both from a commercial and from a legal point of view.

Besides the chances of being brought before the court-martial, the buyer runs the risk of losing the price he paid for the slave, as the slave may run away the next day, and he will have no chance of getting any redress from the authorities.

In fact this has given rise to a trick which, I think, is beginning also to be known, and adds to the causes that deter people from buying slaves, namely, freed female slaves make an arrangement with a slave-broker, who sells them to a person. The next day the slave runs away, and gets part of the money for her share in the bargain. As regards the buyer, he has no redress whatever; he does not dare, as a rule, to complain to the authorities, and will, most likely, never buy another slave.

As regards the provinces, the want of funds have prevented us up to now from taking such stringent measures as in Cairo for putting a stop to sales from family to family.

There are much fewer slaves, proportionally, in the provinces than in Cairo, and, therefore, there are much fewer opportunities for selling slaves. I hope to be able now to take for the provinces the same measures as for Cairo, and I feel confident that, on account of the effect produced by the sentences of the court-martial, and the facilities given to slaves for getting their papers, the sales of slaves, either from slave-dealers or from private persons, will become rarer every day, and may even become practically extinct. In making this statement, I mean only the Traffic of Slaves, and not the possession, which, according to the Convention, is perfectly legal.

Of the regular slave-dealers there are very few that still remain.

When I was appointed, in 1883, to the Slavery Department, there were about thirty-two persons in Cairo dealing more or less openly in slaves, either as dealers or brokers. Of those thirty-two, to my belief there are about four or five who still do some business in that line, but they do not trade any more; they only act as brokers, and that very secretly.

In the provinces, except in Esneh, there have always been very few regular dealers but there is no doubt that everywhere the people have realized that the Government was in earnest in its attempt to put down Slave Trade. This principle having once become known, the remainder is only a question of funds, and I am convinced that there is only a very little more expenditure needed to complete the work which is actually in full swing.

General Baker also wishes me to bring to your notice that notwithstanding the many difficulties inherent to a service like this, which is so distasteful to the majority of the population, there has been hitherto no popular outcry, nor even any adverse criticism in the native press against the measures which have been enforced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. SCHAEFER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Inspector, Slavery Department.

Inclosure 3 in No. 33.

ÉTAT des Esclaves libérés par les Bureaux d'Affranchissement du Service de la Répression de la Traite, depuis le 1^{er} Mai, 1884, jusqu'au 30 Avril, 1885.

Bureau d'Affranchissement.	1884.								1885.				Total Annuel de chaque Province.
	Mai.	Jun.	Juillet.	Août.	Septembre.	Octobre.	Novembre.	Décembre.	Janvier.	Février.	Mars.	Avril.	
<i>Haute-Égypte.</i>													
Province de Esneh	9	8	5	..	..	5	..	21	5	8	6	4	71
.. Ghirgueh .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	5
.. Keneh .. ..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	4	3	9	7	4	31
.. Siout	7	2	3	5	..	3	..	..	2	3	2	5	32
.. Minieh .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
.. Béni-Souef .. ..	..	1	2	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	11
.. Fayoum .. ..	..	1	2	4	3	..	2	2	3	2	..	2	21
.. Ghiseh .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
<i>Basse-Égypte.</i>													
Province de Galioubieh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Menoufieh	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
.. Garbieh	14	11	5	12	16	2	3	9	11	4	11	7	105
.. Charkeh	1	..	..	2	5	6	..	..	4	1	..	1	20
.. Dakahieh	2	..	..	5	1	5	3	4	4	..	7	2	31
.. Béhéra .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	5
Gouvernorat du Cairo ..	53	35	45	50	56	71	36	33	30	43	37	31	520
.. d'Alexandrie	10	11	18	22	10	14	12	11	6	7	19	8	148
Port Saïd et Canal .. ..	..	..	..	..	11	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	15
Rosette .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Damiette .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	5
Ariche .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	97	72	84	104	106	109	61	88	71	82	89	69	1,032

(Signé) A. SCHAEFER, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

EGYPT.

73

Inclosure 4 in No. 33.

ETAT des Esclaves libérés par les Bureaux d'Affranchissement du Service de la Répression de la Traite, depuis le 1^{er} Mai, 1885, jusqu'au 30 Avril, 1886.

Bureau d'Affranchissement.	1885.								1886.				Total Annuel de chaque Province.
	Mai.	Juin.	Juillet.	Août.	Septembre.	Octobre.	Novembre.	Décembre.	Janvier.	Février.	Mars.	Avril.	
<i>Haute-Égypte.</i>													
Province de Esneh ..	39	52	125	34	50	85	172	117	114	130	211	141	1,270
„ Ghirgoueh ..	..	1	..	..	..	12	1	13	1	..	3	..	31
„ Keneh ..	..	5	3	5	1	..	4	6	7	7	8	3	49
„ Siout ..	3	1	1	2	10	8	..	1	1	..	3	..	30
„ Minieh ..	1	..	..	3	3	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	13
„ Béni-Souef ..	..	5	4	1	9	3	1	..	3	1	..	2	29
„ Fayoum ..	2	1	1	3	5	3	2	3	4	3	1	1	29
„ Ghiseh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Basse-Égypte.</i>													
Province de Galioubieh ..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
„ Menoufieh ..	..	2	..	12	7	10	5	6	5	2	8	3	92
„ Garbieh ..	15	7	12	12	7	10	5	6	5	2	8	3	92
„ Charkieh ..	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	..	16
„ Dakalieh ..	6	3	..	7	2	2	3	1	8	1	2	..	35
„ Béhéra ..	1	1	..	2	5	2	1	3	3	..	..	2	20
Gouvernorat du Caire ..	45	61	91	123	94	78	66	58	46	51	128	42	883
„ d'Alexandrie ..	36	15	27	15	13	5	8	12	8	9	6	6	160
Port-Saïd et Canal ..	..	..	1	4	..	28	32	6	5	36	5	..	117
Rosette ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damiette ..	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	9
Ariche ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	141	157	268	214	203	243	297	231	208	243	380	201	2,786

(Signé) A. SCHAEFER, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

No. 34.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 24, 1886.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 9th instant, testifying to the efficient working of the Slave Trade Department in Egypt.

Her Majesty's Government, who take a deep interest in the suppression of this Traffic, have learned with great satisfaction the efficient measures which have been taken for the purpose in Egypt, and the success which has attended them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 35.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 25, 1886.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, copies of a note, and its inclosure, received from Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador at this Court, relating to the liberation of twenty-five slaves in the neighbourhood of Massowah by General Gené, commanding the Italian forces in that place.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

* No. 65.

EGYPT.

No. 36.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received June 7.)

Sir,

Admiralty, June 4, 1886.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 21st April, from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Condor," at Suakin, reporting the disposal of a fugitive slave.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 36.

Commander May to Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Your Royal Highness,

Sir,

"Condor," at Suakin, April 21, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that Mabrook Awais, a fugitive slave, took refuge on board this ship on the 8th April. He ran away from his master at Jeddah some two years ago, and worked his passage across to this port. His master pursued him, and appealed to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul (Mr. Baker), who refused to give him up.

2. A few days ago his master's widow went to the present Consul (Mr. Cameron) with a similar request, and was also refused assistance. The man, however, apparently afraid that the Egyptians might give him up, came on board this ship.

3. With the concurrence of the Consul, who has given the slave a certificate directing the Egyptian authorities to protect him from kidnapping, I have landed him on Quarantine Island, where he has been employed lately in loading transports, &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. J. MAY.

No. 37.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 5, 1886.

THE attention of Her Majesty's Government was recently called by Mr. Alfred Pease, M.P., to reports of the transit of slaves, brought by pilgrims from Mecca, through the Suez Canal. In reply to an inquiry whether Her Majesty's Government were prepared to take steps to prevent the transit, he was informed that no recent reports had been received on the subject, but that you would be instructed to state the facts and report what could be done in the matter.

I have to request you to report on this subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 38.

Mr. Portal to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 2.)

(Extract.)

Cairo, July 22, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant, instructing me to report on the subject of the transit of slaves brought by pilgrims from Mecca through the Suez Canal or into Egypt.

With regard to the export and import of slaves with the knowledge of the Egyptian authorities, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that, from inquiries which I have made, it appears that a considerable number of the higher class of pilgrims to Mecca are in the habit of taking their slaves with them, to wait on them during the journey; these slaves, of course, return with their masters on the conclusion of the "Hadj." The view taken by the Egyptian authorities is that the Convention of 1877 was

made with the object of putting a stop to the Traffic in Slaves, but that they are not authorized to interfere between a master and his slave when there are no grounds for suspicion that the slave is intended for sale or exchange.

I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of the Règlement issued in 1877 for the guidance of the Egyptian authorities concerned in the suppression of the Trade. Copy of a Khedivial Decree, dated the 1st January, 1878, founded on the Convention, is also inclosed.

I would call your Lordship's attention to Article 20 of the Règlement which imposes on captains of ships coming from the Red Sea to Egyptian ports the duty of inquiring minutely whether any negroes or Abyssinians on board his ship belong to slave-dealers, in which case he is to give information to the proper authorities on arrival in port. At the same time the local authorities are warned to act with caution, "lest any trouble should be brought on the families of persons unconnected with Slave Trade."

This point is again made clear by Article 3 of the Khedivial Decree of the 1st January, 1878, which absolutely forbids "the transit of slaves through Egyptian territory, by land or by water, with the object of selling or exchanging them."

In compliance with the terms of these Articles, the officers of the Egyptian Department for the Suppression of the Slave Trade have been obliged to restrict their action to the stoppage of slaves on arrival or on leaving Egypt, and the arrest of the owner when there is reasonable ground to suspect that they are being imported or exported with the object of sale or exchange.

Without doubt, Article 20 of the Règlement above quoted unfortunately gives rise to some abuses, and gives an opportunity to some pilgrims for the introduction of slaves purporting to be their family servants, but who are really intended for sale; and it is to the prevention of this system that the efforts of the officers of the Slave Trade Department are chiefly directed. With this object, the proprietor of the slave is required to give an undertaking in writing, on his arrival at Suez, that the slave is to remain with him as his servant, and that he acknowledges his inability to sell or exchange him; he is further required to furnish trustworthy bail that this undertaking is duly carried out.

It must be remembered that the possession of slaves in Egypt is perfectly legal, and that only their sale or exchange is forbidden.

The same Regulations apply to slaves in transit through the Suez Canal on the way to or from Syria, Turkey, Tripoli, &c. In these cases the authorities have to be guided by Article 3 of the Khedivial Decree of the 1st January, 1878, forbidding the transit of slaves, by land or by water, through Egyptian territory, "dans le but de les vendre ou de les échanger."

When there are good grounds for suspicion that the slaves are the property of slave-dealers, they, as well as their owners, are stopped. I am, however, informed by the Head of the Department for the Suppression of the Slave Trade that this service is one of considerable difficulty. As the ships which carry them remain only a few hours at Suez or Port Saïd, there is but little time for minute inquiries, and for the collection of evidence sufficient to justify the stoppage of slaves and the arrest of their owner; and on a simple inspection it is difficult to judge whether the slaves are for sale or not. Great caution has to be exercised, as any mistake in this direction is liable to lead to considerable difficulties. For instance, it has happened that the legally married wives of pilgrims have been stopped on suspicion of their being for sale; and on one occasion nearly the entire harem of the Governor of Syria was detained for the same reason.

I am informed, however, that it is only at the season of the "Hadj," or Mecca pilgrimage, that any slaves pass through the Canal; and during that season an officer remains at Suez, with the duty of watching for the import or export of slaves, or their transit through the Suez Canal with the object of their sale or exchange.

The police officers at Port Saïd have instructions to work in conjunction with the Slave Trade authorities in carrying out the provisions of the Convention.

Inclosure 1 in No. 38.

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.

[See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1881)," No. 63.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 38.

Decree.

NOUS, Khédivé 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 Khédivé :
Le Ministre de la Justice,
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

(Translation.)

WE, Khedive of Egypt,

In virtue of the Convention signed at Alexandria on the 4th August, 1877, between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom and Ireland, and my Government, relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade ;

In virtue of the Additional Articles to that Convention ;

Have decreed and decree :

Article 1. The transport of slaves on board any vessel is prohibited, whether the slaves be sailors or passengers, and whether they are intended to be sold or exchanged.

Art. 2. Every vessel for the transport of slaves having, for instance, a floor or deck for this kind of transport, manacles and casks in a larger number than is necessary for the wants of the crew and passengers, shall be considered as intended for the Slave Trade.

Art. 3. The transit of slaves through Egyptian territory, by land or by water, with the object of selling or exchanging them, as well as slave depôts in any part of the territory, are equally prohibited.

Art. 4. The Judges whom we shall appoint with the object of carrying into effect the provisions of the present Law shall discharge their duties in whatever part of our territory they may happen to be. These Judges shall have the power of appointing as Clerks of the Court any person they may choose to assist them.

Art. 5. Any person empowered to seize a vessel, depôt, or slave caravan shall, after the seizure, place in the hands of the Judge a statement of his proceedings which shall be made under oath. The captor, if he be not in the service of the Egyptian Government, should, in drawing up his statement, refer to the Article of the Convention of the 4th August, 1877, under which he may have acted. The statement shall contain the names of witnesses, a description of the vessel, the nature of the cargo, the number of the crew, the number of slaves or passengers if there are any.

Art. 6. The Judge shall summon before him, to appear on the day and at the hour he shall have appointed, the captor, the capture, the witnesses, and any other person who may throw light upon the facts of the case. The summons shall be issued within a period of twenty-four hours at least, and seven days at most, to be reckoned from the signature of the statement under oath.

Art. 7. The preliminary proceedings may take place *vidâ voce*.

Art. 8. The sentence of the Judge shall be without appeal. It shall be transmitted by the Judge to our Minister of Justice.

Art. 9. The Judge shall pass the following sentences, according to the gravity of the cases :—

1. Confiscation of the vessel, cargo, and slaves.
2. A fine not exceeding 500 fr.
3. Imprisonment not exceeding three months.
4. Payment of costs, which the Judge shall recover.

Art. 10. The Judge shall have power to commit the accused for trial by a court-martial.

Art. 11. In the event of an arbitrary or unjustifiable seizure, the captor may be condemned to pay to the injured party 50 centimes per day and ton, and an indemnity of 3 per cent. of the value of the cargo as appraised by the Judge.

Done at Cairo, the 1st January, 1878.

(Signed) ISMAIL.

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

No. 39.

Mr. Portal to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Cairo, July 22, 1886.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch of this day's date on the subject of the transit of slaves through the Suez Canal, and their importation into Egypt, I have the honour to report that the attention of Sir Evelyn Baring having been attracted to a letter written by Mr. E. Crewe to the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, published in the "Anti-Slavery Reporter" of last June, he requested Colonel Schaefer, the Director of the Department for the Suppression of Slave Trade, to ascertain and report whether the statements made in that letter were correct.

In this letter it is stated that six slave girls and one boy were imported into Egypt by one 'Aly Pasha Wahba, and that ten girls, a boy, and two eunuchs were brought in by the Emir-el-Haj.

I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a Report on the subject, addressed by Colonel Schaefer to the Inspector-General of Police, in which it is pointed out that the Emir-el-Haj and 'Aly Pasha Wahba are one and the same person.

Colonel Schaefer states that the "Haj," or pilgrimage to Mecca, of last year consisted of a much larger number of pilgrims than usual, and that many of them, both

on the journey thither and on their return, were accompanied by their own private slaves.

The Egyptian authorities consider that, by virtue of the "Règlement" of 1877* and the Khedivial Decree of the 1st January, 1878, inclosed in my previous despatch of to-day, they have no authority to interfere between a master and his slaves unless there is some ground for suspecting that the latter are intended for sale. No such suspicion attached, according to Colonel Schaefer's Report, to 'Aly Pasha Wahba, who was therefore allowed to return to Egypt with his slaves on signing a written undertaking, for the keeping of which he had to find good bail, that he would keep them with him, and that he recognized the illegality of any attempt to sell or exchange such slaves. The same course was followed in the case of every other pilgrim who was accompanied by slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. PORTAL.

Inclosure in No. 39.

Colonel Schaefer to the Inspector-General of Police, Cairo.

M. l'Inspecteur-Général,

Le Caire, le 12 Juillet, 1886.

JE m'empresse de vous accuser réception de votre communication du 11 Juillet, et de vous faire parvenir les renseignements demandés par son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

Les faits relatés dans la correspondance jointe au dossier me sont parfaitement connus. Je ferai d'abord remarquer que Aly Pacha Wahby et l'Émir El-Hag ne font qu'une seule et même personne. Cela ne fait matériellement aucune différence dans l'assertion du correspondant de "l'Anti-Slavery Reporter," car il l'a probablement confondu avec quelque autre employé du service de la caravane.

L'année dernière, le jour de la naissance du Prophète est tombé sur un Vendredi, et pour le Musulman, faire le "Hadj" une pareille année est doublement méritoire; aussi le nombre des pèlerins a-t-il été beaucoup plus élevé que les années précédentes, et, surtout, un grand nombre de harems ont été faire le pèlerinage. Beaucoup de monde avaient avec eux des esclaves comme domestiques; il leur serait même impossible de faire autrement.

Quant à la question de saisir des esclaves appartenant à des personnes privées, le Règlement pour la suppression de la Traite (mesures incombant aux autorités maritimes, Article 20, p. 26) dit:—

"Le capitaine d'un bateau 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 Gouvernorat de cette ville procède à l'affranchissement des 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 *étrangères au Trafic des Esclaves*."

On pourrait dire que les cas d'Aly Pacha Wahby ont été prévus par le Règlement. Les instructions que j'avais données à propos de l'arrivée des pèlerins étaient d'arrêter tous les marchands d'esclaves qui profiteraient du "Hadj" pour essayer d'amener des esclaves en Égypte. Je puis ajouter que mes instructions étaient très catégoriques au sujet des esclaves appartenant à des personnes étrangères au Trafic.

Il n'y a pas de doute que l'Article 20 du Règlement ouvre la porte à beaucoup d'abus, et qu'un certain nombre d'esclaves achetés nouvellement à Djeddah ont été introduits de cette manière en Égypte. Mais je ne vois pas le moyen d'intervenir efficacement lors de l'arrivée de ces gens à Suez. Ce que nous faisons quand pareil cas se présente, c'est que nous exigeons des propriétaires un engagement par écrit que ces esclaves resteraient chez eux comme domestiques, et qu'ils ne pourraient pas s'en défaire d'aucune façon. De plus, un garant solvable doit se porter caution pour cet engagement.

Cela a été fait pour Aly Pacha Wahby et les autres pèlerins. Je crois qu'avec la meilleure volonté au monde, il serait difficile de ranger Aly Pacha Wahby parmi les marchands d'esclaves; je suis obligé, au contraire, de les considérer comme *familles étrangères au Trafic*, et d'agir à leur égard selon les prescriptions de l'Article 20 du

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1881)," No. 63.

Règlement. Il ne m'appartient pas à moi de juger si le Règlement convient, oui ou non, à la situation; je n'ai qu'à l'exécuter selon le texte et l'esprit. La possession d'esclaves est parfaitement légale en Égypte. Nous sommes donc obligés d'accepter la situation telle qu'elle est créée par ces dispositions.

Comme je l'ai déjà dit, j'avais, en conséquence, donné les instructions les plus catégoriques, pour qu'à Suez on agisse selon le sens de l'Article cité plus haut, et je n'hésite nullement à en assumer toute la responsabilité.

Veillez, &c.

(Signé) A. SCHAEFER.

(Translation.)

M. l'Inspecteur-Général,

Cairo, July 12, 1886.

I HASTEN to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th July, and to furnish you with the information required by his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The circumstances set forth in the correspondence annexed to the case are perfectly well known to me. I will in the first place point out that Aly Pasha Wahby, and the Emir El-Hag, are one and the same person. This makes no material difference in the assertion of the correspondent of the "Anti-Slavery Reporter," for he has probably confounded him with some other employé of the caravan service.

Last year the birthday of the Prophet fell on a Friday, and for a Mussulman to make a pilgrimage in such a year is doubly meritorious; moreover, the number of pilgrims was much larger than in preceding years, and particularly a large number of harems made the pilgrimage. A great number have slaves with them as servants; it would indeed be impossible for them to do otherwise.

As regards the question of seizing slaves belonging to private persons, the Regulation for the suppression of the Traffic (measures imposed on the maritime authorities, Article 20, p. 26) says:—

"The captain of a vessel sailing from the Red Sea bound for an Egyptian port should make a most careful investigation as to whether the individuals, both negroes and Abyssinians, embarked on his vessel, belong to *slave-dealers*, and in that case he should, on his arrival at Suez, warn the local authorities, in order that the Governor of that town may proceed to set free the slaves who are on board, according to the stipulations of the preceding Articles.

"The local authorities should proceed in this matter with the necessary reserve and tact, in order that no annoyance should be caused to families *not concerned in the Slave Trade*."

The case of Aly Pasha Wahby may be said to come under the Regulation. The instructions which I gave with regard to the arrival of pilgrims were to arrest any slave-dealers who should take advantage of the "Hadj" in order to endeavour to introduce slaves into Egypt. I may add that my instructions were quite categorical on the subject of slaves belonging to persons not engaged in the Traffic.

There is no doubt that Article 20 of the Regulation opens the door to many abuses, and that a certain number of slaves, recently purchased at Jeddah have been introduced in this manner into Egypt. I do not, however, see any means of interfering successfully when once these people have arrived at Suez.

The course pursued by us in a case of this sort is to exact from the proprietors a written engagement that the slaves shall remain with them as servants, and that they shall not get rid of them in any way. In addition, a negotiable guarantee has to be lodged as caution-money for this engagement.

This was done in the case of Aly Pasha Wahby and the other pilgrims. I think that with the best intentions in the world it would be difficult to class Aly Pasha Wahby as a slave-dealer; I am, on the contrary, constrained to consider them as families *not engaged in the Traffic*, and to act with regard to them according to the stipulations of Article 20 of the Regulation. It is not my business to decide whether or no the Regulation applies to the case in point; my duty is merely to carry it out according to the text and spirit of it. The ownership of slaves is perfectly legal in Egypt. We are therefore obliged to accept the situation, such as it has been created by these stipulations.

As I have already mentioned, I issued in consequence the most categorical instructions to the authorities at Suez to act in accordance with the terms of the above-mentioned Article, and I do not hesitate for a moment to take all the responsibility on myself.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. SCHAEFER.

Mr. Portal to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Cairo, July 23, 1886.

WITH reference to Sir Evelyn Baring's despatch of the 9th May last, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a letter from Colonel Schaefer, forwarding a list showing how many slave-dealers have come before the courts-martial since the year 1883, when he was appointed to be Chief of the Department for the Suppression of Slave Trade.

Colonel Schaefer has sent me these statistics at my request, as I had observed that in a letter from Mr. Allen, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, to Mr. Pease, M.P., the sentence occurred that "the Convention has been allowed to become a dead letter as regards stopping the sale of slaves throughout Egypt proper."

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. PORTAL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 40.

Lieutenant-Colonel Schaefer to Mr. Portal.

Sir,

Cairo, July 22, 1886.

IN a Memorandum to Sir E. Baring I stated that out of thirty-two slave-dealers, whose names were on a list given to me in August 1883, when I was appointed to the Department, there were only two or three who were still dealing in that line. I have now the honour to send you the accompanying list, showing how the slave-dealers have been dealt with. The three marked (*) are the only ones who still continue to mix themselves up in dealings of that kind, but nearly always they make arrangements with slaves (freed) who sell themselves and run away the next day. One of those three is blind; the other two are very poor and just try to get a few piastres commission as brokers here and there. It is needless to say that they are carefully watched, and I hope to bring them before me very shortly.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 40.

LISTE des Marchands d'Esclaves de la Ville du Caire dressée au mois d'Août 1883.

Nombres.	Noms.	Observations.
1	Nagdi Souleiman	Arrêté, jugé, condamné.
2	Mohamed Souleiman	Idem.
3	Aly Scaïdi	Idem.
4	Daoud Keladeh	Arrêté, jugé, acquitté.
5	Fargon Mohamed	Arrêté, jugé, condamné, gracié après.
6*	Ahmed Badre	N'a jamais été arrêté.
7	Abdallah-el-Makaoui	Arrêté, deux fois relâché. Ne trafique qu'avec des blanches
8	Hamad-el-Alem	N'a jamais été arrêté (ne trafique plus).
9	Salch-el-Agami	Arrêté sous jugement (sujet Persan).
10	Hamzeh Issa	Arrêté, jugé, acquitté.
11	Kusseï-el-Konyali	A quitté le pays.
12	Mostapha-el-Bouhi	Arrêté, jugé, condamné.
13	Hasseneïn Farrag	Idem.
14	Mohamed Osman	S'est échappé au moment où il allait être arrêté; a quitté le pays.
15	Souleïman-el-Sarrif	Arrêté, relâché après enquête; a quitté le pays depuis 1885
16	Ibrahim-el-Arbaghi	Arrêté, jugé, condamné.
17*	Ibrahim-el-Barbari	N'a jamais été arrêté.
18	Mohamed-el-Edvvi	A quitté le Caire; a réussi à s'échapper au moment où il allait être arrêté.
19*	Mohamed-el-Karm	Arrêté et relâché.
20	Chahin Effendi	Avait déjà cessé de trafiquer en 1883.
21	Fadel-el-Mavvla	Entré au service du Bureau (avait déjà abandonné le trafic en 1883).
22	Abdul Daiem-el-Barrani	A quitté la ville.
23	Halil Ibrahim	Arrêté, jugé, condamné
24	Bechir Aga	Idem.
25	Selim Abdallah	Idem.
26	Yehya	N'a pas été arrêté (ne trafique plus).
27	Ibrahim-el-Masri	} Ces deux personnes quoique sur la liste ne se sont jamais trouvées au Caire depuis 1883.
28	Mohamed-el-Magrabi	
29	Ahmed Abeïd	Arrêté sous jugement.
30	Aly Moussa	Arrêté, jugé, condamné.
31	Abdul Rahman-el-Assioutti	S'est échappé au moment où l'on allait l'arrêter (a quitté le pays).
32	Ismail Aly Kascchef	Arrêté, jugé, condamné.

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(Translation.)

LIST of Slave Merchants in the City of Cairo (drawn up in the month of August 1883).

No.	Names.	Observations.
1	Nagdi Souleiman	Arrested, tried, condemned.
2	Mohamed Souleiman	Ditto.
3	Aly Seaidi	Ditto.
4	Daoud Keladeh	Arrested, tried, acquitted.
5	Fargon Mohamed	Arrested, tried, condemned; afterwards pardoned.
6*	Ahmed Badre	Has never been arrested.
7	Abdallah-el-Makaoui	Arrested, twice released. Deals in white women only.
8	Hamad-el-Alam	Has never been arrested (no longer deals).
9	Saleh-el-Agami	Arrested under Decree (a Persian subject).
10	Hamzeh Issa	Arrested, tried, acquitted.
11	Kussein-el-Kouyali	Has left the country.
12	Mostapha-el-Bouhi	Arrested, tried, condemned.
13	Hassenein Farrag	Ditto.
14	Mohamed Osman	Escaped when on the point of being arrested. Has left the country.
15	Souleiman-el-Sarrif	Arrested, released after examination. Has left the country since 1885.
16	Ibrahim-el-Arbaghi	Arrested, tried, condemned.
17*	Ibrahim-el-Barbari	Has never been arrested.
18	Mohamed-el-Edvvi	Has left Cairo; succeeded in escaping when on the point of being arrested.
19*	Mohamed-el-Karm	Arrested and released.
20	Chahin Effendi	Had already ceased to deal in 1883.
21	Fadel-el-Mavvla	Entered the service of the Bureau (had already given up dealing in 1883).
22	Abdul Dariem-el-Barrani	Has left the city.
23	Halil Ibrahim	Arrested, tried, condemned.
24	Bechir Aga	Ditto.
25	Selim Abdallah	Ditto.
26	Yehya	Has not been arrested (no longer deals).
27	Ibrahim-el-Masri	} These two persons, although on the list, have never been to Cairo since 1883.
28	Mohamed-el-Magrabi	
29	Ahmed Abeid	Arrested under Decree.
30	Aly Moussa	Arrested, tried, condemned.
31	Abdul Rahman-el-Assioutti	Escaped when on the point of being arrested. Has left the country.
32	Ismail Aly Kaschef	Arrested, tried, condemned.

No. 41.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received September 11.)

My Lord, 55, New Broad Street, London, September 9, 1886.

AT the request of Mr. A. E. Pease, M.P. (a member of our Committee), I have the honour to return to you the inclosed documents relating to the transit of slaves through the Suez Canal, which were forwarded to him from the Foreign Office.*

The Committee do not consider the question of the passage of these slaves has been satisfactorily explained by Mr. Portal or Colonel Schaefer, and they trust that Her Majesty's Government will instruct the Consul at Suez to keep a strict watch upon all vessels coming from Jeddah.

The Committee learn from Dr. Schweinfurth that it is notorious that many slaves pass through the Canal for sale, and he states that most of them go to Damascus. They would suggest that the Consul at Damascus be instructed to make inquiries as to the arrival of slaves in that city.

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

* Nos. 38 and 39.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Mr. Portal.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 14, 1886.*
 WITH reference to your despatches of the 22nd July last, I transmit to you herewith, for any observations you may have to offer thereon, copy of a letter from the Anti-Slavery Society, commenting on your explanation relative to the passage of slaves through the Suez Canal.*

I have to request that you will, in compliance with the suggestion contained in this letter, instruct Mr. West, Her Majesty's Consul at Suez, to keep a strict watch upon all vessels coming from Jeddah.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 43.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received October 13.)

Sir, *Admiralty, October 11, 1886.*
 I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter dated the 18th ultimo from the officer commanding Her Majesty's ship "Gannet," reporting having received a fugitive slave and her child on board.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 43.

Commander Bradford to Captain Dupuis.

Sir, *"Gannet," at Suez, September 18, 1886.*
 WITH reference to Article 104 of the Slave Trade Instructions, I have the honour to inform you that at daybreak on the morning of the 14th instant Lieutenant Charles H. Dare, the Senior Lieutenant of this ship, on landing on the island at Mersa Halaib for the purpose of shooting, found a woman with a child in her arms on the beach, who made signs that she wished to be taken on board the ship.

2. On coming on board and being interrogated, she stated that her master ill-treated her, and she had run away the previous night with the intention of coming on board this ship to claim protection.

3. I remained at Mersa Halaib till 2 P.M. of the 14th, and no claim being made for her restoration, I brought her to this port.

4. I have communicated with Her Majesty's Consul here, and requested he will have her removed from the ship as soon as possible.

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

No. 44.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received October 14.)

Sir, *Admiralty, October 13, 1886.*
 I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 24th May last, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Gannet," reporting the reception on board that ship of a fugitive slave.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

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Inclosure in No. 44.

*Commander Bradford to Commander May.**"Gannet," at Khor Shinab, May 24, 1886.*

Sir, I HAVE the honour to report that on the morning of the 23rd a slave named Hassabela Ulbub was seen on the shore abreast the ship; a boat was sent to bring him off, and on arriving on board he claimed protection, stating that he had escaped from the village of Shinab. He was in a very emaciated state, and had evidently had very little food.

2. I have therefore detained him until I could communicate with you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BARTON R. BRADFORD.

No. 45.

Mr. Portal to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 19.)

My Lord,

Cairo, October 6, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Suez, in answer to a communication which I addressed to him, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 14th ultimo, on the subject of the passage of slaves through the Suez Canal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. PORTAL.

Inclosure in No. 45.

Consul West to Mr. Portal.

Sir,

Suez, October 4, 1886.

I CAREFULLY note the contents and object of your despatch of the 2nd instant, and fear there is some real cause for the apprehension expressed by the Anti-Slavery Society, although I doubt whether many slaves pass through the Canal, coming from Jeddah, without certificates of manumission held by their masters or owners.

I will carefully watch the landing of the return pilgrims at Suez, but I doubt whether any slaves have lately been landed here; it would, however, require, not only the right of search, but also the means of giving effect to such right, to enable me to prevent the conveyance of any particular class of passengers through the "Canal Maritimee."

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. WEST.

No. 46.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received October 19.)

Sir,

Admiralty, October 15, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 15th May, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Cygnet," relative to the reception on board of a fugitive slave at Mersa Halaïb.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 46.

Lieutenant-Commander Lindesay to Commander May.

Sir,

"Cygnet," at Mersa Halaïb, Red Sea, May 15, 1886.

WITH reference to Articles 99, 104, pp. 26, 27 of the Slave Trade Instructions, I have the honour to report that on Friday, the 7th instant, a fugitive slave came on board the

cutter of Her Majesty's ship under my command, while on detached service at this anchorage.

2. He stated that he formed part of the crew of a Jeddah dhow which had three days previously landed a cargo of goods at a place about 4 miles to the southward of this anchorage.

3. I received him on board the ship on meeting the cutter, and propose transferring him to the ship that relieves me, for passage to Suakin.

4. The locality in which he was received was within the territorial jurisdiction of Egypt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LINDESAY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 46.

Lieutenant-Commander Lindesay to Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Sir,

"Cygnet," Suakin, September 4, 1886.

IN reply to your Memorandum of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the reception of a fugitive slave on board Her Majesty's ship under my command, on the 7th May last, was not reported direct to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LINDESAY.

No. 47.

Mr. Portal to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord,

Cairo, October 20, 1886.

WITH reference to my preceding despatch of the 6th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a further despatch from Mr. West on the subject of the passage of slaves through the Suez Canal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. PORTAL.

Inclosure in No. 47.

Consul West to Mr. Portal.

Sir,

Suez, October 19, 1886.

PURSUANT to the instructions conveyed to me by your despatch of the 2nd instant, and as a result of my inquiries with reference to the passage of slaves through the Suez Canal, I have the honour to report that, although I have no means of obtaining information on this particular point, I have ascertained that one male and sixty female slaves have been liberated at Suez by the local authorities since the 1st January, 1886; that of these, two, viz., one man and a woman with an infant, were supplied with certificates of manumission at my request, and that twelve (of whom four are still here) were brought to Suez by the Khedivial postal steamers and by the British steam-ship "Kaietem," the master of which vessel did not report at the Consulate that he had landed four non-manumitted slaves.

I am informed that Colonel Schaefer is expected here, his mission being to inquire into the arrangements in connection with the landing of these people at Suez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. WEST.

No. 48.

Sir E. Baring to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 15.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 4, 1886.

IN continuation of my preceding despatch, respecting the reported importation of slaves by pilgrim-ships through the Suez Canal, I have the honour to transmit

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herewith copy of a further communication on the subject which I have to-day received from Mr. West.

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

Inclosure in No. 48.

Consul West to Sir E. Baring.

Suez, November 2, 1886.

Sir, I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of this day, to which I have just dispatched my reply.

I make my best endeavour, by inquiring, to act in conformity with the instructions conveyed to me by Mr. Portal, but I have no means, nor have I the authority, to visit and search foreign vessels carrying pilgrims. I do not believe that the master of any British vessel would wittingly carry unmanumitted slaves in his vessel, and, indeed, few, if any, British ships enter the Canal with homeward-bound pilgrims.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. WEST.

No. 49.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received November 17.)

Admiralty, November 12, 1886.

Sir, I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of three letters received through the Commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean Station, reporting the proceedings of Her Majesty's ship "Coquette" in the Red Sea, and the capture and condemnation of two slave-dhows.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 49.

Lieutenant-Commander Farr to Commander Bradford.

"Coquette," under Cape Elba, June 19, 1886.

Sir, I HAVE the honour to report that a dhow was observed and chased on the 11th instant, at about 10.20 A.M., when off Khor-el-Meroub. The dhow stood in to Cape Elba, the ship steaming along the coast to cut off.

2. At about 11.30 two blank charges were fired in succession to bring her to, she showing no colours. Shortly after a gun was fired across her bows, but without result. A gun was then fired over her, after which, seeing that she was running for the shore, and that nothing would stop her unless her mast was shot away, I ordered a gun to be fired at her.

3. The dhow was shortly after run on shore, and seven armed men were observed to leave her. These men were wearing a uniform white dress, white cap, and red sash. They were armed with rifles and sword-bayonets fixed.

4. The dhow not being damaged was got off and taken to the small anchorage under Cape Elba, about a mile to the southward of where she was run on shore.

5. On searching the dhow she was found to be in ballast, with her bottom covered with matting, and she was easily capable of shipping a cargo of fifty slaves and running them over to Jeddah during the night, as I am informed by the interpreters that this is the sort of dhow that performs this kind of work, and that the slaves during the passage, which lasts little more than one night, get neither food nor water. This dhow, however, had a water cask carrying about 36 gallons.

6. The papers found on board were, with two exceptions, written in Arabic, and as the interpreters on board are unable to read Arabic, I could not use them in forming a judgment as to their value.

7. Next morning two natives came down to the beach, hailed the ship, and said they were hungry; I sent a boat on shore and brought the one who was willing on board. I

strongly suspect this man was one of the crew. I told him to find the captain of the dhow, and inform him that, if he came on board and could satisfactorily explain the suspicious circumstances, and his object in coming to this place, the dhow would be delivered over to him.

8. On the 18th June the ship returned to this anchorage, where the boats and dhow had been left. A man who had the appearance of a domestic slave was brought on board on the understanding that he was to be landed again if he so desired. This man stated he was captain of the dhow, but did not know his own name or the name of the dhow. His answers were unsatisfactory, so I informed him I should take the dhow to Suakin, and he might come on board and bring as many of his crew as he chose, and I told him to be on board that evening or the next morning, but neither he nor any other individual appeared again.

9. Taking the circumstances of her refusing to show colours or lower her sail, of her being run on shore and deserted, that on her being searched matting was found to be placed on the whole length of the bottom of the dhow, and also of its being very foul smelling; that she was a fast-sailing dhow with two masts and large sails, and was of the dimensions, general appearance, and adaptability inside of the usual slave-dhow on this part of the coast, I determined to bring her to Suakin for adjudication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. FARR.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Admiralty, observing that this dhow was condemned as a slaver on the 29th June, 1886.

(Signed) BARTON R. BRADFORD,
Commander and Senior Officer, Red Sea Division.

"Gannet," at Suakin, July 2, 1886.

Inclosure 2 in No. 49.

Lieutenant-Commander Farr to Commander Bradford.

Sir,

"Coquette," at Suakin, June 27, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that when 5 miles to northward of Mersa Durur on the 26th instant I observed a dhow discharging cargo.

2. I sent boats to board her, and found she had no papers, and was laden with dhurra. I therefore seized her and brought her to Suakin.

3. I beg to inclose a list of cargo and articles found on board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. FARR.

Forwarded to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, for his information. This dhow has been ordered to be handed over to the Customs authorities by sentence of an Egyptian court-martial.

(Signed) BARTON R. BRADFORD,
Commander and Senior Officer, Red Sea Division.

"Gannet," at Suakin, July 2, 1886.

Inclosure 3 in No. 49.

Lieutenant-Commander Farr to Commander Bradford.

Sir,

"Coquette," at Suakin, June 27, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that the fighting bolt of the after 20-pr. gun, which had been started, having been repaired by the carpenters of Her Majesty's ship "Gannet," I left Halieb on Thursday, the 10th instant, and anchored under Cape Elba that afternoon; weighing on Friday morning, I proceeded to the southward. At about 11.30 I sighted and chased a dhow, a Report of which I beg to inclose. Anchored in anchorage under Cape Elba that afternoon with dhow.

2. On Saturday, leaving the cutter and gig with dhow, I proceeded to southward, looking into creeks, and anchoring in one 20 miles to southward of Cape Elba in latitude 21° 43' north.

3. After remaining at anchor on Sunday, I proceeded back to Elba anchorage. Having watered the boats, I proceeded on Tuesday to Abu Amara first, and on Wednesday to Khor Shinab. On Thursday I proceeded to anchorage in creek, latitude $21^{\circ} 46'$ north.

4. On Friday morning I proceeded to anchorage under Cape Elba, where boats and dhow were at anchor.

5. On Saturday morning I proceeded to anchorage in creek, latitude $21^{\circ} 46'$ north, and on Monday, 21st, to Khor Shinab. The weather being calm and overcast, I remained at anchor on Tuesday, leaving on Wednesday, 23rd, on my way down the coast to Suakin.

6. On arriving at anchorage under Ras Roweyyah observed a steamer in Dokhannah Bay. Next morning I proceeded towards Dokhannah Bay, and ascertained that she was the Egyptian ship "Moukbahr," and I was informed that a fort was being erected. I then proceeded to anchorage under Tiflah Island.

7. On the 24th I proceeded to Mersa Ar Ratiyah, anchoring in the afternoon; weighed next morning, and proceeded down the coast.

8. On arriving at an inlet about 5 miles northward of Mersa Durur, observed a dhow discharging cargo. I sent in and brought her out and found she had no papers on board, and was laden with dhurra. I proceeded, and anchored in Mersa Sheikh Barud, weighing next morning, and arriving at this port at 2:30 P.M.

9. Whilst at Mersa Sheikh Barud the Egyptian Governor came on board and requested to be supplied with water. I gave him 400 gallons, for which I inclose his receipt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. FARR.

No. 50.

Sir Villiers Lister to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 19, 1886.*

UPON the receipt of your letter of the 9th September last, relating to the passage of slaves through the Suez Canal, whose destination was believed to be Damascus, instructions were at once addressed to Her Majesty's Consular Representatives at the above-mentioned place, Beyrout, and Suez to inquire into and report on the truth of this allegation.

I am now directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to state to you, for the information of your Society, that Reports have been received from all three of the officers above alluded to, the substance of which is as follows:—

Consul West, writing from Suez under date of the 4th ultimo, states that he doubts whether many slaves passed through the Canal, coming from Jeddah, without certificates of manumission held by their masters or owners; but that he will carefully watch the landing of the return pilgrims at Suez. He questions whether any slaves have lately been landed there. He observes that it would be necessary for British Consular officers to have the right of search, and the means of giving effect to such right, to enable them to prevent the conveyance of any particular class of passengers through the "Canal Maritimee."

Your Society will not fail to recognize the justice of this observation.

Consul Dickson, writing from Damascus on the 7th October,* states that he has made careful inquiry respecting the arrival of slaves in that city, but can discover no traces of any having been imported. He adds that it is improbable that any slaves who had been brought through the Suez Canal could have been landed on the coast of Syria, in order to be deported to Damascus, without the fact being made known to Her Majesty's Consulate-General at Beyrout or to himself. He points out that the highways leading to different parts of the coast are generally very well frequented, and that no person bringing slaves to Damascus could easily escape detention. He adds that the pilgrims from Mecca will begin to arrive by sea in the course of a fortnight from the date of his despatch, that the land caravan was expected in the middle of November, and that he will not fail to watch very carefully whether, on these occasions, any slaves are imported into Damascus, and report the result to this Department.

He goes on to say that a certain number of slaves are alleged to be brought annually from Mecca and Medina by the above-mentioned land caravan, but he is informed that they are owned, for the most part, by pilgrims from Asia Minor and other parts of the

* See No. 96.

interior, who disperse to proceed to their own countries when the caravan arrives at a certain distance from Damascus ; and that unless the Ottoman Government officials, who yearly accompany the "Haj" to and from Mecca, are instructed to prevent the conveyance of slaves by pilgrims overland, the importation into the interior provinces cannot easily be stopped.

He adds that it is not impossible that a few slaves are occasionally brought surreptitiously into Damascus, and kept in private families, as domestic slavery still exists to some extent, but no instance of the sale of a slave has as yet come to his knowledge.

He concludes by remarking that some years ago the importation of slaves into Damascus from Mecca was somewhat considerable, but that of late, in consequence of the measures adopted by the Sublime Porte at the instance of Her Majesty's Government, it has so far diminished as to be looked upon as nearly extinct.

Mr. Eyres, the Acting British Consul-General at Beyrout, writing on the 15th ultimo,* tates that, so far as that town and district are concerned, he is, after careful inquiries, unable to discover the slightest evidence of any slaves having been landed there or on the coast of the district and that he has delayed sending in his Report until he could obtain confirmation of this from a sure source, which, having come to hand, entirely bears out the results of his investigations.

Mr. Eyres states that there are indeed a very few slaves domesticated in families in Beyrout, who travel as servants, otherwise he is confident that he can give an assurance that no slaves or body of slaves have entered the above-mentioned town or been passed through the country for a considerable period of time.

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

No. 51.

Sir E. Baring to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 6.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 26, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Suez, reporting the liberation of nine Abyssinian and seven Nubian slaves since the 19th ultimo. These slaves had presumably been introduced into this country by pilgrims from Mecca, and I may add that this question is receiving my best attention, and that I propose shortly to report to your Lordship at greater length on the subject.

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

Inclosure in No. 51.

Consul West to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Suez, November 24, 1886.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 19th ultimo, respecting the liberation of slaves, I have the honour to state that I am informed by the Head of the Police that since the date thereof nine Abyssinians and seven Nubians have received certificates of manumission at the hands of the local authorities at Suez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. WEST

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FRANCE.

No. 52.

The Earl of Rosebery to Viscount Lyons.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 14, 1886.

I TRANSMIT herewith copies of a despatch, and its inclosure, from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, containing a Report on the Abyssinian Slave Trade, and calling attention to the services rendered by M. Lagarde, the French Commandant at Obokh, in opposing the importation of slaves into Tajourra.* I have to request your Excellency to express to the French Government, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, their appreciation of M. Lagarde's efforts.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 53.

Viscount Lyons to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 19.)

My Lord,

Paris, May 17, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day addressed a note to the French Government in the terms of your Lordship's despatch of the 14th instant, on the subject of the services rendered by the French Commandant at Obokh in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

No. 54.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 7.)

My Lord,

55, New Broad Street, London, October 6, 1886.

I AM directed by the Committee of this Society to inform your Lordship that they have received information tending to show that slaves are bought and shipped from the south-west of Madagascar by French subjects for labour in Réunion and the other islands under the French flag. As this agrees with the Reports that have previously reached the Society that the system of giving free papers to what are termed "engagés libres" virtually results in slavery, the Committee trust that your Lordship will kindly give instructions to Her Majesty's Consul in Réunion to make inquiry as to the working of the so-called free labour system.

The Committee have long thought that the presence of a Consul or other British official on the west coast of Madagascar is absolutely indispensable to put a check upon the Slave Trade between the mainland and that island, which appears to be assuming formidable dimensions.

I have, &c.

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

No. 55.

Sir Villiers Lister to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 12, 1886.

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, reporting that information had been received by the Society tending to show that slaves are bought and shipped from the south-

* No. 31.

west of Madagascar by French subjects for labour in Réunion and the other islands under the French flag, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to inquire whether the reports received by the Society state that slaves were bought and actually exported as such, or that the men were shipped under the "engagé" system.

I am to add that a Vice-Consul has recently been appointed at Quillimane, who will assist Consul O'Neill in watching the coast of the mainland, but that his Lordship does not at present consider it possible to incur the expense of creating a Vice-Consulate on the west coast of the island.

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

No. 56.

Consul St. John to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 17.)

My Lord,

Réunion, November 20, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a cutting from a local paper by which the Governor informs the public that emigration of labourers from Madagascar to this Colony is, by an order from the French Government, strictly prohibited.

It appears that owing to the scarcity of Indian coolies a trade of labourers from Madagascar was about to be started, and that two vessels had been chartered for that purpose.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. L. ST. JOHN.

Inclosure in No. 56.

Newspaper Extract.

SAINT-DENIS.

IMMIGRATION.—M. le Gouverneur nous fait transmettre avec prière de le reproduire l'Avis suivant :—

"MM. le Résident-Général à Madagascar et le Commandant de la Division Navale ont informé M. le Gouverneur de la Réunion que, conformément aux ordres des Ministres de la Marine et des Affaires Étrangères, tout recrutement ou engagement de travailleurs Malgaches sur quelque point des côtes de Madagascar que ce soit est rigoureusement interdit.

"Les passagers Malgaches qui viendraient librement à la Réunion ne pourront être autorisés à débarquer et à s'engager comme travailleurs qu'après enquête du Protecteur Chef du Service de l'Immigration établissant que ces passagers ont été embarqués à Madagascar avec l'assentiment des autorités Françaises (Résidents ou Commandants des navires de l'État)."

(Translation.)

IMMIGRATION.—The Governor has had the following Notice transmitted to us with a request for its publication :—

"The Resident-General at Madagascar and the Commandant of the Naval Division have informed the Governor of Réunion that, in compliance with orders from the Ministers of Marine and Foreign Affairs, all recruiting or engaging of Malagasy labourers at any point whatever on the coasts of Madagascar is strictly forbidden.

"Malagasy passengers coming voluntarily to Réunion will only be permitted to land and to engage themselves as labourers after it is established by an examination by the Chief Protector of the Immigration Service that these passengers have been embarked at Madagascar with the consent of the French authorities (Residents or Commanders of men-of-war)."

No. 57.

Consul St. John to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 17.)

(Extract.)

Réunion, November 20, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter that appeared in the "Créole" (a local journal) of the 12th instant, stating that a M. Dol was coming out by the next mail with the view to organizing immigration of labourers from the coast of Africa.

No doubt, once here, these labourers would be well treated, but the conveyance of them to the sea-coast from the interior would give rise to a regular Slave Trade, and its accompanying horrors.

Inclosure in No. 57.

Extract from the "Créole" of November 12, 1886.

ON nous écrit de la Chambre :—

"Paris, ce 19 Octobre, 1886.

"M. Dol, le beau-frère de votre Gouverneur, doit partir par le 'Yarra,' ou par le paquebot suivant, pour organiser l'immigration Africaine.

"Si vous n'illuminez pas, au 'Créole,' en apprenant que le Ministère donne ainsi officiellement satisfaction à l'un des points les plus accentués de votre programme, vous ne serez vraiment pas convenables.

"Le service mensuel établi par paquebots Français entre Mozambique et Bourbon a désarmé toutes les hostilités, et parmi vos adversaires d'autrefois vous trouvez maintenant des alliés.

"Il ne dépendra que de vous de réussir.

"Ainsi que vous l'avez prêché dès le début de votre publication, les immigrants doivent venir librement à Bourbon. Ce n'est que là qu'ils s'engageront et, pour écarter toute calomnie, il faut que le premier engagement ait la plus courte durée possible afin que l'on puisse bien établir que si le travailleur n'est pas content, il lui est loisible de changer de propriétaire ou même de rentrer dans son pays. On avait d'abord parlé d'un an; mais il est probable qu'on pourra pousser jusqu'à trois.

"Les premiers avant-projets consistent à faire venir chaque mois une cinquantaine d'hommes des Comores qui seraient mis à la disposition des habitants.

"Seulement, voilà :

"Avec la baisse des sucres, trouvera-t-on à placer cinquante hommes par mois? C'est douteux; mais cette affluence sera précieuse en ce qu'elle permettra de rabaisser immédiatement le caquet de MM. les ayas."*

(Translation.)

A CORRESPONDENT writes from the Chamber :—

"Paris, October 19, 1886.

"M. Dol, the brother in law of your Governor, is to leave by the 'Yarra,' or by the following mail-steamer, to organize African immigration.

"If you don't illuminate at the offices of the 'Creole' on learning that the Government is thus officially satisfying one of the most accentuated points of your programme, you will really not be conducting yourselves properly.

"The monthly service established by French mail-steamer between Mozambique and Bourbon has disarmed all opposition, and amongst your former adversaries you now find allies.

"It depends upon you alone to succeed.

"As has been preached by you ever since the beginning of your publication, immigrants are to come freely to Bourbon.

"There only will they be engaged, and, to avoid all calumny, the first engagement should be for as short a period as possible, in order that it may be clearly established that, if the workman is not content, he is at liberty to change his employer, or even to return to his country. A year was first mentioned, but the time may possibly be extended to three.

"The first preliminary schemes consist of bringing every month fifty men from the Comoro Islands, who would be placed at the disposal of the inhabitants.

"But here comes the question :

"With the depression in sugar, would it be possible to provide places for fifty men a month? It is doubtful; but this influx will be valuable in that it will immediately lower the pretensions of MM. the coolies."

* Indian coolies.

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No. 58.

Sir J. S. Lumley to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received by telegraph, April 14.)

My Lord,

Rome, April 14, 1886.

I TOOK an opportunity of speaking to M. Malvano on the subject of the action of the Italian authorities at Massowah for the suppression of the Slave Trade in that neighbourhood.

M. Malvano said the Italian Government had just received a telegram from General Gené, which he read to me, stating that information having reached him of the arrival of a convoy of slaves at Embereme, the Italian "stationnaire" "Mestre" was dispatched to that place, had succeeded in liberating fifty slaves, and had captured the felucca which had arrived there to take them on board.

M. Malvano said that he would communicate to me any further details the Government might receive on this subject, adding that now that the Treaty with England was concluded, the Italian Regulations, which were defective, would be revised, and would, he hoped, enable the Italian officers to co-operate efficiently with those of Her Majesty's Government in checking the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

No. 59.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir J. S. Lumley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 22, 1886.

I HAVE to request your Excellency to convey to the Italian Government the congratulations of Her Majesty's Government on the successful capture of slaves by His Majesty's ship "Mestre," and to express their conviction that by proper co-operation between the officers of the two countries a severe blow may be struck at the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 60.

Count Corti to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received April 28.)

Signor Conte,

Londra, 26 Aprile, 1886.

IN seguito alle istruzioni che ho ricevuto da sua Eccellenza il Conte di Robilant, ho l'onore di trasmettere qui unito all'Eccellenza vostra, a titolo d'informazione, il sunto di un rapporto del Generale Gené, Comandante in Capo del Reali truppe in Massawa, relativo alla cattura d'un bastimento carico di schiavi, eseguita dalla Reali cannoniera "Mestre" nelle acque di Emberemi.

Gradisca, &c.

(Firmato) L. CORTI.

(Translation.)

M. le Comte,

London, April 26, 1886.

IN compliance with the instructions which I have received from his Excellency Count Robilant, I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency herewith, for your information, extract of a Report from General Gené, Commander-in-chief of the Royal

troops at Massowah, relative to the capture of a vessel with a cargo of slaves made by the Royal gun-boat "Mestre" within the waters of Emberemi.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) L. CORTI.

Inclosure 1 in No. 60.

I.—*Extrait d'un Rapport de M. le Général Gené, Commandant-en-chef des Troupes Italiennes à Massowah, à son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie.*

Massowah, le 2 Avril, 1886.

PAR suite des informations que j'ai reçues de Ras-Alula, par l'entremise du nommé Brikam, relativement aux agissements de certains marchands d'esclaves, j'ai donné ordre au Commandant de la canonnière "Mestre" de se rendre dans les eaux de Emberemi, localité bien connue pour l'exportation des esclaves. J'ai l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à votre Excellence un Rapport du susdit Commandant m'informant de la capture d'un bâtiment négrier. J'ai ordonné en même temps d'autres perquisitions dans différents endroits, lesquelles ont abouti à la découverte d'autres esclaves et à l'arrestation de plusieurs individus notamment adonnés à la Traite des Esclaves.

En attendant, les croisières de nos navires continuent et les côtes sont surveillées. Il paraît maintenant hors de doute qu'il ne s'agit pas seulement d'esclaves échappés aux autorités Abyssiniennes, mais aussi d'esclaves provenant d'autres localités.

J'ai saisi de cette affaire le Tribunal militaire. En ce qui concerne l'Abyssinie, on agira en conformité de l'Article V du Traité Hewett, et de l'Article IV du Traité Anglo-Abyssinien.

(Signé) GENÉ.

(Translation.)

I.—*Extract of a Report from General Gené, Commander-in-chief of the Italian Troops at Massowah, to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the King of Italy.*

IN consequence of the information which I have received from Ras Alula through the man named Brikam relative to the proceedings of certain slave-merchants, I instructed the Commandant of the gun-boat "Mestre" to proceed to the waters of Emberemi, a place well known for the export of slaves. I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency a Report from the above-mentioned Commandant acquainting me with the capture of a slaver. I have ordered besides search to be made in various places which have resulted in the discovery of other slaves, and the arrest of several individuals notoriously implicated in the Slave Trade.

Meanwhile, our ships continue to cruize, and the coasts are under surveillance. It appears now beyond doubt that it is not only a question of slaves who have escaped from the Abyssinian authorities, but also of slaves coming from other districts.

I have informed the Military Tribunal of this affair. With regard to Abyssinia, we will act in accordance with Article V of the Hewett Treaty and Article IV of the Anglo-Abyssinian Treaty.

(Signed) GENÉ.

Inclosure 2 in No. 60.

II.—*Extrait d'un Rapport du Commandant de la Canonnière "Mestre" au Commandant-en-chef des Troupes Italiennes à Massowah.*

Massowah, le 31 Mai, 1886.

EN conformité des ordres que j'ai reçus du Commandant-en-chef des troupes de Sa Majesté à Massowah, j'ai quitté Massowah à 8 heures du soir après avoir pris à bord l'interprète Ghencio. M'étant éloigné de la côte, je me suis dirigé, en croisière, vers le nord dans le canal, près de Ras-Harab et Emberemi. Les ténèbres de la nuit ne me permettaient pas de distinguer la côte ni l'endroit pour l'ancre; et en conséquence nous restâmes jusqu'à 3 heures et demie du matin du 31 Mars à 4 milles environ de Ras-Harab.

A 4 heures du matin nous aperçûmes la voile d'une felouque à la distance de

2 milles environ. Cette voile se dirigeait vers le sud, presque sur Massowah. En soupçonnant que ce pouvait être ce négrier provenant d'Emberemi nous poursuivîmes la felouque à toute vapeur. De son côté, celle-ci, s'étant aperçue qu'on la poursuivait, cherchait à s'échapper à toute vitesse.

Après une heure environ de poursuite, nous approchâmes la felouque et deux hommes y sautèrent à bord, tandis que notre interprète lui ordonnait de baisser les voiles, appuyant cet ordre avec la menace de la couler à fond.

L'équipage de la felouque ne fit pas de résistance. L'interprète lui ayant demandé le lieu de provenance, le capitaine de la felouque répondit: "Massowah." En attendant, nous nous aperçûmes que la felouque avait une cargaison d'esclaves. On souleva les planches qui formaient le pont et on fit monter à bord de notre navire trente-quatre femmes, quatorze enfants, et deux enfants en bas-âge. Nous prîmes aussi à bord Abdul-Allah lequel, d'après son habillement, nous parut être un marchand d'esclaves et le possesseur du convoi. Nous le fîmes garder à vue. Nous prîmes à la remorque la felouque avec son équipage, composé de huit individus, et nous nous dirigeâmes vers Emberemi. Mais ne voyant plus rien à l'horizon dans cette direction, nous retournâmes à Massowah où nous arrivâmes à 8 heures du soir. En conformité des ordres reçus, j'ai consigné le marchand d'esclaves et l'équipage de la felouque aux Carabiniers Royaux, les esclaves au Commandant-en-chef, et la felouque au Commandant du port.

Je dois vous prévenir que j'ai fait donner aux esclaves 1,716 kilog. de biscuit, 2,200 kilog. de riz, un demi-kilog. de fromage, et un demi-kilog. d'huile d'olive.

Le Commandant de la Canonnière "Mestre,"
(Signé) G. NICASTRO.

(Translation.)

II.—*Extract of a Report from the Commander of the Gun-boat "Mestre" to the Commander of the Italian Troops at Massowah.*

IN accordance with the instructions which I have received from the Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's troops at Massowah, I left Massowah at 8 p.m. after taking on board the interpreter Ghencio. Leaving the coast, I shaped my course towards the north in the channel, near to Ras Harab and Emberemi. Darkness prevented me from distinguishing both the coast and the anchorage; consequently we remained till half-past 3 of the morning of the 31st March at about 4 miles from Ras Harab.

At 4 a.m. we noticed the sail of a felucca at a distance of about 2 miles. The sail was proceeding southwards, almost on Massowah. Suspecting that this might be the slaves coming from Emberemi, we pursued the felucca at full speed. On the other hand, the felucca, perceiving that it was pursued, endeavoured to escape.

After an hour's chase, we overhauled the felucca, and two men jumped on board, while an interpreter ordered the sails to be lowered under the threat of sinking the vessel.

The crew of the felucca made no resistance. The interpreter having inquired where they came from, the captain of the felucca replied "Massowah." We perceived, meanwhile, that the felucca had a cargo of slaves. The planks forming the bridge were raised, and thirty-four women, fourteen children, and two infants were removed to our vessel. We took on board also Abdul Allah, who from his dress appeared to be a slave-dealer, and the proprietor of the convoy. He was kept under surveillance. We took the felucca in tow, with its crew of eight individuals, and we went in the direction of Emberemi. Seeing, however, in this direction nothing on the horizon, we returned to Massowah, where we arrived at 8 in the evening. In accordance with my instructions I handed over the slave-dealer and the crew of the felucca to the Royal Carbineers, the slaves to the Commander-in-chief, and the felucca to the Commandant of the port.

I ought to acquaint you that I caused 1,716 kilog. of biscuits, 2,200 kilog. of rice, half a kilog. of cheese, and half a kilog. of olive oil to be given to the slaves.

(Signed) G. NICASTRO.

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No. 61.

The Earl of Rosebery to Count Corti.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Foreign Office, April 29, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to thank your Excellency for your note of the 26th instant, forwarding General Gené's Report of the capture of slaves by the Italian vessel "Mestre" at Massowah.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 62.

Sir J. S. Lumley to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 10.)

My Lord,

Rome, May 5, 1886.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd ultimo, I addressed a note to Count Robilant conveying the congratulations of Her Majesty's Government on the successful capture of slaves by the Italian man-of-war "Mestre;" and I have now the honour to transmit translation of his Excellency's reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

Inclosure in No. 62.

Count Robilant to Sir J. S. Lumley.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Rome, April 29, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 27th instant, in which you transmitted to the Government of the King the congratulations of the British Government on account of the capture of slaves lately effected by the Italian ship "Mestre," and were pleased to express the conviction that it will be possible, by means of proper co-operation between the officers of the two countries, to strike a severe blow at the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.

I am much pleased at the sentiments expressed in this case by Her Majesty's Government, and I unite with it in the trust that the agreement between the Italian and British authorities will succeed in repressing the Traffic in Slaves.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) C. ROBILANT.

No. 63.

Sir J. S. Lumley to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 14.)

My Lord,

Rome, May 11, 1886.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 14th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith translation of a Report of General Gené, commanding the Italian forces in the Red Sea, respecting further measures taken for the suppression of the East African Slave Trade, which has been communicated to me by the Italian Foreign Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

Inclosure in No. 63.

Major-General Gené to Count Robilant.

(Translation.)

Massowah, April 23, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 17th instant, while searching a house at Arkiko, in which an individual accused of theft was supposed to have concealed himself, we discovered eleven slave children, seven of whom were girls.

On the same day a patrol of irregulars sent to Naura under Al Ghadam, in consequence of information received, released fourteen more slaves, of whom nine were women or girls.

The same patrol also captured six servant-men who formed the escort of the gang of slaves.

These servant-men, all of them Abyssinians, were imprisoned for a few days, and then expelled from our territory.

The slaves, as is shown by the inclosed documents, were intrusted respectively to the Sisters of the French Mission and the Swedish Mission at Otumba.

(Signed) GENÉ.

No. 64.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir J. S. Lumley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 15, 1886.

I TRANSMIT herewith a despatch, and inclosure, from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, containing a Report on the Slave Trade in Abyssinia;* and I have to request you to communicate the substance of the Report to the Italian Government, and point out the beneficial effect that would result from energetic efforts on the part of the Italian authorities at Assab.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 65.

Count Corti to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 17.)

(Translation.)

My Lord,

Italian Embassy, London, May 16, 1886.

WITH reference to my former note of the 26th ultimo, and in compliance with instructions received from Count Robilant, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of a Report which has been received from General Gené, Commandant of the Royal forces at Massowah, on the subject of the liberation of twenty-five slaves which was carried out in the neighbourhood of that city on the 17th ultimo by the Italian authorities.

I take, &c.
(Signed) L. CORTI.

Inclosure in No. 65.

General Gené to Count Robilant.

Massowah, le 23 Avril, 1886.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que le 17 courant, à la suite d'une perquisition faite dans une maison à Arkiko, dans laquelle on supposait qu'un prévenu de vol s'était caché, on a découvert onze petits esclaves, dont sept étaient des jeunes filles.

Le même jour un détachement de troupes irrégulières envoyé à Naura sous le Ghedan, sur des indications fournies, en a délivré quatorze autres, dont neuf étaient femmes ou jeunes filles.

Ce même détachement s'est emparé aussi de six domestiques qui servaient d'escorte au convoi. Ses domestiques, tous Abyssiniens, après quelques jours de prison, ont été expulsés de notre territoire. Ses esclaves ont été partagés entre les Sœurs de la Mission Française et la Mission Suédoise d'Otunlo.

D'après les déclarations faites par les esclaves il résulte que ces derniers sont presque tous Gallas et qu'ils ont, pour arriver à Arkiko, traversé toute l'Abyssinie.

(Translation.)

Massowah, April 23, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 17th instant, in consequence of a search made in a house at Arkiko, in which it was supposed that a man accused of theft had hidden himself, eleven slave children were discovered, of whom seven were girls.

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On the same day a detachment of irregular troops sent to Naura under the Ghedan, on information supplied, freed fourteen others, of whom nine were women or young girls.

This detachment also seized six domestics who were escorting the convoy. These domestics, all Abyssinians, after several days' imprisonment, were expelled from our territory. The slaves have been divided between the Sisters of the French Mission and the Swedish Mission of Otunlo.

From the declaration made by the slaves it appears that the latter are nearly all Gallas, and that they have, in order to arrive at Arkiko, traversed the whole of Abyssinia.

No. 66.

Sir J. S. Lumley to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 24.)

My Lord,

Rome, May 19, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inclose translation of a despatch from General Gené, the Commander of the Italian forces at Massowah, to General Robilant, reporting the measures taken by him for the suppression of the Slave Trade by establishing a blockade of that portion of the coast of the Red Sea effectively occupied by Italy, and which, though necessarily incomplete, owing to the reduced number of vessels in those waters, is still calculated to render good service.

This despatch has been communicated to me by Count Robilant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

Inclosure in No. 66.

Major-General Gené to Count Robilant.

(Translation.)

M. le Ministre,

Massowah, April 12, 1886.

THE recent capture of the dhow laden with slaves, and the liberation of the latter, having produced in Abyssinia a deeper impression than was anticipated by me, I thought right to adopt provisionally the following dispositions for the suppression of the Slave Trade, whilst awaiting your Excellency's instructions in the matter:—

For Massowah, to watch that no exportation of slaves can take place from M'Bérami as far as south of the Gulf of Arafali, viz., the coast effectively occupied by us.

For Assab, to do the same from Beilul as far as Ras Dumeirah, for which purpose I shall, for some time, place the gun-boat "Mestre" at the disposal of the Royal Commissioner at Assab.

This will only constitute an incomplete blockade, but we have not sufficient vessels to do more, and it is, perhaps, as well to take things by degrees.

The Major-General,
(Signed) GENÉ.

No. 67.

Sir J. S. Lumley to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 24.)

My Lord,

Rome, May 20, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of your Lordship's despatch of the 15th instant, and in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, I have addressed a note to Count Robilant to-day, copy of which is herewith inclosed, containing the substance of the Report on the Slave Trade in Abyssinia inclosed in Sir E. Baring's despatch of the 27th ultimo, pointing out the beneficial effect that will result from a continuation of the energetic efforts on the part of the Italian authorities at Massowah and Assab, referred to in my despatches of the 14th ultimo and of the 11th and 19th instant, as well as the advantage it would be towards the suppression of the Slave Trade if Her Majesty's officers should be authorized to make captures inland of slaves destined for exportation from that part of the coast of the Red Sea.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

Inclosure in No. 67.

Sir J. S. Lumley to Count Robilant.

M. le Ministre,

Rome, May 20, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency some information which I have received from Her Majesty's Government concerning the Slave Trade in Abyssinia which I think your Excellency will find interesting, and to express to your Excellency the conviction that a continuation of the energetic efforts of the Italian authorities at Massowah and Assab, as shown in the communication which your Excellency has had the goodness to make to me on the subject, will be very beneficial in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Any assistance which the Italian authorities at Massowah could render Her Majesty's vessels deputed to watch the African coast would be of great value, as would also be the case if Her Majesty's officers could be authorized to make captures inland of slaves prepared for exportation along that part of the coast of the Red Sea.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

No. 68.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir J. S. Lumley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 25, 1886.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, copies of a note, and its inclosure, received from Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador at this Court, relating to the liberation of twenty-five slaves in the neighbourhood of Massowah by General Gené, commanding the Italian forces at that place.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 69.

The Earl of Rosebery to Count Corti.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Foreign Office, May 26, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 16th instant, transmitting a copy of a Report received from General Gené, Commandant of the Royal forces at Massowah, relative to the liberation of twenty-five slaves in the neighbourhood of that city.

I should be glad if your Excellency would convey the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Italian Government for this interesting information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 70.

Sir J. S. Lumley to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received June 8.)

My Lord,

Rome, May 27, 1886.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received a note from Count Robilant, in reply to mine of the 20th instant, copy of which was inclosed in my above-mentioned despatch, stating that he will communicate to General Gené, the Italian Commandant at Massowah, the information relative to the Slave Trade in Abyssinia, and that as soon as he has heard from that officer he will furnish me with a definitive reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

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No. 71.

Sir J. S. Lumley to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received June 8.)

My Lord,

Rome, June 3, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship horewith a copy of a Decree issued by King Humbert, dated the 13th May, 1886, and published in the official Gazette of yesterday evening, for the suppression of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Assab and Massowah.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

Inclosure in No. 71.

Extract from "l'Italie" of June 3, 1886.

LA TRAITÉ DES ESCLAVES EN AFRIQUE.—La "Gazette Officielle" de ce soir publie le Décret Royal suivant :—

"Article 1^{er}. Quiconque participera directement ou indirectement au Trafic des Esclaves nègres ou Abyssins sur le territoire de la Colonie d'Assab ou sur les confins de la Colonie et de ses dépendances, sera considéré comme coupable d'attaque à main armée ("grassazione") et sera puni, selon les cas, aux termes des Articles 596 et 597 du Code Pénal du 20 Novembre, 1859.

"Art. 2. Si la Traite est accompagnée de l'évirilation, le délit sera qualifié d'assassinat et puni conformément aux Articles 530 et 531 du Code cité.

"Art. 3. Le Tribunal Militaire de Massaouah sera compétent à connaître de ces délits.

"L'instruction du procès sera cependant faite par le Commissaire Civil à Assab."

(Translation.)

SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA.—The official Gazette of this evening publishes the following Royal Decree :—

"Article 1. Whoever shall participate directly or indirectly in the Traffic of Slaves, either negroes or Abyssinians, in the Colony of Assab or on its confines or dependencies, shall be considered as guilty of an assault with violence ("grassazione"), and shall be punished, according to the circumstances of the case, under the provisions of Articles 596 and 597 of the Penal Code of the 20th November, 1859.

"Art. 2. If the Trade is accompanied by emasculation, the crime shall be considered equal to assassination, and punished according to Articles 530 and 531 of the above-mentioned Code.

"Art. 3. The Military Tribunal of Massowah shall be competent to deal with crimes of this nature.

"The examination shall, however, be made by the Civil Commission at Assab."

No. 72.

Sir J. S. Lumley to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Rome, July 28, 1886.

THE Military Tribunal of Massowah has pronounced sentence on the slave-dealers referred to in my despatch of the 14th April last. These are five in number, four of whom were in prison, the fifth being at large on bail.

The offence with which they were charged was committed in the maritime circumscription of Massowah on the night of the 30th-31st March last.

The accused had chartered a "sambucco" to convey some fifty slaves, and this vessel had been pursued and captured by the Italian corvette "Mestre."

Fifty slaves, male and female, were found on board destined for sale.

Four of the prisoners were condemned to imprisonment varying from one year to two months; the fifth, who was recognized as the master of five of the captured slaves, was condemned to a fine of 5,000 fr., or an equivalent imprisonment in the event of his being unable to pay the fine.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

MOROCCO.

No. 73.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 16.)

My Lord,

Tangier, February 9, 1886.

ABOUT six weeks ago a black slave, named Mesod, took refuge at the porch of this Legation.

The local authorities sent me a verbal message to say that this man and another slave had fled some months before from Fez, having robbed their master of grain; that they had imprisoned one of the men, who had been arrested in Tangier; and they requested me to deliver up Mesod. I replied that if satisfactory proofs were presented that the slave who had taken refuge within the precincts of the Legation had committed a robbery or other crime, he would be compelled to withdraw, or, in case he refused, he would be given up; but no further communication was made to me by the local authorities on the subject. Mesod was searched by the cavasses of the Legation, to ascertain whether he had any sum of money or other property on his person, but nothing was found; and as the man had no means of living, I directed that he should be given a daily allowance of bread from my household. After a time Mesod returned to work as a porter at the custom-house, where he had gained his livelihood for many months before he took refuge at the Legation; and I learn from the cavasses that sometimes he sleeps inside the porch, and sometimes lodges with other black men in the town.

I received on the 7th instant, from Cid Mohammed-ben-Suleiman, one of the Private Secretaries of the Sultan, who has been sent on a commission to Fez, a letter, of which I have the honour to transmit a translation, as also of my reply.

Should your Lordship not approve of my action in this matter, or should it be considered that I ought to have delivered up the accused without awaiting the legal proofs of the charges made against him, I beg that a telegram may be sent to me.

I shall expect to receive a reply from Fez in about twelve days from this date.

I have thought it my duty to report what has taken place to your Lordship, and to ask for instructions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 73.

Cid Mohammed Ben Suleiman to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

19th Rabia II (25th January, 1886).

I HAVE to inform you that the Shereefs of the Drees dynasty, Mulai Abd-el-Hady and Mulai Abderrahman, sons of the Shereefs Mulai Ahmed Eddreesy, who was a special friend of the late Sultan Mulai Abderrahman, have begged me to write to you in a friendly manner to explain to you the occurrence of the two slaves, who conducted themselves infamously in their house, robbing from the stores a large quantity of grain, besides clothing and jewellery, and were guilty of having illicit connection with the female slaves in their house, and of other things which it would be shameful to mention to you; and it is the wish of the Shereefs to have him arrested, with the object of effecting an investigation into these robberies, which are proved against them, hoping that the truth may be divulged. This is their wish, and I shall be guarantee that the punishment which they deserve will not exceed the bounds of the law beyond imprisonment; and after that the Shereefs, having no more confidence in them, will not retain them in their house, nor the female slaves. The slave who took refuge with you was brought up by the Shereef as one of his sons, and now that he has conducted himself so infamously, he will not keep him nor the other slave in his house. We are persuaded that you will accede to the request of these Shereefs. Peace.

(Signed)

MOHAMMED BEN SULEIMAN.

MOROCCO.

101

Inclosure 2 in No. 73.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to Cid Mohammed Ben Suleiman.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

3rd Jumad I (February 8, 1886).

I RECEIVED yesterday your letter informing me that the Shereefs of the Drees dynasty, Mulai Abd-el-Hady and Mulai Abderrahman, who are persons of high rank, and were held in great esteem by the deceased Sultan Mulai Abderrahman, have requested you to make known to me the criminal conduct of the two slaves, who have committed extensive robberies in their houses of wheat, as also clothing, through the complicity of a female slave, also an inmate of their establishment. You state that the Shereefs have been informed that one of those slaves has been arrested at Tangier and imprisoned, and that the other has taken refuge in this Legation; that the said Shereefs are desirous that both the slaves should be sent to Fez, so that an investigation may take place regarding these robberies. You assure me that the punishment which may be inflicted on the slaves shall not be greater than imprisonment, and that the Shereefs do not intend to retain them, nor the female slave, in their establishment.

The slave named Mesod took refuge at the porch of this Legation about six weeks ago. I informed the authorities that I could not deliver up the slave, or compel him to leave the precincts of this Legation, unless legal proofs were presented to me that he had committed a crime. You are aware that the Queen of Great Britain abolished slavery in the British dominions; about forty years ago 100,000,000 dollars were paid by the British nation to free all slaves in Her Majesty's dominions. Great Britain has also entered into Treaties with other nations, Christian and Mahomedan, for the abolition of slavery. The British Government and people entertain the strongest opinions against slavery, and the continuation of the sale and purchase of human beings, who, as the descendants of Adam, are, as acknowledged by Mahomedans and Christians, our brethren. British officers abroad are ordered by Her Majesty's Government to do all in their power to seek for the abolition of slavery, and when this cannot be attained from the Government to which they are accredited, to seek to mitigate the hardships slaves may be exposed to. Under these peculiar circumstances, I am sure both you and the two Shereefs, who, you inform me, are men of high rank and character, will understand that I could not refuse to afford an asylum to a slave who takes refuge at my house.

Taking into consideration, however, that you assure me that the said slave has been guilty of robbing his master of a considerable amount of property, and that his presence is required at Fez so that an inquiry may take place, I do not feel that I should be justified in allowing any person who has committed a crime, whether a free man or a slave, to remain in this Légation, and thus evade the hands of justice. I shall therefore be prepared to cause Mesod to quit these premises, and shall refuse to allow that he return, if you will send me a notarial document, through the Sultan's Naib, Cid Mohammed Torres, in which legal proofs are given of the robbery he is alleged to have committed.

I shall take this step with less hesitation since you assure me that you will be guarantee that no other punishment than imprisonment shall be inflicted on the slave on account of the crime of which he is guilty. I have further to add that I feel persuaded that the honourable Shereefs, Mulai Abd-el-Hady and Mulai Abderrahman, to whom I request you to present my compliments, will be disposed to treat with leniency their unfortunate and misguided dependents who have been guilty of betraying the trust reposed in them by their master, and that they will show mercy to them out of consideration of my appeal to them through you. Peace.

(Signed)

J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

No. 74.

The Earl of Rosebery Sir J. Drummond Hay.

Sir, Foreign Office, February 26, 1886.
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th instant, relative to the black slave Mesod, who recently took refuge at Her Majesty's Legation; and I have to inform you that I approve your action in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

ROSEBERY.

Papers communicated by Mr. A. Pease, M.P., March 31, 1886.

(No. 1.)

Mr. C. H. Allen to Mr. A. Pease, M.P.

*British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 55, New Broad Street,
London, March 25, 1886.*

Dear Mr. Pease,

THE English community in Tangier are much excited at a gross case of injustice that has lately occurred there. The Spanish, French, and English newspapers contain a full report of the arrest and imprisonment of an unfortunate negro, who, for something like two years, has been quietly working at the custom-house there. The son of the present Governor of Tangier, who is now acting in place of his father, incapacitated by ill-health, was described to me when lately in Morocco as an inhuman monster of the worst character. Many tales of his cruelty and wickedness were reported to me by well-informed residents. He it is who has arrested and sent off to Fez the unfortunate negro whose case has been brought before us. A very condensed account forwarded by me yesterday to the "Times" appears in that paper to-day. I thought that if it could be noticed in the English press it might serve as a basis on which a question might be put in the House of Commons. Will you kindly look through this, and also a translation from a Spanish paper which contains a much fuller report? I believe there is very little doubt that if Sir John Hay had chosen to interfere, he could easily have procured the release of this man.

I trust that on reading these documents you may see your way to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to forward instructions to Sir John Hay to demand the release of this man, or in such other form as you may think best. It is undoubtedly true that considerable laxity exists in allowing slaves to enter the port of Tangier in British steamers, and also to be carried away for sale in the Red Sea ports, under the thin disguise of their being servants. One case which we traced about a year ago showed that a Moor carried off about fourteen women by British steamer to Jeddah, where they were sold.

The notice in the inclosed translation respecting the Anti-Slavery Society of Tangier is rather confusing. As a matter of fact, there is no such Society actually existing, but Mr. Crawford and myself appointed two well-known residents to act as corresponding members of our Society. The gentleman who applied to the Portuguese Minister, and is called President in the Spanish paper, is not one of our corresponding members, and our own correspondent informed me in a letter that the application of this gentleman to the Portuguese Minister was highly injudicious, as the effect was to render Sir John lukewarm in the cause. There is a good deal of jealousy existing between the various Legations in Morocco.

Trusting that these particulars may enable you to assist us in this matter, and thanking you beforehand for the trouble it will cause, I am, &c.

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

P.S.—Our correspondent did apply to Sir J. D. Hay as stated in the "Times," but found him very indifferent, though he said that if the arrest was contrary to Moslem law he could interfere. Meanwhile, the poor wretch was hurried off to Fez.

C. H. A.

(No. 2.)

Extract from the "Times" of March 25, 1886.

SLAVERY IN MOROCCO.—Mr. C. H. Allen, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, sends the followed condensed account from their correspondent in Tangier:—

"Fattah, a negro, aged 22, has been working industriously in the port of Tangier for two years, and has gained the respect of the Custom-house and other authorities. On Sunday evening, the 7th instant, he was arrested by soldiers and thrown into the Tangier dungeon by order of the Governor, on the plea that a former master, now a State prisoner in Fez, laid claim to him as forming part of his estate. It appears that the unfortunate negro was purchased ten years ago by a Moor in Constantinople,

carried to Gibraltar on board a British steamer, thence transhipped to Morocco, where, after various vicissitudes, he fell into the hands of the man who now lies in Fez prison. From this man he ran away some years since to escape ill-treatment, and took service in the Sultan's stables, accompanying a military expedition into Soos. He now claims that such service under the Shereefian flag, and his having been allowed to work as a free man in the port of Tangier, exempt him from any further allegiance to his old master, and that such exemption is according to the law of the Koran. Our correspondent asked Sir John Hay to demand that this poor man should not be delivered over to the tender mercies of the authorities in the interior; but meanwhile we learn that the unfortunate victim of injustice has been heavily ironed and taken off to the dungeons of Fez, whence he would probably be quickly returned if our Minister were instructed to demand his freedom on the ground that he had been illegally brought as a slave from British territory (Gibraltar), and also that according to Mahomedan law he is now illegally imprisoned."

(No. 3.)

Extract from the "Al-moghreb Al-aksa" of Tangier, March 14, 1886.

(Translation.)

SLAVERY.—On Sunday evening, the 7th instant, a coloured freed man, named Fattah, was arrested, and put into prison, by soldiers of the local authority. Fattah is a well-behaved, industrious man, who for some time past has gained his livelihood by landing merchandize at the Custom-house beach.

This arrest, for which, it was said, there was no justifiable reason, caused great indignation amongst all the persons who witnessed it. Intelligence of it was at once conveyed to the President of the Anti-Slavery Society, who immediately applied to the Portuguese Minister, begging his intervention on behalf of the poor man.

From inquiries made at the moment, it seems that the freed man Fattah had formerly been a slave of Hadj Hamú El-Lulishcri, now a State prisoner, from whose cruelty he escaped in 1878, by taking refuge in the Sultan's stables, where he says he served as a groom, accompanying the Sultan in an expedition to Soos, and being placed at liberty on his return from that expedition.

Under such favourable circumstances, and to avoid again falling into slavery, Fattah set out for Tangier, where, as it is the residence of the Representatives of civilization, he thought he would have a better chance of obtaining honest employment. But, far from verifying his intention, he had the misfortune to be detained on the way by some merchants, who fraudulently sold him to a Moor of Arcila, in whose service he remained until his new master's death. A second time free, he managed at last to reach Tangier, where, as a day-labourer at the custom-house, he has become, through good conduct, a general favourite.

In view of these antecedents, the Anti-Slavery Society at Tangier, in order to obtain the prisoner's liberty, solicited, as we have said, the intervention of the Portuguese Minister, who at once promised to do all in his power to further this humane object.

The same evening, in fact, he saw Hadj Mohamed Torres, the Sultan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and obtained a promise that Fattah would be set at liberty if his arrest had not been ordered by the Shereefian Government.

Next morning, before Sid Mohamed Torres had had time to take any steps in the matter, the Portuguese Minister heard that Fattah was about to be sent to Fez, and without losing an instant, he went to see the Khalifa, who was acting in the Governor's absence, and begged him to keep the prisoner until Torres had decided what was to be done.

The Khalifa appeared to receive the request favourably, sympathizing with the unfortunate Fattah, regarding whom, he said, he had very good reports, and stating that he would be glad if Hadj Mohamed Torres could find means to prevent Fattah's being sent to Fez, for he, the Khalifa, was only obeying superior orders.

The Portuguese Minister went again to Hadj Torres, and then learnt that, as the orders regarding Fattah had come from Prince Muley Ismael, the Sultan's Representative at Fez, he regretted he could not interfere in the matter.

Shortly afterwards the Khalifa informed the Portuguese Minister that Muley Ismael having had to confiscate the property of Hadj Hamú El-Lulishcri, and having been told by Lulishcri that he formerly possessed Fattah as his slave, the Prince now claimed him as part of the confiscated property, and therefore the Khalifa considered he was obliged to obey the instructions he had received.

The Portuguese Minister, nevertheless, endeavoured to convince the Khalifa that he would be doing a good service to the Sultan by acquainting him with the facts of the case, making mention of the circumstances which are in Fattah's favour; and, to strengthen this appeal, the Portuguese Minister has written direct to the Sultan, explaining his officious intervention in the matter, and entreating His Majesty to exercise his magnanimity in favour of the wretched victim.

We are able to state, in addition to the foregoing details, that a Mussulman residing at Tangier affirms, and is prepared to prove, that Fattah comes from Constantinople, where he purchased him over twelve years ago, when about 10 years old, for 500 fr. He took him by French steamer to Malta, thence by British steamer to Gibraltar, and then across to Tangier by one of the regular steamers. From Tangier he took the boy slave to Fez, where he sold him to Hadj Hamú El Lulishcri for the same price, having up to the present time received only half the amount.

This Mussulman thinks that, having served the Sultan, Fattah has a right to be free, for which reason nobody has dared to molest him during the two years he has been working honestly at the Custom-house, showing by his unimpeachable conduct and good feelings that he is as worthy of being a free man as those who, enjoying large salaries and surrounded by ease and distinctions, have not even troubled themselves in attempting to do away with slavery in this unhappy country, where their mission is not to live in the ease and affluence of Princes, but to promote, by every imaginable means, the civilization, progress, and liberty which are enjoyed by enlightened peoples.

Neither the entreaties of the President of the Anti-Slavery Society of Tangier nor of the corresponding members of the Society in London, nor the action taken by the Portuguese Minister, nor the intervention of the British Minister, have been of any avail; the glory was reserved for the Moorish authorities of wresting an honest man from his work, his home, and his friends, to send him off to Fez, manacled, and with a heavy iron chain round his neck, as if he had been the vilest criminal or a ferocious wild beast, and once there, who knows what sufferings or what horrible fate may await poor Fattah?

We cannot for a moment suppose that any person doubts man's right to freedom, but as the nations represented at Tangier, who negotiate Treaties of Friendship and Commerce with Morocco, and boast of their influence and cordial relations with that Government, to which they humbly offer their respects in dazzling Embassies, dragging in the dust the august majesty of the country they represent; as they consent to slavery at their very doors, and abandon to his sad fate the unhappy slave who implores liberty under the shadow of their flags, to the shame and ridicule of Christianity and of civilization, let us at least invoke the law of the Koran and ask—

Does the man who remains free after having served his Government, and obtains freedom a second time at the death of his master, after suffering all kinds of vicissitudes and hardships to enable him to earn a crust of bread with a little liberty by working like a beast of burden, deserve to be seized and thrown again into slavery as part of a confiscated estate?

No. 76.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to Mr. Pease.—(Received at the Foreign Office, April 1.)

Dear Mr. Pease,

55, New Broad Street, London, March 30, 1886.

WE have read the report of your kindly intervention in the case of the negro Fattah, contained in the "Times'" Parliamentary proceedings of this morning. Please accept our best thanks.

As Mr. Bryce asks for your authority, I send you, by Mr. Sturge's directions, the following documents:—

Copy of the Spanish paper "Al-moghreb Al-aksa," dated Tangier, 14th March, 1886. This contains the original report of Fattah's case, of which you have already had the translation.

Also copy of the "Times of Morocco," an English newspaper published in Tangier, 13th March.

And "Le Réveil du Maroc," a French paper published in Tangier, 10th March.

All these journals contain an account of the cruel arrest of the negro Fattah.

Our correspondent in Tangier, Mr. Levi Cohen, has forwarded me a letter containing his version, of which I send you a copy. Mr. Sturge will be much obliged to

you if you will kindly lay these documents before Mr. Bryce, and state to him that the Society believes that his Excellency Sir John Hay has a very good claim on the Moorish Government in regard to this negro. The fact of his having been on British territory is a point that may be urged, though Mr. Sturge would prefer to press the fact of his present imprisonment being contrary to Mahommedan law and an outrage on humanity. The fact of Fattah being allowed to work for the Moorish Government as a free man, earning wages, out of which he supported the son of a former master, deceased, to whom he was in bondage after the purchase by El Lulishcri, would certainly appear to prove that any right that Lulishcri may have formerly had must have lapsed, as Fattah could not have been the slave of two men at once.

The inclosed letter of Sir John Hay to Mr. Cohen, signed by his Secretary. Mr. de Ponthieu, states that, unless Fattah is accused of the commission of a crime, he will endeavour to obtain his release. The Society asks that Sir John Hay may be instructed to press for the liberation of this unfortunate negro.

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

P.S.—The Spanish law is clear about slaves who touch free soil. See inclosed copy of Decree by King of Spain in 1879.

C. H. A.

Inclosure 1 in No. 76.

Extract from the "El-moghreb Al-aksa" of Tangier, March 14, 1886.

[For Translation, see (No. 3) in No. 75.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 76.

Extract from the "Times of Morocco" of March 13, 1886.

SLAVERY.—Last Sunday, a deputation, consisting of nearly all the porters of the Tangier Custom-house, including several stalwart negroes who are freed slaves, waited upon us to entreat our interference on behalf of a negro named Fattah, who has been working amongst them for nearly two years, and is much liked because of his genial disposition and readiness to take his full share in any load that they may have to carry.

There are no cranes or other appliances to diminish labour here, and, in bad weather, it is very difficult to land cargo, and it is no easy life that these poor men lead, nevertheless they are a good tempered, jolly set, and very kind to each other. If one of them happens to get disabled by the fall of a heavy package, or from any other cause, the others will often set aside for him a portion of their own food or wages, and take it to his poor lodging without any solicitation from him.

They said that Fattah was bought in Constantinople, when a child of about 10 years old, by a Moorish gentlemen whose name they gave, and who is still residing here, by whom he was sold to a Moorish official named El Haj Hamu Loo-looskrie, who is now a State prisoner in Fez. Loo-looskrie treated him badly, and Fattah ran away from him, and took refuge in the Sultan's stables at Fez, where he found occupation in attending to the Sultan's horses. He afterwards accompanied the Sultan on a military expedition to Soos, and returned with the camp to Fez when the war was over.

Having been for some time in Tangier, and being at perfect liberty to go wherever he pleased, he resolved to come back here to seek employment.

He, however, had the misfortune to be kidnapped on the road by a party of robbers, who sold him into slavery again, to a Moor residing at Arzila.

His new master treated him kindly, and Fattah served him faithfully, and his master gave him his freedom before he died, about two years ago.

Fattah then came here, and has earned his living ever since, as a Custom-house porter, sending a portion of his hard-earned wages to support the son of his deceased master, for whom he appears to have retained a deep affection. Last Sunday afternoon Fattah was merrily working with his comrades at the landing-place, within sight of Gibraltar, little dreaming of the awful fate that was approaching him like a cruel tide of woe.

As usual here on Sundays, there were the flags of all the civilized nations of the

world floating in the breeze, almost within a gun-shot space of where he was working. A party of soldiers came down from the Kasbah, sent by the son of the Basha (the Basha himself being in Maraksh), and seized poor Fattah in the roughest possible manner, as if he had been an assassin.

The poor fellow, and his hard-working companions, who crowded round, eagerly demanding of the soldiers what, if any, crime had been charged against him, "None whatever," they replied, "but he is a slave, and his master's property having been confiscated by the State, he is State property."

They pleaded that even if that were so, he was working for the Sultan in landing cargo, and had never done anybody any harm, therefore they might let him alone; but they were inexorable.

Poor Fattah, seeing the hard fate immediately before him, tried to run to a place of sanctuary. If only he could reach our office, or some other English house, he thought that he might possibly be saved.

For this he was very roughly handled on the way to prison, where, on arrival, he was heavily chained by the neck and feet. Heavy iron fetters with a massive bar were fastened upon those honest hard-working limbs, that had always been so ready to do any one a good service, and a heavy iron collar was fastened round his neck, to which was attached a chain that would be unnecessarily strong had it been required to fasten an elephant. The cumbersome door in the wall was opened, and this honest, hard-working, innocent man, respected by all who knew him, was thrust into that reeking hole, the Tangier prison. Think of this, O men of England! and remember that—

"Fleecy locks and black complexion,
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim,
Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in white and black the same."

We lost no time in appealing to his Excellency Senhor Colaço, the Portuguese Minister, who is ever ready to render kindly aid on such occasions.

His Excellency was suffering from severe indisposition, but, without a moment's delay, sent to Sid Haj Mohammed Torres, the Acting Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs, asking him to interfere, and set the poor man at liberty. His Excellency (who is noted for his benevolence) sent at once to the son of the Basha, who coolly replied that he was acting under superior orders.

Senhor Colaço did not allow the case to rest here; he sent to the Kasbah, pleading the good character of Fattah, and urging that the Sultan himself would never sanction such inhuman cruelty, and advised the son of the Basha to exercise his discretion for once, promising to represent the circumstances to the Sultan to provide an excuse, if any should be needed, for his failing to carry out precisely his cruel instructions, telling him that the eyes of Europe and America were upon him.

The son of the Basha replied that the orders came direct from Prince Muley Ishmael, the Sultan's brother, Viceroy of Fez, and although he was fully aware of the blameless character of Fattah, he dared not disobey orders.

Application was also made to Sir John Hay, and a reply was received to the effect that if the man were not charged with any crime, he would be set at liberty.

The poor porters kept coming to us every few hours, urging that no time was to be lost, pleading that "he was such a good fellow," guilty of no crime, and they could not bear to see his health and spirits broken down by such cruel and unmerited treatment, even for a single day.

On Thursday morning they came running to say that their unfortunate companion had been taken out of prison, and sent away very heavily chained. There was a look of blank dismay upon their faces which we shall never forget.

Senhor Colaço addressed a strong letter, couched in terms of faithful friendship, to the Sultan, urging that such an occurrence as this could not fail to bring much discredit upon His Shereefian Majesty's Government, and expressing a hope that Fattah would be liberated on arrival at Fez, and sent back free.

The result of our inquiries into the history of this unfortunate slave reveals some startling facts. The story of the porters is corroborated, and it appears that Fattah was bought with several other slaves in Constantinople, about twelve years ago, for 100 dollars, but the others ran away at the time of embarkation on a French steamer bound for Malta, where they changed into an English steamer for Gibraltar, and travelled thence to Tangier, also in an English vessel.

Fattah is very intelligent, and can speak the Turkish language, and read and write Arabic.

His fondness for reading and writing was objectionable to his master, who sold him on that account to Loo-looskrie for 100 dollars, on credit, but alleges that it has never been all paid.

Inclosure 3 in No. 76.

Extract from "Le Réveil du Maroc" of March 10, 1886.

L'ESCLAVAGE AU MAROC.—Dimanche dernier il y eut à la marine une vive émotion, le Kalifa de Tanger avait donné l'ordre de remettre entre ses mains un nègre qui travaille à la marine depuis deux ans et qui jouit d'une conduite irréprochable.

Fateh, c'est le nom du nègre, avait été amené à Tanger il y a environ huit ans par le célèbre Lulishki, ex-Commissionnaire du Sultan, actuellement en prison à Marakesh. Lors de l'emprisonnement de son maître, Fateh prit le service dans les écuries du Sultan et accompagna l'expédition à Sous en 1882; une fois de retour, il vint à Tanger. Après un séjour à Larache il reprit son voyage lorsqu'une bande de malfaiteurs s'empara de lui pour le vendre comme esclave à un Arabe d'Arzila. Peu de temps après, son maître mourut et Fateh vint à Tanger d'où il envoyait une part de ses gains pour soutenir un enfant de son dernier maître, dont il a gardé un bon souvenir. Aujourd'hui c'est Luliski qui prétend le réclamer sans aucun titre. On eut beau représenter au Kalifa que la demande était injuste, le malheureux invoqua en vain la protection des Tribunaux locaux. Le Kalifa fut implacable et le malheureux Fateh, les yeux remplis de larmes, prévoyant une rechute nouvelle dans l'esclavage, fut mis en prison, les fers aux pieds. On voulut l'envoyer à Fez sans même savoir si la demande de Lulishki était soutenable ou non. Le correspondant de la Société Anti-Esclavagiste fit part des faits au Ministre de la Grande-Bretagne, qui interviendra sans doute en faveur de ce malheureux, victime d'une institution barbare et d'une réclamation injustifiable. Nous attendons impatiemment de connaître les résultats de ces démarches.

(Translation.)

SLAVERY IN MOROCCO.—Last Sunday there was great excitement in the port, the Kalifa of Tangier having given orders that a negro who has been working in the port for two years, and who enjoyed an irreproachable character, should be delivered into his hands.

Fateh, the name of the negro, had been brought to Tangier about eight years ago by the celebrated Lulishki, ex-Commissioner of the Sultan, now in prison at Marakesh. At the time of his master's imprisonment Fateh took service in the Sultan's stables and accompanied the expedition to Sous in 1882; on his return he came to Tangier. After staying for a time at Larache, he resumed his journey, when a band of robbers captured him and sold him as a slave to an Arab of Arzila. Shortly afterwards his master died, and Fateh came to Tangier, whence he remitted a part of his savings for the support of a child of his last master, of whom he had an affectionate remembrance. Lulishki now puts forward a claim to him without a shadow of title. It was vainly represented to the Kalifa that the demand was unjust, the unfortunate man invoked in vain the protection of the local Courts. The Kalifa was implacable, and the luckless Fateh, his eyes filled with tears, and foreseeing a fresh relapse into slavery, was cast into prison and placed in irons. It was proposed to send him to Fez without even ascertaining whether Lulishki could or would not sustain his demand. The correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Society has informed the British Minister of the facts, who will doubtless intervene on behalf of this unhappy wretch, the victim of a barbarous institution and of an unjustifiable demand. We are awaiting impatiently the results of this action.

Inclosure 4 in No. 76.

Mr. L. A. Cohen to Mr. C. H. Allen.

My dear Sir,

Tangier, March 10, 1886.

THIS week's number of the "Réveil" will tell you about the case of a slave whom we tried to rescue from irons and prison. I made a representation to Sir John, who replied as per inclosed letter.

Since then I saw his Excellency, who told me that he had consulted Governm

and the latter replied that he could intervene where the slaves were unjustly dealt with; but if the master has the law on his side, his Excellency must not interfere.

In this case the slave claims the very law and its benefit which gives every slave the right of claiming to be sold to other parties, if discontented with his master, but the Deputy Governor refuses the man that benefit, on the grounds that he was only wanted to be sent to his master, who is at present in the Morocco prison for administrative offences. Even if the master was justified in his claim, which he is not, having no document to prove the ownership, the Governor has no right to put irons on the poor negro and put him in the filthy dungeon.

Sir John must have his hands strengthened by an order from the Foreign Office authorizing him to step in and see the law, such as it is, properly carried out, and not allow the authorities to act arbitrarily.

I much fear that the unfortunate prisoner will, after leaving Tangier, be subjected to the usual cruelty and hardship, but we have been unable to prevent this being done, and, through official red-tapeism, one more victim will be added to the long list, not to speak of the late master's son, whom the negro kept out of misery by giving him part of his earnings.

I sincerely trust the Association will take such steps as will enable Sir John to intervene, and give the negroes every benefit which the Moorish law, bad as it is at present, gives them. With such an understanding the work of the Association will be far better carried out than even by a general emancipation, because it will insure good treatment of slaves and their rights acknowledged.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) LEVI A. COHEN.

Inclosure 5 in No. 76.

Mr. de Ponthieu to Mr. L. A. Cohen.

Sir,

Tangier, March 9, 1886.

I AM directed by Her Majesty's Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, requesting that some officious step should be taken with the authorities on behalf of a black man named Fatiah.

His Excellency has directed the Interpreter, Mr. Sicsù, to inquire why this man has been imprisoned, and should he learn that he is not accused of the commission of a crime, to endeavour to obtain his release.

I am, &c.
(Signed) G. DE VISMES DE PONTHEIU.

P.S.—I return Mr. Allen's letter.

G. DE V. DE P.

Inclosure 6 in No. 76.

Extract from the "Anti-Slavery Reporter" of August 1879.

Important Decision of the King of Spain proclaiming all Slaves free for ever in the Island of Cuba who have visited any Country where Slavery has no Legal Existence.—(Extract from Havana Official Gazette, May 1879.)

(Translated from the Spanish.)

HIS Excellency the Governor-General has received the following Royal Order from the Ministry of the Colonies :—

"Ministry of the Colonies.

"Excellency,

"Madrid, April 16, 1879.

"In view of the 'expediente' made out in consequence of the claim made on the 25th November, 1875, by the slave Catalina—before the Third Syndicate of the city of Havana, demanding that she should be declared free, as also her two sons Josè and Federico—in which 'expediente' it is established that, in the year 1844, the said Catalina sailed for the Peninsula, and resided eighteen months in the city of Malaga in the service of her owner Dona _____, who promised to give her her liberty on her

return to Havana; and that on arrival there the said lady, instead of fulfilling the said promise, sold the slave to Don _____, from whose possession she passed successively to that of Don _____, Don _____, and Don _____, her possessor at the time of her claim; that on her return to the Peninsula she had her two sons, José and Federico, of whom Don _____, of Havana, and Don _____, of Matanzas, were respectively owners in November 1875; that four years before Catalina had paid to her owner 350 dollars as a 'coartada,' and 6 dollars more on account of her freedom, with 96 dollars more already delivered to him; and that when the claimant was in the possession of Don _____, she brought an action against him about her liberty, in which the Judge decided that there was no ground of action, and condemned the plaintiff in costs; which was reversed by the Audiencia, and confirmed on review, after which, cassation having been interposed in the year 1856, this was again reversed by the same Tribunal without any appeal being made.

"His Majesty the King (whom God preserve)—in conformity with the decision of the Department of the Colonies, and having in view the Royal Orders of the 29th March, 1836; of the 12th July, 1865; the Decree of the 29th September, 1866; and the Royal Order of the 12th September last, and in accord with the Council of Ministers—has been pleased to order:—

"1. That the negress Catalina be declared in a state of freedom and emancipation, her present possessor being paid the amount at which she is valued, less the sums which Catalina has delivered to him on account of her price, which must be returned to her; all this being done in the most convenient manner.

"2. That so also her sons, José and Federico, be declared to have been born free, and that they be immediately given letters of emancipation, their present possessors being indemnified in proper form, according as each is situated now.

"3. That these principles be applied to all the persons who to-day remain in the Island of Cuba, after having resided from any cause in Europe or in any other country where slavery has no legal existence.

"4. That this Resolution be published in the 'Madrid Gazette' as a precedent for the future.

"Which I communicate to your Excellency by Royal Order. God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed)

"ALBACTE, *the Governor-General of the Island of Cuba.*"

And the carrying out of the above Royal Order having been ordered by his Excellency on the 10th instant, it is published in the "Gazette" for general information.

(Signed)

JOAQUIM CARBONELL.

Habana, May 13, 1879.

No. 77.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 7, 1886.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of papers received from Mr. Pease, M.P., and a copy of a communication addressed to that gentleman by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Association, accompanied by numerous inclosures,* relative to the case of one Fattah, a negro, who, it is asserted, after being on board a British steamer and having enjoyed freedom for two years, has been again arrested and sent off to Fez as a slave.

The inclosures to these communications contain various details of this case, and I have to request you to furnish me, as soon as possible, with a full Report on the whole matter.

The various documents inclosed in Mr. Pease's and Anti-Slavery Association letters, which are sent in original, should be returned with your reply.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

ROSEBERY.

MOROCCO.

No. 78.

Sir Villiers Lister to Mr. A. Pease, M.P.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 7, 1886.

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acquaint you that his Lordship has instructed Sir J. D. Hay, Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, to furnish a full Report with regard to the negro Fattah, who has recently been consigned to slavery.

The original documents which accompanied your letter, and the communication from the Anti-Slavery Association of the 30th ultimo, have been forwarded to Sir J. D. Hay for his information, but will eventually be returned to you.

I am also to request you to be good enough to convey Lord Rosebery's thanks to the Association above referred to for the particulars furnished by them on this subject.

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

No. 79.

Mr. A. Pease, M.P., to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received April 9.)

Sir,

House of Commons, April 8, 1886.

I AM very much obliged by your letter of the 7th instant and the information contained in it.

As requested, I have forwarded Lord Rosebery's thanks to the Anti-Slavery Society, and have informed them of the steps his Lordship has taken with regard to the case of the negro Fattah.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED E. PEASE.

No. 80.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 4.)

My Lord,

Tangier, April 23, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch transmitting a copy of a letter received from Mr. Pease, M.P., and a copy of a communication addressed to that gentleman by the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, accompanied by numerous inclosures, relative to the case of a black man named Fattah, who, it is asserted, after being on board a British steamer and enjoying freedom for two years, has been arrested and sent off to Fez as a slave, and directing me to furnish your Lordship, as soon as possible, with a full report on the whole matter.

In the beginning of last month I received a communication from Mr. Levi Cohen, the editor of the "Réveil du Maroc," who is, I understand, an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, requesting that I would obtain the release of the slave Fattah, who had been arrested by the Acting Governor.

On the receipt of this communication I directed the Interpreter, Mr. Haïm Sicsu, to convey a message from me to the Acting Governor, Cid Mohammed Ben Abdesadek to inquire why Fattah had been arrested, and to say that, should he not be charged with the commission of a crime, I hoped my officious intercession on behalf of the prisoner would be admitted, and that he would be set at liberty.

The Acting Governor replied that a letter had been received from the Viceroy Mulai Ismael, ordering that Fattah, who is the slave of a State prisoner, named Oolishky, should be arrested, and sent to Fez, as his master required his services, and that he would not be harshly treated unless he attempted to escape.

The allegations made in the local papers, that Fattah had been a passenger on board a British vessel, and that he had been kidnapped and sold at Arzila, were not known to me when I sent the message to the Basha, neither was I aware for some days after I made the communication to the Acting Governor that the Portuguese Minister, M. Colaço, had made any representation to the Moorish Minister upon this subject.

With regard to the remark made in Mr. Allen's letter to Mr. Pease of the

25th March, that my action on behalf of Fattah had been of a "lukewarm" character, which he attributed to jealousy on account of the intervention of the Portuguese Minister, I have only to repeat that when I sent the message to the authorities I was not aware that M. Colaço had intervened, and even had I known it at the time I should never have been actuated by petty feelings of jealousy attributed to me on account of the action of a colleague, but, on the contrary, it was with the liveliest satisfaction that I learnt subsequently that a foreign Representative had, for the first time to my knowledge during my long residence in this country, intervened or used good offices with this Government in any question affecting slavery or slaves in Morocco. The reply of the Vizier to M. Colaço's letter regarding Fattah has just been published in the "Moghreb-el-Aksa" of the 18th instant. I annex a translation. The Vizier informs M. Colaço that the Sultan will cause an inquiry to be made into the case.

Mr. Allen states in his letter that "there is very little doubt that, if Sir J. Hay had chosen to interfere, he could easily have procured the release of the man."

Mr. Allen is entirely mistaken as to the power of control I can exercise over the action of the local authorities in any question in which I have not the right to put forward a demand on account of an interest of a British subject being affected.

I am not in the habit of paying attention to, or taking official action on account of, the reports that appear in the local papers regarding slaves or other matters, more especially when published in a journal like the "Times of Morocco," which is a publication replete with articles containing untruthful and calumnious statements, unworthy, however, of notice, unless it was considered advisable to prosecute the editor for libel.

With regard to the various pleas put forward in these journals, as also by Mr. Pease and Mr. Allen, that because Fattah is alleged to have been a passenger on board a British vessel when first brought to Tangier, that because, when his master Oolishky became a State prisoner, Fattah found employment in the Sultan's stables, that because he was kidnapped and sold illegally at Arzila, and because he worked for two years as a porter in the custom-house at Tangier, he was entitled to freedom, are certainly not valid according to the law of Morocco, so long as Oolishky holds the legal document of purchase of Fattah.

The law of England, that every man becomes free when he treads on British land, or is on board a vessel under the British flag, cannot be contested by the Moorish Government, but I know not what law or what Treaty would entitle Her Majesty's Government or their Representative to demand that the law of Morocco should be set aside because a slave, of his own free will, returns to this country, even if he could prove that he has been on British soil or under the flag of a British vessel, more especially should he never have chosen to assert his right to be free before relanding.

With regard to that passage in Mr. Allen's letter in which he says, "It is undoubtedly true that considerable laxity exists in allowing slaves to enter the port of Tangier in British steamers, and also to be carried away for sale in the Red Sea ports, under the thin disguise of their being servants; one case which we traced about a year ago showed that a Moor carried off about fourteen women by British steamer to Jeddah, where they were sold," I have to observe that neither Her Majesty's Consul nor I have reason to believe that any number of slaves have been or are conveyed by British vessels to or from Morocco. There may be cases when slaves, black, white, or brown, accompany their masters or mistresses to and from a pilgrimage to the East, but there are no instructions from Her Majesty's Government that I or Her Majesty's Consul should take steps to examine into the character of passengers conveyed by British vessels, or even to take cognizance of who may embark or disembark from British vessels. Special Regulations would have to be enacted to carry out such an inquisition, and an officer paid to perform the onerous duty of visiting daily British vessels entering or leaving the port. There are on an average 350 British vessels which enter and depart from Tangier annually, having on board about 20,000 passengers. Moreover, I do not suppose that even if a slave was found on board a British vessel, and that he declared he had no wish to claim his freedom, a British officer would be justified in doing more than give notice to a slave that he was free and could leave his master if he chose.*

As to the narrative which appeared in the local papers about two years ago, and is

* NOTE—Slaves in Morocco are chiefly used for domestic purposes, and are kindly treated, and much attached to their masters, who generally grant them freedom on their death-beds. On several occasions during past years I have received petitions from slaves begging that I would induce their masters not to grant them freedom lest they might be turned out of their homes. On one occasion only I received a petition from a young negress to obtain her freedom, which I did, and took her into my service, but I soon found that I could not retain her, and that she had much better have remained under the strict guardianship of her mistress.

repeated by Mr. Allen to Mr. Pease in his letter of the 25th March, about a Moor having carried off fourteen women by a British steamer to Jeddah, where they were sold, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Allen and the public have been and are misled by the accounts given in the local papers of Tangier, the editors of which, in their desire to obtain an increased circulation, try to excite the attention of the public by stories of this character regarding slaves, &c.

When I was informed that such a report had appeared in the local papers, I made an inquiry, and learnt that the son of a deceased Vizier, named Cid Tayeb Booashreen, had taken his departure on board a British steamer going to Gibraltar, where he re-embarked on board another British steamer, to proceed to the East to reside in Jeddah or other town near Mecca, that he had a large retinue composed of his harem and servants, male and female, and that it was probable some of them were slaves. It is, however, unreasonable and absurd to suppose that this wealthy Moorish gentleman was conveying slaves to Jeddah or other town in the East to sell them. It is just as likely that a merchant would convey a cargo of coals from Morocco to sell in England. Slaves, black and white, are of less value in the East than in Morocco; moreover, this Moor was no doubt aware that the Sultan of Turkey has entered into a Treaty with the Government of Great Britain to abolish slavery in his dominions, and that he, Booashreen, incurred the risk therefore not only of selling his slaves for less than their cost, but also of being prosecuted for committing an infraction of the law. In fact, the whole story has been trumped up to excite the attention of the public and induce them to believe that Her Majesty's officers are neglectful of their duty.

On the receipt of your Lordship's instructions, I addressed a letter to the Basha of Tangier, of which I transmit a translation, as also of his reply.

I do not consider that I could, under the circumstances of this case, do more, though I avow that I hardly expect either the officious intervention of the Portuguese Minister or my friendly appeal to the Viceroy at Fez will bring about the desired result of obtaining Fattah's freedom.

I take this opportunity of repeating the substance of the remarks I have made to Her Majesty's Government on former occasions, when the question about the abolition of slavery in Morocco has been brought forward, viz., my conviction that the Sultan of Morocco will never venture to abolish slavery in his dominions, an institution bound up with their religious law, and that were he to attempt to do so, he would incur the risk of a revolt against his authority.

The Government of Great Britain has not rendered any signal service to the Sultan of Morocco, as has been done to the Sultan of Turkey and to the Khedive of Egypt, who owe their existence to the armed intervention of Great Britain.

During the forty-one years I have been British Representative in this country, I have, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, taken a very active part in guiding and giving friendly counsels to the Sultan, when differences or questions of a serious character have arisen with foreign Powers, and in urging that His Majesty should adopt a conciliatory course and satisfy all just demands; but no more direct intervention has been adopted by Her Majesty's Government even where a rupture of relations and war have taken place.

The fact also of my having never ceased to impress upon this Government the necessity of introducing reforms and improvements, and of adopting measures for developing the resources of this Empire and the commercial relations with other countries, which advice has been rarely followed, would certainly not be considered by the Sultan or his Ministers as giving Her Majesty's Government any claim to expect that they would make such a great concession as that of altering their religious law about slavery.

The only course that I have to suggest might be pursued to obtain the abolition of slavery would be that the Great Powers should come to an understanding regarding the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Morocco, on account of the important position it holds, and that in such case the Sultan should be given clearly to understand that they can no longer allow that in a country like Morocco, situated within sight of Europe, the institution of slavery, which is abhorrent to the feelings of the civilized world, should continue to exist, and that a term of years should be fixed when slavery is to cease. If the Great Powers decide upon adopting such a dictatorial course, the Sultan should be informed that his independence and the integrity of his dominions are guaranteed by the Great Powers, but that they can no longer allow a rich country like Morocco, contiguous to Europe, to remain in its present stagnant state, closed to the world; that a complete reform must take place in the administration of the Government, as to put a stop to the arbitrary and unjust proceedings of Moorish officials, and thus

to insure security of life and property; that roads, railways, telegraphs, and mining operations should be allowed; and that the Representatives should reside at the Court, so that they may be enabled to aid and guide the Government in carrying out these radical measures. I may add that the amelioration of the condition of the white and free population of Morocco is, in a humanitarian point of view, far more important than that of the slaves, who are, on the whole, in a better position than the agricultural classes.

The agitation of the question of slavery and occasional representations made to the Moorish Government in cases like that of Fattah will lead to no beneficial results which will satisfy the aspirations of the public.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 80.

Cid El Mufadl Garneet to M. Colaço.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

Jumad II, 25, 1303 (March 31, 1886).

WE have received the letter you addressed the Vizier, the Fakieh Ben-el-Arbi, regarding the slave Fattah, who used to work there (*i.e.*, at Tangier), and who, Hadj Hamu-el-Lulishkri having requested Mulai Ismael to have him arrested, was captured by the Khalifa of the Basha of Tangier and sent to Fez, and you request that he be set at liberty.

Our Lord (whom God assist) read your letter, and commanded me to inform you, in reply, that he has ordered an investigation to be made as to the cause of the man's imprisonment, in order that His Majesty may ascertain the best manner of responding to your solicitude.

May you continue in prosperity!

(Signed)

MOHAMMED EL MUFADL BEN MOHAMMED
GARNEET.

Inclosure 2 in No. 80.

Sir J. Drummond Hay to the Basha of Tangier.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

14th Regeb, 1303 (April 19, 1886.)

ON the 7th March last a slave, named Fattah, who had been working for two years at the custom-house at Tangier as a porter, was arrested and imprisoned. Having been informed that Fattah was known as an honest, hard-working man, I sent a message by the Interpreter, Mr. Haïm Sicsu, to your son, Cid Mohammed, who was then Acting Governor during your absence, to inquire into the cause of his arrest, and to intercede on his behalf, and to request that he should be set at liberty in case he was not accused of having committed a crime.

Your son informed the Interpreter that a letter had been received from the Viceroy at Fez, his Highness Mulai Ismael, directing that Fattah, who is declared to be the slave of a Moor named Oolishky, a State prisoner, should be arrested and sent to Fez, as his master required his services to attend on him in prison, and that the orders of the Viceroy must be obeyed.

Your son told the Interpreter that, though precautions were taken to prevent Fattah escaping, he would not be ill-treated, and that he had no reason to suppose that he would be punished in any way, so long as he did his duty faithfully in waiting on his master.

It is alleged by those who have transmitted information to Her Majesty's Government upon this subject that Oolishky has no legal right to claim Fattah as a slave, from the fact of his having been employed in the Sultan's stable when his master was imprisoned; that when he left the Sultan's service he proceeded to Tangier, but was seized on the way by some merchants and sold in the town of Arzila to a Moor; that after serving with the latter until he died he had voluntarily worked to maintain the son of his late master. It is also alleged that on his arrival at Fez he has been cast into prison.

Her Majesty's Government have directed me to furnish them with a Report regarding the case of this slave, as it is declared that Oolishky had no right to claim him, and

that if he had, Fattah is entitled to demand, according to the Mahommedan law, that his master should resell him.

You are aware of the great interest taken by the British public regarding slaves in general, as it is repugnant to their feelings that our fellow-creatures, black or white, whom God has created like us, should be kept in bondage and sold like animals.

I shall feel obliged by your giving me full information on the various points regarding Fattah's life, as stated in this letter, and also whether it is true that he is detained in prison at Fez.

If you write to the Viceroy on this subject, I request you to convey to his Highness my salutations, and to assure him of my friendship and good-will, and to add that, as the friendly Government of Great Britain has taken an interest in the fate of this unfortunate man, and considering the good character he has borne during the two years he worked as a porter at the custom-house, that his Highness, animated by feelings of benevolence, will endeavour to obtain his freedom; or, if his Highness cannot meet my wishes in this respect, that the Mahommedan law, which, I am told, admits the right of a slave to demand that he be sold to another master, be carried into execution.

Inclosure 3 in No. 80.

The Basha of Tangier to Sir J. Drummond Hay.

(Translation.)

Praise be to the one God,

17 Regeb, 1303 (April 22, 1886).

TO the well-beloved the excellent and honourable Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India in the dominions of Morocco. We continue to make inquiry after your health and pray God for your welfare. Which premised:

We received your letter regarding Fattah, mentioning the language which the Interpreter held to our son when we were absent, and the reply given to the Interpreter upon that subject. We inquired of our aforesaid son, and he informed us that what you have stated is perfectly correct, as also respecting the contents of the letter from the Viceroy of the Sultan, Mulai Ismael, ordering that the above-mentioned slave should be sent to attend upon his master, who is in prison. All this is exact, and that the slave was sent at that time to the Viceroy, but we have not heard that this slave was imprisoned on his arrival, as is reported by certain persons, though it may have happened, if he had refused to attend upon his master, or there might be more cogent reasons.

With regard to what you mention, that persons have stated that, when his master Oolishky was arrested and imprisoned, Fattah was employed in the stable of our Lord the Sultan, and then when he left that service with the purpose of going to Tangier, he was seized on the road by some people who sold him in the town of Arzila, and that he remained with the person who bought him, until he died, and that after that he worked and aided in maintaining his master's son—we never heard before of this, and the story does not appear a likely one, nor can we understand how a slave who has arrived at manhood would allow people to seize and sell him, and then that he would remain serving as a slave and be silent without presenting any complaint. Such a story cannot be accepted, and you, from your excellent judgment, will agree with us. As to what people say, that he is free because he had worked in the stable of the Sultan, and because afterwards he was illegally sold, and because he worked for two years in the Tangier custom-house as a porter, all this cannot vitiate the title-deed of his master (Oolishky), who bought him, and he can claim him even if he had disappeared from his service for more than ten years, unless he had granted him his freedom.

With regard to the request that I should convey your salaams and assurance of friendship to the Viceroy of our Lord the Sultan, and that I should inform his Highness that you hope he will admit your intercession and obtain Fattah's freedom, so as to meet the wishes of your Government, out of regard for the perfect friendship which has always prevailed between them and our Lord the Sultan, or should this not be possible, that, if the aforesaid slave objects to remain in the service of his master, complaining of him and asking that he be sold, that whatever the Mahommedan law ordains should be put into execution—we shall communicate all this to his Highness Mulai Ismael, and we shall make known to you, if it please God, whatever his Highness may reply. Peace.

(L.S.)

Sir J. Drummond Hay to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 20.)

(Extract.)

Tangier, May 13, 1886.

WITH regard to slaves in Morocco, they are in general a happy, contented people; they are chiefly employed for domestic purposes in the houses of wealthy Moors. When granted freedom on the death of their masters or from other motives, they generally prefer to remain as attendants with the family. Female slaves are frequently bought to become concubines in harems, but the lot of these females is far preferable and less immoral than that of thousands of girls in Europe who are sold by their parents or sell themselves and fall into the lowest state of degradation.

If a slave has a child by her master, she is entitled to claim her freedom, and she, as well as the child, is entitled to inherit a share of the property on his death. Slaves are not introduced into Morocco by shipping, unless occasionally a Circassian or Abyssinian woman is brought *incognita* by her master, and this is a rare occurrence. Not more than from 300 to 500* slaves are brought annually from the interior, purchased by dealers in the districts of the Soudan, where the inhabitants are not of the Mahommedan religion. There may be great acts of cruelty practised by Chiefs, not under the sway of the Sultan, who make raids upon villages of the Soudan to carry off slaves, but when taken they are generally well fed and treated, for the same reason that drovers of cattle, when travelling to a distant market, do not ill-treat the animals, for it would lessen their value.

Slaves brought to Morocco come from districts where they have little or no clothing and are in a most barbarous state, and where human sacrifices are practised, as in Dahomey and other African States. Some of these slaves have told me that they are in a far happier state in bondage than when they were in their own country, for they are clothed and fed, and by becoming Mahommedans have learnt a knowledge of the Almighty.

* Not 4,000, as stated in the pamphlet on Morocco.—J. H. D. If.

PERSIA.

No. 82.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received September 27.)

Sir,

Admiralty, September 24, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated 23rd June, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher," at Bushire, reporting the reception of four fugitive slaves on board on the 19th May, and three on the 12th June.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 82.

Commander Rainier to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

"Kingfisher," at Bushire, June 23, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that four fugitive slaves went off to the steam cutter belonging to this ship, while off Sûr, in charge of Lieutenant Ivan G. Humphreys, on the 19th May, 1886, and said they came from a Dati Shamba, about 8 miles off, where they were ill-treated and beaten because they could not speak Arabic. They belonged to an Arab, Mbarak-bin-Abeid, who is away on the coast of Africa getting more slaves, and his wife had charge of them, and beat them because they could not understand her. They said they came from Semba Uranga, near Kilwa, last September, in a slave-dhow, stowed under a cargo of wood and cocoa-nuts.

2. Lieutenant Humphreys remained at Sûr, and sent his interpreter ashore to find out about them, and the Chief had him (the interpreter) arrested; but a Banyan told him it had nothing to do with the interpreter, and that he should send to the officer of the boat; the Chief sent the brother of Mbarak-bin-Abeid to Lieutenant Humphreys, and immediately he appeared one of the women, Amina, jumped overboard, and on being got hold of, and asked why, said she wished to drown herself sooner than go back. This Arab said they belonged to a widow, but this they all denied, and said she was the wife of Mbarak-bin-Abeid.

3. Lieutenant Humphreys took them away to Khor Hajarrah, and while there a man came to see him, who had a brother at Sûr, and claimed one of the women as belonging to his brother, and called her by some name, which she repudiated, as did the other slaves.

4. I took them to Muscat, and Colonel Mockler, the Political Agent, took charge of them, and freed three, but was uncertain about one woman, and thought of returning her to her owner.

Secondly, on the 10th June, at 5 A.M., when getting under way, at a point on the coast $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Khor Jaramah, a very ricketty canoe came alongside, half full of water, with two men and a woman in it, only one of the men seeming to have any idea of managing her.

6. Not being able to understand what they wanted, and being then under way, I told them to go to Khor Hajarrah if they wanted to see me, and they paddled inshore, and I neither saw nor heard any more of them till 7 P.M. on the 12th, when, as I was going off to the ship, a man hailed from the rocks, and on going in I found it was the one of the two who was in the canoe who was able to manage her.

7. He said they were runaways from Sur, and had got as far as Khor Jaramah, after leaving us on the 10th, but there their canoe broke adrift from a rock they had tied her to, and as the other man and woman were in a bad way, he swam across Khor Jaramah, and walked down to where I met him.

8. I sent a boat to Khor Jaramah, and found the other two, very hungry and

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thirsty, but otherwise not at all in a bad way; but as they were "castaways," as well as "runaways," received them on board, and took them to Muscat, where they were freed by Colonel Mockler, Political Agent.

9. With reference to Article 104, p. 27, of Slave Trade Instructions, these slaves were received on board, within the territorial jurisdiction of the Sultan of Muscat, but his authority in that part of the country is purely nominal.

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

PORTUGAL.

No. 83.

Consul O'Neill to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 7.)

My Lord,

Mozambique, July 25, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's perusal, a copy of the "Boletim Official" of this province for the 30th January last, containing Report of the capture and burning of a dhow engaged in the Slave Trade, by the Captain of the Port, Antonio Simião Oliveira, acting under the orders of the Governor-General.

The information I have obtained from native sources, chiefly in this case through the aid of Mr. D. J. Rankin, of this Consulate, whose knowledge of Arabic makes him especially useful in the investigation of such cases, confirms in a most complete manner the statement that she was run into the Umfussi delta with the express object of embarking a cargo of slaves.

She had been recently sold to an Arab in that neighbourhood, who formed one of a party which had collected a gang of slaves for shipment. This gang was being kept, as is usual, some little distance inland, pending shipment. The dhow some time before her capture had slipped away from Mozambique by night, and made off at once for the Umfussi Delta.

When information reached the Governor-General of the intended shipment, his Excellency at once dispatched a Colonial cutter, with Captain Oliveira, to effect her capture. As the evidence against her was unquestionable, the latter felt justified in burning her upon the spot, as it was quite impossible to tow her to Mozambique against the strong north wind that then prevailed.

It is only my duty to bring before your Lordship's notice the very efficient manner in which this whole service was performed. It was carried out with a clear determination to achieve the object in view. No word was allowed to transpire of the departure of the expedition, accurate information was obtained beforehand of the exact whereabouts of the dhow, the orders for departure were given at night, and sharply and instantly executed.

I have several times before had to bring before your Lordship's notice expeditions for the suppression of the Slave Trade which have failed from a want of these necessary precautions, expeditions that have been worse than useless, in that they have given ground for the statement that no Slave Trade exists, because no traces were encountered by them, and it is therefore with great satisfaction that I bring before your Lordship's notice a work of this kind that has been really effectively and successfully performed.

The credit is due to the Governor-General who planned, and the Captain of the Port who executed his Excellency's orders in a thoroughly efficient manner. Had any hint leaked out of the object of the expedition, or had it not been sharply dispatched and carried out with the good-will that it was, it would most assuredly have failed; for there are sympathizers in plenty in Mozambique yet with the Slave Traffic, and nothing would have been easier than to have conveyed the word overland, and have the dhow removed into one of the innumerable creeks that wind in every direction about the Umfussi lagoons, when she would have been hidden beyond discovery.

The excellent survey that has been made of a portion of this coast, forwarded to your Lordship in my previous despatch, will also tend to check any Slave Traffic from thence.

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

PORTUGAL.

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Inclosure in No. 83.

Report.

(Translation.)

Captain of the Port, Mozambique, Series of 1886, No. 2.

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

FOR the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, I have the honour to report to your Excellency that on the night of the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, I was informed that a dhow lay hidden in the river or creek Mafeta, to the south of Bajona, near to Umfussi, for the purpose of conveying slaves to Madagascar, the freight being kept in readiness about 3 leagues inland, waiting for a favourable tide, that it might reach the coast and pursue its hapless career.

The spring tides being already commenced, and as the dhow was able to come out with the tide, I considered it expedient not to delay my departure in search of the vessel employed in so illegal a Traffic.

After receiving the orders of his Excellency the Governor-General, without other means of attack than a launch, without a gun, and with difficulty assisted by a force of ten native soldiers, I sailed for the spot mentioned four hours after receiving the orders, and, thanks to a land breeze from the west-north-west, arrived at the creek Mafeta at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd, anchoring close to the bar.

Making a rapid survey of the bar to ascertain if it were possible to enter at low tide, it appeared to me to be practicable. Having, therefore, entered, I navigated, in a canoe manned by four rowers and escorted by four native soldiers, along the right bank, accompanied by the Vice-Patrão-mór Joaquim Moraes Lima, no less than half-a-fathom of water was found, and at times 2 fathoms. At length I arrived near the line of mangroves where it was said the dhow lay, and where the part of the creek up till then navigable ended, the tide having hardly commenced to flow.

Being satisfied that the bar was navigable for the launch, even at low water, I ordered it to follow in the track of the canoe, and, directing the two boats to keep together in the position nearest to the dhow, I disembarked with ten soldiers, the Vice-Patrão-mór, and the pilot, and went on foot in the bed of the creek in search of the dhow.

About ten minutes' march over muddy ground, half covered with water, brought the dhow in sight. It was stranded and hidden in a branch made by the creek to wards the south. This dhow was the dhow "Nussura" that in October 1885 had fled at night from Mozambique, having left her papers in the office of the Captain of the Port so that it might engage, as was stated, in the unlawful Traffic in Slaves.

Since it would be impossible to haul the dhow outside the creek at low tide, and even when it was afloat outside the bar I had no means of towing her to Mozambique; when, again, the contrary wind and current to the south were taken into account, and the bad state of the launch, the want of provisions, which prevented me from delaying my return, the time necessary to effect the towing, if it were, indeed, possible, I determined to burn it. Fourteen hours after I had received the orders the dhow was burned and rendered completely useless for navigation, for I assisted during two hours in its destruction, preserving only, as a relic, the helm and flag-staff, which I conveyed to Mozambique.

Having completed this service, I embarked in the launch and set out for this port, without having burnt a cartridge or lost a man, nor seen an Arab, although the owner of dhow had affirmed that if we attempted to burn it he and his people would die at the foot of it.

(Signed)

ANTONIO SIMIAO D'OLIVEIRA,
Captain of the Port.

January 25, 1886.

SPAIN.

No. 84.

Consul-General Crowe to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received July 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, June 17, 1886.

THE number of slaves who, during the year ended the 7th May last, received their freedom from different causes, in the six provinces of this island, is as follows:—

In Pinar del Rio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,962
Havana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,662
Matanzas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,833
Santa Clara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,894
Puerto Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Santiago de Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,017
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,415

The causes of liberation were:—

By mutual agreement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,859
Renunciation of ownership	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,553
Indemnity of service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,750
Illegalities on part of masters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,226
Other illegalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	837
Regular drawings according to law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,190
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,415

During the six years which have elapsed since the promulgation of the Law of Abolition, the following number of slaves have been manumitted:—

In 1881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,366
1882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,249
1883	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,418
1884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,517
1885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,288
1886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,415
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120,253

On the 8th May, 1885, the total number of slaves in the island was estimated to be about	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,381
There have been liberated up to May this year, as shown above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,415
Difference	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,966
If from this is deducted for death	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,585
								25,381

25,381 will be about the actual number of coloured persons still remaining in slavery in the Island of Cuba at the present moment.

As by May 1888 every vestige of slavery must by law have disappeared, the value of those still in bonds is so small, and the obligations of their owners towards them comparatively so onerous, that they may already be practically considered as free.

The present value of an able-bodied slave does not exceed 5*l.*, and those wishing their liberty find little difficulty in obtaining it. As for the sick and infirm, masters are but too glad to get rid of them, and thus the institution may be considered as already dead.

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

Consul-General Crowe to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 18.)

My Lord,

Havana, November 4, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to forward, inclosed, the printed text of the publication, in the "Havana Gazette" of the 30th ultimo, of the Royal Decree finally abolishing slavery in this Colony.* The abolition to take effect from the 26th of the same month, the date of its official promulgation by the Captain-General.

Orders have been issued to provide at once all the liberated slaves with "cedulas" (documents of identity), and to dissolve all existing Local Boards or Commissions, and dismiss all officials specially appointed in connection with slavery.

The references made in the Decree to various paragraphs of former Laws and Regulations mean that the newly liberated slaves shall continue under the same Regulations as other freedmen; that is to say, that they remain subject to four years' surveillance, during which they are under the obligations of reporting themselves every three months to the Alcalde of their district, of showing their "cedulas," and giving proof that they are earning a living.

These restrictions, which are necessary to repress vagrancy, have hitherto been enforced by the authorities with leniency, and are not likely to bear at all hardly on the well-disposed and industrious freedmen.

The number of slaves now finally freed will not exceed 25,000, of whom many are employed in domestic service, and their liberation is not likely to cause any disturbance to agriculture, or to the general industrial condition of the Colony. Their owners, owing to hard times, and to the burdensome nature of their modified ownership, had long ceased to be much interested in their retention, preferring to engage free labour when required, to maintaining in sickness and idleness hands they had only periodical use for; indeed, all parties in the State are glad to see the last of an institution which had long been a fertile source of personal and political animosity and misrepresentation, and which, in its ultimate transitory period, had proved a loss to some, and but of doubtful profit to others. I think, then, I can affirm that no effort will be made from any side to arrest the action of the Royal Decree of Abolition which has been made absolute without reserve; so that by the end of this present year all vestige of slavery as an institution will have disappeared from the Island of Cuba.

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

* Not printed.

TURKEY.

No. 86.

Consul Jago to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, February 22, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 19th ultimo of Sir V. Lister's despatch dated the 27th November,* inclosing copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Cairo on the subject of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea, and instructing me to keep Her Majesty's Consul at Suakin informed by telegraph of all suspicious movements of vessels in the port of Jeddah, and informing me that instructions to keep me similarly informed of the movements of suspicious vessels at Suakin have been sent to Her Majesty's Consul at that port.

While venturing to assure your Lordship that it will be my care to conform to these instructions, I have the honour to state that up to the present time no suspicious movements have taken place here, nor have I received any information of such having taken place at Suakin. I beg to point out, however, that boats destined to bring slaves across from the other side do not sail from Jeddah, but from the uninhabited parts of the northern coast of the Hedjaz, where no authority of any kind exists to prevent them, and are owned and manned chiefly by the Zebeid tribe of Bedouins, who have been engaged from early times in this Traffic, together with the more legitimate calling of pearl-fishers.

Mr. Consul Cameron, in stating in his despatch to Mr. Egerton that "boats are in the habit of coming from Jeddah to Suakin laden with sheep," is in error, as a strict prohibition exists in the Hedjaz against their exportation on the ground of scarcity, and none are ever so shipped from Jeddah. The sheep so conveyed to Suakin are shipped in contraband from the coast of the Hedjaz, and would be seized did the Turks possess any means or system of guarding their coasts.

Owing to the knowledge acquired that a contraband trade does exist between the Hedjaz and Suakin and the Soudanese, no boat is now allowed to leave Jeddah unless the owner of her cargo gives a guarantee to produce within a given time a receipt from the authorities of the port, namely, Rabouk, Yambo, Leet, or of whatever other port the boat clears for, that the goods have been really landed. But, as I have pointed out, no check exists against contraband shipments from the littoral outside the towns, and which are restricted solely by the fear entertained by traders of having their ventures seized by Her Majesty's cruisers when intended for sale or barter to the rebels. These commercial ventures to the Soudan rebels consist almost entirely of Arab breadstuffs and grey-cloths, both of the cheapest descriptions. The adventurers are chiefly Jeddah Arab merchants, while the boats and men are principally those of the Zebeid Bedouins, who live near the coast between Jeddah and Yambo. This contraband trade received a severe check from the destruction of the Shinab Bazar, north of Suakin, in September last, and many of the Jeddah speculators who had been sending grain and cloth were considerable losers, so much so, that many of them have given up the trade as too risky.

In like manner, Mr. Consul Cameron is in error in stating that these smuggling craft "take a small cargo of fifty to sixty slaves, and return to Jeddah." For "Jeddah" must be read "the coast of the Hedjaz," where slaves are really landed, then conveyed to the Bedouin villages, and smuggled into the towns as occasion offers, in the manner pointed out by me and my predecessors in our Reports on the Slave Trade in the Hedjaz.

The blockade of the Soudan coast, established during the last few months by Her Majesty's cruisers, has been productive of much good, and it is to be hoped that it may be efficiently kept up. An inspection which I caused to be made four

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1886)," No. 86.

weeks since of the private slave depôts in Mecca showed me a very large diminution in the number of slaves to be sold; prices were double over those of six months before, while the dealers complained much of the difficulties they now experience in getting slaves. The bulk of the slaves come, as they have done for the last three years, from the neighbourhood of Massowah, and are chiefly Gallas, boys and girls; and the occupation by the Italians of Massowah does not seem to have proved of any utility in hindering shipments. In fact, all my information shows that the Italian officials take no trouble whatever in these matters, and exercise no surveillance in them.

What truth there is in this I am unable to judge, but such is the popular belief here, and is shared in by the Turkish authorities, who have told me the same thing.

As regards recent importations of slaves, they have, as I have said, greatly fallen off since the establishment of a more efficient blockade of the opposite coast, but will doubtless again revive should such blockade be removed. As regards any means of preventing slaves being landed on the coasts of the Hedjaz, it is my duty to point out that practically none exist. To explain more fully, I may mention that recently a boat arrived from near Massowah at Sumaimeh, a landing-place for native boats about 30 miles to the south of Jeddah, and landed 27 (popularly estimated at 150) slaves, namely, 17 black Soudanese female adults and 9 Gallas boys. As usual, they were brought along the coast to a negro village close to Jeddah, noted for its turbulent and bad character, where they were kept concealed until they were able to be smuggled into the town. I brought the matter to the knowledge of the Acting Governor, who informed me that he had heard of the matter, and, with a view to capture, had replaced the police at the gates of the town by soldiers, as less liable to corruption, but had been unable to seize any. This he ascribed to the fact that the slaves were introduced into the town in the suite of ladies, and disguised as their slaves or personal attendants, and that the soldiers had thus no means of identifying them as newly-imported slaves; that he had called before him several slave-brokers said to be concerned, but could get no proof against them; that slaves in their possession were declared by them to be their own property, purchased as domestic slaves from such and such persons, who in their turn swore that they had sold them to the brokers at Mecca at such a price and at such a time.

His Excellency confessed that he had no means of preventing importation on the open coast, which could only be done by cruisers and steam-launches among the reefs, but that this was a matter for the Imperial Government, as he had none at his disposal.

The bulk of the imported slaves go to Mecca direct from the sea-coast, and once they enter, become absorbed in its population as domestic slaves.

With regard to Colonel Chermiside's Memorandum addressed to Mr. Egerton, I agree with him, that Soudan information can be easily obtained at Jeddah and in any quantity. The difficulty, however, is to discover, among teeming rumours of all kinds, all more or less favourable to the rebels, what is reliable. I am not aware that the Shereef of Mecca has any agent in the Soudan. As regards the employment of spies at Jeddah, the chief objection is that they would be most unreliable, and would be certain, no matter how heavily paid, to give false information and facilitate the operations they would be paid to check. On the other hand, reliable men will not engage, being fearful of the consequences of detection, and knowing that in such a case their employers could guarantee them no protection.

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

P.S.—I ought to state that, in the almost daily cases of refugee domestic slaves applying to this Consulate for freedom on one ground or another, I receive the most cordial and efficacious assistance from the authorities in every instance.

I send a copy of this despatch to Cairo.

T. S. J.

TURKEY.

No. 87.

Sir Villiers Lister to Consul Jago.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 26, 1886.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 22nd ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to inquire whether, in your opinion, the blockade-running traffic therein referred to would continue for the sake of getting other articles than slaves in return for the grain and cotton goods sold to the Soudanese, were the export and import of slaves stopped.

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

No. 88.

Consul Jago to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 10.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, April 15, 1886.

IN reply to Sir Villiers Lister's despatch of the 26th March, I have the honour to state that, in my opinion, were the export and import of slaves stopped between the Soudan and the Hedjaz, the blockade-running traffic now existing in grain and cloth would still continue, although perhaps not to the same extent.

Contraband supplies are now paid for by the Soudanese in the following articles and proportions, viz.:—Slaves, 50 per cent.; money, 30 per cent.; gum, 10 per cent.; and rifles (without ammunition), 10 per cent. Slaves are preferred, owing to additional profit made on them.

Eight hundred to a thousand rifles (said to be Remingtons) have been smuggled into this place during the last twelve months from the Soudan, and, I believe, have been secretly sent to Ibn Raschid, Emir of the Jebel Shammar at Hail (Nejd) by his agents here, who seem to have imported them with this object.

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

No. 89.

Consul Jago to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received July 16.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, June 28, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that the other day seventy-five slaves, Gallas and blacks, coming from near Massowah, having been landed on the coast, were captured by the Turkish authorities near Jeddah, conveyed to Mecca, and finally to Taieff, the summer residence of the Governor-General, where they were declared free, and distributed as servants among the families of officials and Notables.

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

No. 90.

Mr. Awdry to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received August 27.)

Sir,

Admiralty, August 24, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed extracts from a letter, dated the 9th instant, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Carysfort," at Alexandria, having reference to the Slave Trade, as well as a copy of the Commander-in-chief's remarks in forwarding the same to this Department.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

TURKEY.

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Inclosure in No. 90.

Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Mr. Macgregor.

SUBMITTED for information, observing, with reference to paragraph 3, that I can find no record of the existence of this Slave Traffic having been previously reported, and I shall be glad to receive their Lordships' instructions as to any steps to be taken to put a stop to it. The further details in Captain Dupuis' second letter were called for by me.

(Signed) ALFRED.

Captain Dupuis to Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

(Extract.)

"Carysfort," at Alexandria, August 9, 1886.

The Slave Trade from the interior is in full swing, caravans of slaves constantly arriving, who are shipped off in small batches to other parts of the Empire. The English and French Consuls are the only Europeans, but about 230 persons claim to be British subjects, besides about 30 Jews from Gibraltar.

Captain Dupuis to Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Sir,

"Carysfort," at Alexandria, August 11, 1886.

My information regarding the Slave Trade from Bengazi is derived entirely from the British Consul there, Mr. C. G. Wood. Caravans from the interior arrive near Bengazi not unfrequently. The slaves are shipped in small numbers (probably six to fourteen) in coasting vessels leaving the port for other parts of the Empire. Tremendous loss of life attends the march of these caravans, as many as two-thirds of the slaves dying on the march; and my informant positively told me that many of these poor unfortunates were killed when unable to keep up with the others, so as not to delay the caravan. Of 3,000 who would be with it at the commencement of the march, probably, 1,000 would be as many as would survive to the end. They are of both sexes and all ages, the women and girls being most in request and commanding the highest prices.

A large caravan was shortly expected when the "Carysfort" was there, and, the report having spread that the visit of the ship was connected with the Slave Traffic, and that we should probably interfere in the matter, there was considerable excitement in the place. Mr. Consul Wood informed me that he had made a Report to the Home Government on the matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. E. DUPUIS.

No. 91.

Consul Wood to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 4.)

My Lord,

Bengazi, July 10, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship, in the form of a Memorandum, a few incidents, most of them of quite recent occurrence, proving the more than apathy displayed by the Bengazi authorities in all matters affecting slaves or the Slave Traffic, by which they have earned the unenviable reputation they enjoy, even among the slave-owning natives of these parts, of having monopolized the traffic in human beings.

The different paragraphs speaking clearly for themselves, I will limit myself to as few observations as possible.

Since the failure of Mr. Wyndham's attempt to obtain the exile of Abd-el-Kader-el-Khoueldi, known as the "Slave Crier,"* I have invariably failed to secure the punishment of serious offenders against the stipulations of the Slave Convention. (See paragraph 1 of Memorandum.)

The case mentioned in this paragraph is but one among many others.

With regard to the accusations made by late owners against emancipated slaves, I think it my duty to enter a strong protest against their being entertained unless a public investigation before a Tribunal is instituted. They are, so far, a means of forcing

* See Mr. Wyndham's despatch of September 8, 1883, inclosed in Mr. Lister's despatch of September 19, 1883, —C. G. W.

liberated slaves to return to their late masters and of illicit profit to officers of the police force and others. (See paragraph 2 of Memorandum.)

The doings of the ex-Mutessarif of Derna, vouched for by two of the principal Cretan merchants in Bengazi, but differ from the ways of Turkish employés here by the finesse displayed in embarking slaves on board Turkish steamers, alleging them to be "refugees from the Soudan" and worthy, therefore, of the compassion of Mussulmans, in order to avoid paying their passage money and maintenance. (See paragraph 5 of Memorandum.)

Owing to the difficulty I have invariably encountered in obtaining the punishment of slave-dealers, vendors of emancipated negroes, and in consideration of the fact that Turkish employés themselves were embarking servants, in such numbers, however, as to leave no doubt of the ultimate use they were to be put to, I have, for some time past, refrained from intervention, considering it more dignified to limit myself to requesting the delivery of emancipation papers for such slaves as took refuge at Her Majesty's Consulate, and taking note of what was passing.

Before concluding this despatch I think it my duty to suggest, in order to mitigate the sufferings of emancipated slaves, that the reversal of the general order prohibiting negroes leaving this should be obtained.

Under the present prohibition an emancipated slave cannot openly leave the country alone; he is only allowed to embark for Crete or Constantinople when accompanying his Turkish master, and this whilst natives freely and in open day ship their human merchandize in sailing-vessels. Thus the return of emancipated slaves who are prevented leaving these shores, and to whom not only the interior but even the neighbourhood of the town is closed by the persecutions of all who deal in negroes, to their old masters, is but a matter of time, too often shortened, as in the case of Kheir and his two companions, by the greed of unscrupulous individuals.

These three unfortunate lads had, shortly before their forcible return to their ex-masters, actually begged my good offices to enable them to leave the country; but my efforts to aid them failed, and but hastened probably the shameless action of our Chief of Police.

The reply of the port authorities, to whom, at last, I addressed myself, was quite characteristic of the feelings entertained here on such matters: "How," said they to my cavass, "could we face their owners were we to aid their slaves to escape?"

I have, &c.

(Signed) CECIL G. WOOD.

Inclosure in No. 91.

Memorandum on matters affecting Slaves in Bengazi.

Paragraph 1.—*Non-punishment of Natives who seize and sell their emancipated Slaves.*

I HAVE not been able to obtain the punishment of a certain Ali Bemoor for seizing and selling his emancipated slave, a simple denial on his part having been considered sufficient to impugn the veracity of my affirmations, and this notwithstanding the fact that he had already been imprisoned for seizing his slave during the time the latter was a refugee at Her Majesty's Consulate awaiting the delivery of his emancipation paper.

The native who recaptured Jima, and wounded the Askari, is still at large, and visits weekly the Bengazi market.

Paragraph 2.—*Accusations brought forward by late Owners of Slaves a means of regaining Possession of them.*

Five emancipated negroes have lately been incarcerated on such accusations, the police allowing them the option of returning to their owners.

Two of these unfortunates were liberated after different periods of detention, which, in one case, however, was prolonged to thirteen days; the remaining three, named respectively Baheit, Said, and Kheir, were taken out of prison and given up to their owners. The following details related to me by Kheir on effecting his escape from his owner and the escort provided shows in what manner such things are managed in Bengazi.

Kheir and his two companions, who gained their livelihood in the neighbourhood of Her Majesty's Consulate, were so persecuted by their late masters that, at nightfall, they were obliged to take refuge in the courtyard of the konak, but one morning, whilst preparing to resume their work, they were suddenly fallen upon and cast into prison by

order of the Bimbashi of zaptiehs, where they remained three days fed on bread and water provided by the charity of the gaoler, against the precise orders of the said Bimbashi.

During their captivity the police and others about the prison continually advised them to make up their minds to return to their owners or to die in prison.

On the third evening the three men were taken before the Bimbashi, where they were confronted with their late owners. Here they called upon the people around to witness what was taking place, and to inform the English Consul of the straits they were about to be put to.

These prayers were answered by threats and bad language by the Bimbashi of zaptiehs, who ordered them to return peaceably with their masters, promising to cut them to pieces if they ever attempted to escape again, and further advised them to cease referring to the English Consul, as this latter had no power to save them.

The Bimbashi then instructed three zaptiehs to accompany the party, owners and slaves, some way into the town, warning them to be very careful of their charges whilst passing through the quarter in which the English Consulate is situated, to prevent any attempt at escape. Kheir, being held by the skirt of his gown, having made a sudden dash, escaped screaming through the streets to Her Majesty's Consulate, pursued to the door by the zaptieh in charge of him.

His two less fortunate companions were, in the meantime, hurried away by the other zaptiehs and their owners, who now make no secret in the public coffee-houses that the whole transaction had but cost them 2 napoleons a-piece.

Paragraph 3.—*Negligence of Authorities to provide fresh Emancipation Papers.*

Although the emancipated negro Jima, whose recapture was the cause of the wounding of an Askari at the Customs beyond the town, informed the authorities in the course of the interrogation he was subjected to that his emancipation paper had been destroyed; he has not, up to the present time, been furnished with a new one.

Paragraph 4.—*Incidents to which Apathy of Local Authorities gives rise.*

In some cases free blacks are obliged, in order to marry an emancipated black woman, to bind themselves to pay to her late owner the amount she may have originally cost.

These documents are made out and attested before the public notaries, who cannot possibly ignore the infamous bargain to which they are parties.

Members of the Local Government, as well as others, have not feared to offer at different times various sums of money to the cavass of this Consulate in order to induce him to facilitate the recapture of slaves who have sought refuge at Her Majesty's Consulate.

Over fifty slaves have been lately shipped, or taken by land, to places on the coast between this and Misurata.

Paragraph 5.—*Exportation of Negroes by Turkish Employés.*

Of the five lads who had been allotted to Turkish employés on the sailing of the Arab schooner "Suleimanieh," one has been carried off to Constantinople by the Vali's Aide-de-camp some months ago. Another accompanied as servant the ex-President of the Tribunal El Jesá,* on his return to the same place.

Every steamer of the Marsoussé Company embarks on her return voyage to Constantinople three or more negroes belonging to Turkish employés.

On one of the return voyages of the above-mentioned Company's ship "Kaiser" the late Mutessarif of Derna caused four slaves to be taken on board. These, in order not to pay their passage-money, and thereby add to their cost, he declared under his seal to be "muhaggireen," or refugees from the Soudan.

Having evidently succeeded to his satisfaction in this first venture, his Excellency thought he would send two more slaves to Constantinople, and therefore proceeded to issue an order similar to that which he had delivered in the past, but on this occasion the agent of the steamer, acting under instructions from his employers, refused to receive the "refugees" unless the passage-money was paid, or the order for their embarkation was signed by the members of the Administrative Council.

On this being signified to the Mutessarif, he forthwith produced the required order, signed with the seal of the Administrative Council, but the agent's suspicions being aroused, he visited singly the members of the above-mentioned Council, and eliciting from them their total ignorance of what had taken place, and the use to which their official seal

* Tribunal Correctionnel.

had been put, he refused to allow the negroes to be embarked. For this he was cast into prison, and detained there until he gave security for his appearance and future good conduct.

Bengazi, July 10, 1886.

No. 92.

Consul Wood to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received September 4.)

My Lord,

Bengazi, July 30, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that on a descent being made,* at my instigation, upon some houses belonging to natives known as traffickers in slaves, it has resulted in the seizure of twelve slaves just imported from the interior.

Although limiting myself for some time past, for reasons already stated, to demanding the emancipation papers of slaves taking refuge at Her Majesty's Consulate, such has been the number of slaves lately brought to these parts by the caravans coming from the interior that I could no longer refrain from renewing my endeavours to recall the Bengazi authorities to a proper sense of their duty in such matters.

Having ascertained the presence of over fifty slaves† distributed among well-known dealers in human flesh residing in town, I brought the information I had obtained to the knowledge of the Vali, impressing, at the same time, on his Excellency's mind, for reasons already made known to him, the necessity of secrecy until the moment arrived to fall upon the breakers of the law.

Notwithstanding, however, the measures taken by his Excellency, sufficient time was allowed to elapse between the preparations and the domiciliary visits to enable interested parties to warn the evil-doers, so that only twelve slaves were discovered out of the number mentioned by me.

I cannot but call attention to the conduct of the Bimbashi, or Chief of Police, who, on being made acquainted by the Interpreter of the Local Government with the names of the slave-merchants and the streets in which they dwelt, declared that I had written this information so incorrectly that he knew not who was meant or where the streets were situated.

This officer's demeanour was such that the Interpreter, yet new to the ways of Bengazi, felt obliged to address him in strong terms regarding his pretended ignorance. I had, nevertheless, in the end, to offer the services of my cavass as guide to the police.

It is worthy of remark that the house‡ in which the twelve slaves were discovered was not included in the list I had given, information regarding its inhabitants having only reached me after I had written to the Vali.

In the second house visited my cavass pointed out to the Bimbashi over sixteen wrappers and handkerchiefs yet warm and redolent with the peculiar effluvia emitted by their owners, who had been hurriedly evacuated over the terraces to other houses, owing to the very ineffective measures taken by the police.

The twelve slaves confiscated were distributed among Turkish employés even before their liberation papers were given to them, but I have succeeded in obtaining a list of the slaves, and of the households among whom they were shared, as it may be of interest some day to know how many servants Turkish households have been allotted in this way.

I think it right to point out that, according to reliable information given to me, but which, unfortunately, in each case reached me too late for intervention, over fifty slaves have been quite lately shipped in the port of Bengazi, or marched by land, for places on the western coast, whilst great numbers coming from Ogla and Djalow, on the raid I have reported becoming known, have deviated towards the Egyptian frontier, where, being sold to the tribes inhabiting those parts, they are taken into Egypt as occasion presents.

In conclusion, I can only trust that the Bengazi authorities will not be allowed to let the individuals in whose house the slaves were found to escape after a short detention, as the fact of no judicial proceedings having been so far instituted against them leads me to fear is their intention.

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

* On the night of July 12.

† House of Bint Esshaib, Zanket-el-Bazaar, 16; house of Derbagh, Zanket-el-Bazaar, 12; house of Ferjani Nebbous, Zanket-el-Nebbous, 12; house of Mohammed-el-Fellah, Zanket-el-Nebbous, 9; house of Madi Nebbous, Zanket-el-Nebbous, 9; house of Madi-el-Fegui, Zanket-el-Nebbous, 10; total, 68.

‡ House of Derbagh. See preceding foot-note.

TURKEY.

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No. 93.

The Earl of Iddesleigh to Mr. Fane.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 14, 1886.*
 I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter, as marked in the margin,* received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, forwarding a Report from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Carysfort," showing that the Traffic in Slaves is greatly on the increase at Bengazi, and that the Turkish officials at that place, if not actually interested in the Trade, take no active or effectual steps for its suppression.

This intelligence is supplemented by despatches from Mr. Wood, Her Majesty's Consul at the above-mentioned place, which are enumerated in the margin,† and which have been communicated by him to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

Such incidents as those of the ex-Mutessarif of Derna, the failure of justice in the case of Ali Bennoor, the native who recaptured Jima and wounded the Askari, the incarceration of liberated negroes on the false evidence of slave-owners, and their subsequent forced return to slavery, the culpability of the Bimbashi of zaptiehs, the incompetency and incrimination of the Head of the Police in this Traffic, and other wrongdoings alluded to in Consul Wood's despatches, should all form subjects of remonstrance with the Turkish Government.

I have accordingly to instruct you to draw up a Memorandum founded on the facts contained in Mr. Wood's communications above alluded to, and on the Reports of Her Majesty's naval officers, and, in presenting it to the Turkish Government, express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government effective measures may, without unnecessary delay, be taken for suppressing the notorious though illegal Slave Trade of which Bengazi has for some time past been one of the chief depôts.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) IDDESLEIGH.

No. 94.

Sir Villiers Lister to Acting Consul-General Eyres.‡

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 14, 1886.*
 I AM directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to inform you that reports have reached this Department relative to the transit of slaves through the Suez Canal who are taken by pilgrims from Mecca avowedly as their private servants, although many of them are notoriously for sale, and in most cases are destined for Damascus.

I am therefore to instruct you to make careful inquiries as to the arrival of any slaves at Beyrout, and to report the result of your investigations.

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

No. 95.

Sir Villiers Lister to Consul Wood.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 14, 1886.*
 WITH reference to your despatches of the 10th and 30th July last, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch that his Lordship has addressed to Mr. Fane, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople.§

You should not fail to continue to report minutely on the aspect of Slave Trade matters at Bengazi.

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

* No. 90.

† Also to Consul Dickson.

‡ Nos. 91 and 92.

§ No. 93.

Consul Dickson to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 25.)

My Lord,

Damascus, October 7, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Villiers Lister's despatch of the 14th ultimo, informing me that reports had reached your Lordship's Department relative to the transit of slaves through the Suez Canal who are notoriously for sale, and in most cases destined for this city; and instructing me to make careful inquiries as to the arrival of any slaves at Damascus, and to report the result of my investigations.

I have the honour to state, in reply, that I have made careful inquiry respecting the arrival of such slaves in this city, but can discover no traces of any having been imported, nor is it probable that any slaves who had been brought through the Suez Canal could have been landed on the coast of Syria in order to be transported to Damascus without the fact being made known to Her Majesty's Consulate-General at Beyrout or to myself.

The highways leading to different parts of the coast are generally very well frequented, and any person bringing slaves to Damascus could not easily escape detection. The pilgrims, however, from Mecca will begin to arrive by sea in the course of a fortnight, and the land caravan is expected about the middle of next month, and I shall not fail to watch very carefully on the return of the pilgrims whether any slaves are imported into Damascus, and report the result to your Lordship.

A certain number of slaves are stated to be brought annually from Mecca and Medina by the land caravan, but I am informed that they are owned, for the most part, by pilgrims from Asia Minor and other parts of the interior, who disperse to proceed to their own countries when the caravan arrives at a certain distance from Damascus, and unless the Ottoman Government officials, who yearly accompany the "Haj" to and from Mecca, are instructed to prevent the conveyance of slaves by pilgrims overland, the importation into the interior provinces cannot easily be stopped.

It is not improbable, however, that a few slaves are occasionally brought surreptitiously into Damascus, and kept in private families, as domestic slavery still exists to some extent, but no instance of the sale of a slave has as yet come to my knowledge.

Some years ago the importation of slaves into Damascus from Mecca was somewhat considerable, as was reported by Mr. Vice-Consul Jago in 1880, but of late, in consequence of the measures adopted by the Sublime Porte, at the instance of Her Majesty's Government, it has so far diminished as to be looked upon as nearly extinct.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN DICKSON.

No. 97.

Mr. Fane to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 25.)

My Lord,

Therapia, October 18, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 14th September, I have addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a note covering a Memorandum in which is given the substance of the Reports made to Her Majesty's Government by Mr. Consul Wood and the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Carysfort" as to the Slave Trade at Bengazi. In my note to his Excellency I have expressed the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that effective measures will be taken by the Sublime Porte for putting a stop to the notorious, though illegal, Traffic in Slaves of which Bengazi has for some time past been a chief centre.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND FANE.

No. 98.

Acting Consul-General Eyres to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord,

Beyrout, October 15, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from Sir V. Lister of the 14th ultimo, instructing me to make careful inquiries as to the arrival of any slaves at Beyrout from the Suez Canal.

I communicated at once with Mr. Consul Dickson at Damascus (who has forwarded to your Lordship a despatch on the subject), for it was probable that any slaves who might have been landed on the coast would have been sent to Damascus without passing through Beyrout.

As far, however, as this town and district are concerned, I am, after careful inquiries, unable to discover the slightest evidence of any slaves having been landed here or on the coast of the district. I have waited till now in order to obtain information I was expecting from a sure source, and it has only confirmed what I had previously learnt on the subject.

There are, indeed, a very few slaves domesticated in families in Beyrout, who travel as servants, otherwise I think I may venture to assure your Lordship that no slaves or body of slaves have entered Beyrout or been passed through the country for a considerable period of time.

With regard to Damascus, Mr. Dickson's reply, I observe, is entirely in accordance with what I learnt while staying for a few days in Damascus, and though slave-trading is not entirely discontinued, it is no longer systematic, and exists only to a very small extent.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. A. EYRES.

No. 99.

Consul Dickson to the Earl of 'ddesleigh.—(Received December 15.)

My Lord,

Damascus, November 24, 1886.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 7th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Hadj caravan arrived at Damascus, from Mecca, on the 14th instant, and consisted of about 1,500 pilgrims, of whom from 50 to 100 were Persians and other Asiatics. Nearly all the Persians, whose numbers usually increase to a considerable extent the size of the caravan, returned to their country direct from Arabia, and many of the Syrian pilgrims arrived at Damascus by the sea-route towards the end of last month.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, no slaves were imported into this vilayet by sea.

On the approach, however, of the caravan to Damascus, and previous to the dispersion of the pilgrims, I caused careful inquiries to be made as to whether any slaves had been imported from the province of the Hedjaz, and I have the honour to report to your Lordship the following facts which have come to my knowledge.

It would appear that, on the departure of the pilgrims from Mecca, for the return journey, thirty-two young slaves were purchased for persons resident within the Vilayet of Aleppo, of whom twenty were dispatched by the sea-route viâ the Suez Canal. The remaining twelve were brought by the land caravan to Syria, four being possessed by pilgrims from Deir on the Euphrates, and eight having been conveyed to Damascus, in charge of a camel-driver, whose name I was able to ascertain, in order to be forwarded to Aleppo. Nine other slaves, of whom eight were girls and one a boy, were brought to Damascus, and were for the most part owned by the civil and military officials who accompanied the Hadj.

In obedience to the instructions contained in Sir Julian Pauncfote's despatch of the 10th March, 1879, and in his Circular of the 15th January, 1880, I immediately wrote and informed Nashid Pasha, the Governor-General of Syria, of these facts, and requested his Excellency to make strict inquiry, and to at once order the liberation of any slaves who may have been imported into the country, whether for sale or for domestic purposes, in compliance with the instructions of the Sublime Porte, as set forth in the Circular letter of the 25th November, 1879, addressed to the Governors-General of provinces.

In reply, his Excellency has addressed to me a letter, dated the 22nd instant, of which I have the honour to inclose herewith a translation, denying that there has been any Traffic in Slaves, but distinctly admitting that some slaves had been imported by the Hadj caravan, and stating that, in accordance with the Ottoman Convention of the 22nd March, 1880, the importation of slaves for domestic uses is not prohibited.

I have been unable to discover any trace of the Convention referred to by the Governor-General in the archives of this Consulate, but I would respectfully venture to observe that should his Excellency have instructions, which can be interpreted in the

sense to which he alludes, any number of slaves might be imported into the different provinces of Turkey, ostensibly for domestic uses, who could afterwards be disposed of by private sales.

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

Inclosure in No. 99.

The Governor-General of Syria to Consul Dickson.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Damascus, November 22, 1886.

I HAVE received your letter, dated the 18th November, 1886 (N. S.), notifying to me that several slaves have been imported into Damascus by the Mecca caravan, which has arrived this year from the province of the Hedjaz, of whom some were destined for Aleppo, and others were in the possession of civil and military officials.

Our Sovereign Master the Sultan having decidedly suppressed the Traffic in Slaves in His Imperial Majesty's dominions, there are no means of acting in this vilayet contrary to this prohibition.

In compliance with your friendly intimation, the necessary inquiries have been made, and it appears that no slaves have been bought or sold in the markets of the city of Damascus, but that a few persons who have returned from Mecca have had in their possession some slaves, male and female, destined for their personal service; and as the Article I of the Convention, dated the 11th Rabi Akhar, 1297 (22nd March, 1880), which has been approved and confirmed by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, is dated a considerable time after the Order of the 25th November, 1879 (O. S.), to which you allude in your letter, the prohibition does not include slaves destined only for domestic service, and who are in no way for commerce; besides, no slave has as yet applied to the local authorities to claim his freedom.

I have, therefore, to inform you that nothing can be said against domestic slavery; but that if any act in contravention of the law respecting the Traffic in Slaves can be proved, the authorities will immediately punish the guilty persons concerned.

(Signed) NASHED, *Vali of Syria.*

No. 100.

Sir W. White to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received December 24.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, December 17, 1886.

WITH reference to Consul Dickson's despatch of the 24th November, copy of which was sent direct to your Lordship, on the subject of the importation of African slaves by Mecca pilgrims, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note which I have addressed to the Sublime Porte, pressing for a strict observance of the Slave Trade Convention between Great Britain and Turkey, and asking that orders be sent to the Vali of Syria to liberate the slaves alluded to by Mr. Dickson.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 100.

Note Verbale.

HER Majesty's Embassy has lately received information from Her Majesty's Consul at Damascus, to the effect that on the return of the caravan from Mecca, thirty-two African slaves were brought on behalf of certain persons residing in the Vilayet of Aleppo.

Twenty of these slaves were dispatched by sea by the Suez Canal route, and the other twelve were conducted into Syria by land, with the said caravan, four of them belonging to pilgrims from Deir, and the other eight were dispatched to Damascus, being confided to the care of a camel driver to be taken to Aleppo. Nine other slaves, of whom eight were girls and one a boy, were also taken to Damascus, and there were nearly all the slaves of civil and military functionaries who had accompanied the caravan.

On Her Majesty's Consul making representations to the Vali of Syria, with a view to obtaining the liberation of these slaves, his Excellency Nachid Pasha answered that, after due investigation had been made on the spot, it appeared that no slave had been imported into or sold in the markets of Damascus; but that some persons returning from Mecca had with them some domestic slaves of both sexes, and that the prohibition mentioned in Article I of the Convention of the 25th January, 1880, did not refer to domestic slaves, and that, further, no slave had appealed to the authorities to obtain their freedom.

Her Majesty's Embassy takes the liberty of pointing out to the Sublime Porte that the answer of the Vali is evasive, and aimed at eluding the execution of the above-mentioned Convention, agreed to between Great Britain and Turkey for the suppression of the Slave Trade. In fact, the above-mentioned Article states that His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans engages to forbid the importation of African slaves into any part of the Ottoman dominions and its dependencies, and their transit through Ottoman territory by sea, and to punish all persons who might be found engaged, directly or indirectly, in the Traffic of African slaves.

Now, as it is proved that the slaves brought from the Hedjaz to Syria with the caravan of pilgrims are not domestic slaves, as the Vali of Syria appears to think, but slaves recently imported, and which the local authorities are bound to liberate spontaneously, if, therefore, the Convention is to be interpreted in the sense in which the Vali would suppose, its execution would become purely illusory, as any number of slaves might be imported into the different provinces of the Ottoman Empire, under the ostensible name of domestic slaves, in order to be sold later on to private individuals.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Embassy must persist on the strict and rigorous execution of this Convention, and is confident that the Sublime Porte will not hesitate to send categorical orders to the Vali of Syria to liberate the slaves in question, of whose importation, even on the avowal of his Excellency Nachid Pasha himself, there is no doubt.

December 11, 1886.

ZANZIBAR.

No. 101.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received January 30.)

Sir,

Admiralty, January 28, 1886.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 21st November last, from Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," off Pemba, reporting the reception on board of a female slave, who was afterwards freed by the Consular authorities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 101.

Mr. Leonard to Commander Anson.

Sir,

"Dragon," off Pemba, November 21, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 20th instant, whilst cruising off Pemba, an Arab came down and hailed the boat, and asked to be taken on board for protection.

He stated that the Chief of Kingone had ordered him and a female slave to be put in prison and flogged for saying that she was a free woman.

I proceeded to Maguana in the cutter and saw the Head Arab of the village, and asked him to let me see the slave. I found the man's statement correct.

The female slave asked to be taken to Zanzibar to be freed. I found her to be lacerated about the arms and body, having had irons on her neck and legs during the night, and I therefore took her under protection out of reasons of humanity, and told the Head Arab of the village, Mahomed-bin-Suleiman, if he wished to dispute my action in the matter he was to come on board Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" on the 21st November, when she would arrive at Pemba.

I have, &c.
(Signed) O. P. LEONARD, *Gunner.*

"Dragon," at Zanzibar, November 23, 1885.

Forwarded. No one came off to the ship to claim this woman, and she having stated that she was stolen from Melindi, Zanzibar, I have brought her down so that her case may be investigated in the Court of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General.

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

Captain Rodney M. Lloyd,

Her Majesty's ship "Briton,"

Senior Officer, East Coast of Africa.

Forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-chief. This woman has been freed by the Consular authorities.

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD,
Captain and Senior Officer.

"Briton," Zanzibar, November 23, 1885.

ZANZIBAR.

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No. 102.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received January 30.)

Sir, *Admiralty, January 28, 1886.*
 I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 22nd November, from Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," off Pemba, reporting the capture of two slave-dhows, named the "Mhova" and the "Mambo Kiva Muungu," on the 21st November.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 102.

Lieutenant Gordon to Commander Anson.

Sir, *"Dragon," off Pemba, November 22, 1885.*
 I HAVE the honour to report that, whilst cruising, in accordance with your orders, off the west coast of Pemba, in the launch "Helena," I detained the betela "Mhova" on the 15th instant, on evidence received from two slaves who had been landed in her, and an informer, that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

2. On the 21st instant at daylight I observed a dhow off Chumbi Reef. Shortly afterwards she poled in over the reef, and landed several canoes full of natives. I gave chase, and, on boarding her, found her high and dry in the bushes and deserted.

At 2 P.M. the Nahoza and crew came on board her to take her up the creek, but having received trustworthy information that she had that morning landed slaves I detained her.

3. In chasing dhow mentioned in paragraph 2 I used no means for bringing her to.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) STUART D. GORDON.

Forwarded for the information of Captain Rodney M. Lloyd, Senior Officer, East Coast of Africa.

Inclosure 2 in No. 102.
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.	Owner, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where shipped.
1885 Nov. 15	Kelambuni ...	Mhora ...	Sudi ...	Said-bi-Hamidi	Zanzibar ...	Betela ...	Un- known	Un- known	80-9	(?)	Zanzibar.	(?)	NI	Un- known	Un- known	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar ...	Condition of the vessel.—Not seaworthy, under repair.	
Nov. 21	Chumbi, Pemba ...	Mambo Kira Mungu	Mbrisho .	Jako ...	Zanzibar ...	Dhow ...	5	NI	40-48	Mbrisa, Tanga	(?)	Zanzibar.	(?)	NI	Un- known	Un- known	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar ...	Vessel good.

“Dragon,” at Zanzibar, November 23, 1885.

(Signed)

CHARLES ANSON, Commander.

ZANZIBAR.

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No. 103.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received February 1.)

Sir,

Admiralty, January 28, 1886.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 22nd November, from Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," off Pemba, reporting the reception on board of two fugitive slaves, who were afterwards freed by the Consular authorities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 103.

Lieutenant Gordon to Commander Anson.

Sir,

"Dragon," off Pemba, November 22, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 13th instant I received on board the "Helena" (launch), then cruising off the west coast of Pemba, two fugitive slaves (one male and one female), out of reasons of humanity, both showing marks of severe flogging.

2. I remained in the vicinity of the place (Boot Rock) for two days, and no master appearing to claim the slaves, I consequently took them under protection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STUART D. GORDON.

Forwarded for the information of Captain Rodney M. Lloyd, Senior Officer. These two slaves will be handed over to Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar.

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

Forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-chief. These slaves have been freed by the Consular authorities.

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Senior Officer.*

"Briton," at Zanzibar, November 23, 1885.

"Bacchante," at Rangoon, December 31, 1885.

Submitted for information.

(Signed) FREDK. W. RICHARDS, *Rear-Admiral.*

To the Secretary to the Admiralty.

No. 104.

Sir J. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 15.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 8, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. T. V. Lister's despatch directing me to reply to certain questions suggested from the Treasury with reference to an application for a grant in aid of the maintenance of freed slaves received at the Church Mission Station at Mombasa.

I am asked whether I have experienced any difficulty in disposing of slaves freed by the Court, and whether I am of opinion that the application of the Church Mission Society should be acceded to, and whether, if so, it would not be necessary to make similar grants to the Universities and French Missions, and even to private individuals to whom slaves have been assigned at Zanzibar.

The Lords of the Treasury would also wish to know whether I think if assistance is to be given this should be done in the shape of a fixed allowance for

each slave, or whether it would not be better to make an annual grant in general terms, leaving it to the Consul-General to distribute the whole or part of such grant in such manner as he may think fit.

It may be well before replying to these questions, that I should state generally how freed slaves have been dealt with by the Consulate with a view to their being cared for when young, and taught to earn a livelihood and protect their liberty.

The freed slaves we have to deal with may be divided on the one hand into its and children, and on the other into those who have been freshly caught and old domestics. At the present time adults of both sexes are refused by the Universities and the French Missions, and admitted only by the Church Missionary Society at Frere Town, which takes indiscriminately any slaves that are sent. The French Roman Catholic Mission and the Universities will still admit young children, the former, I believe, in any number, the latter only to a limited extent and on selection, their premises being now filled.

I do not consider that the French Mission, however, is, in any case, entitled to remuneration, since it is a favour to them to have children allotted, seeing they would otherwise purchase at considerable cost what they occasionally get from us free. Moreover, it is essentially a French institution, and the children so brought up are regarded as under French protection, and by a Society affiliated to the Jesuits, of whom the Society of the Holy Spirit is a branch.

In former times the Universities' Mission took adults and young alike, but, being settled on the Island of Zanzibar, it has been found difficult since the destruction of the Masai Station to deal with adults, so that now only a few children can be disposed of in that way.

As to the numerous list of slaves disposed of in town, I beg to explain that these are not, as has been assumed, assigned to private individuals, or placed under the protection of any one person; they are given papers of freedom, and, being well-accustomed to Zanzibar, allowed to mix at once in the society of freed slaves, who earn a living by daily work. These are old slaves, who know the language and understand what freedom is, people who have been accustomed to work when slaves, and who are sufficiently intelligent to provide for themselves and defend their freedom.

The number of such slaves that now fall into my hands is very great; they are easily provided for, and in no case is any expense incurred on their account beyond the little assistance they get in clothes or food when first sent out to work for themselves.

The number of slaves now captured is small compared with what it has been in former years; but at any time a large capture may be made, and the Consulate be suddenly called upon to provide for their welfare. I have, as your Lordship is aware, approved on former occasions, when the matter has been referred to me, of pecuniary payment of some sort being made to the two English Missions who receive freed slaves, and so relieve us of great responsibility and expense. The Universities and the Church Mission Society have made great sacrifices in order to assist in caring for these freed slaves, and I am still of opinion that these two Societies ought to receive some pecuniary help for what they have so generously done at their own cost and out of their Mission funds in time past.

It is, however, rather with regard to the future and recent cases that I understand my opinion is now asked, and I would recommend that in future the Consul-General should be authorized, in sending freed slaves to one or other of these two British institutions, to pay over an allowance at the rate of 5*l.* per head with the slaves.

As I have, failing the Church Missionary Society's Mission, no ready means of disposing of adult raw slaves, who otherwise must become a charge on Her Majesty's Government, I would suggest that Missions receiving the allowance should, in future, be ready to accept slaves of all classes as sent to them, but in doing this every consideration would always be given to the convenience and wishes of the head of the Missions.

My answers to the questions would therefore be, that difficulty is found in disposing of slaves, and that I am at present practically dependent on the Church Mission Society in the case of adults not sufficiently educated to begin work on their own account and take care of themselves.

Second. I think the application of the Church Mission Society should be acceded to, and that the Universities' Mission should be treated, as regards the freed slaves they take, in a similar manner, but that no such obligation can attach to the French

Mission, who otherwise supply their wants by purchase, thereby encouraging the Slave Trade.

No consideration can, on any account, be given to the few private persons who, at their own request, take care of freed slaves, while the adult slaves who are discharged in town are seen to be fully able to take care of themselves before they are allowed to go out.

I would suggest that if past services are to be considered and an allowance given for those slaves already received by the Missions during the last two years, this should be done at the rate of 5*l.* per head as before suggested, a matter I can easily arrange on inquiry, and that in future I should be authorized to pay over a like allowance of 5*l.* per head at the time each slave is allotted.

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

No. 105.

Sir J. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 15.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 18, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decrees, releasing two dhows seized by Her Majesty's ships "Dragon" and "Briton."

These cases depended on the evidence of two slaves, one of whom each of the ship's interpreters discovered on shore in Pemba, who declared they had been recently conveyed against their will from the mainland in the respective native vessels; but, in face of the distinct denial of the masters and crews, the cases were dismissed.

Like the majority of the captures which occurred for some years previous to the late famine these cases form no index as to the prevalence of slave-smuggling, and it may be hoped the revival of such illicit traffic is now on the wane, notwithstanding the facilities for breaking the law which recent political difficulties here have afforded.

Owing to the sudden departure of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" for Mauritius, her last capture, which stands on the list as No. 22 of 1885, was not finally adjudicated on, and it must stand over pending her return, which is expected in three weeks.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 105.

Case No. 21 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Mambo Kwa Mungu," having Zanzibar papers and colours, whereof Jako bin Omari is owner and Mrisho master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized, as liable to forfeiture, by C. V. Anson, Esquire, a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 30th day of December, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant S. D. Gordon, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," and produced his sworn declaration, hereunto annexed, setting forth the circumstances under which the native vessel, "Mambo Kwa Mungu," owned by Jako bin Omari, whereof Mrisho is master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him at Pemba on the 21st day of November, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence, and examined witnesses on both sides, not having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her

capture was engaged in the Slave Trade in contravention of Treaties between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do order the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, to be released and restored to her lawful owner in the same state as when originally detained, reserving the claims for compensation and demurrage put forward by the owner of the vessel for future adjudication in event of the production by him of sufficient proof in justification of the said claims or any part of the same.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 30th day of December, 1885.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers and petty 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 "Mambo Kwa Mungu," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," on the 21st 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.	54
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	15
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	27
4. Depth of hold	7
	<i>Tonnage.</i>
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	40·48
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	40·48

Signed this 21st day of November, 1885.

(Signed) **STUART D. GORDON,** *Lieutenant.*
DAVID ARMSTRONG, *Leading Seaman.*
JOHN GARLAND, *Caulker's Mate.*

Approved by me, this 23rd day of November, 1885.

(Signed) **CHAS. V. ANSON,** *Commanding*
H.M.S. "Dragon."

Inclosure 2 in No. 105.

Case No. 23 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel, name unknown, having Zanzibar colours and papers, owned by Makah, and whereof Ahmad bin Ussuf is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male slave seized as liable to forfeiture, by Rodney Lloyd, Esquire, a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 30th day of December, 1885.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant F. G. T. Cole, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn affidavit, hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstance under which the Zanzibar vessel, whereof Makah is owner and Ahmad bin Ussuf is master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed

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certificate, was seized by him with one male slave, at Pemba, on the 16th day of December, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, not having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in Slave Trade in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do dismiss the case against the said vessel and the said male slave, and do adjudge that the vessel shall be restored to her owner or his lawful agent, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, cargo, and everything on board thereof, in the same condition in which they were detained.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 30th day of December, 1885.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," 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 the "Segara," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Briton" on the 16th day of December, 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	49
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	11·6
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	24

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	26·2446
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	26·2446

Signed this 24th day of December, 1885.
(Signed)

FRANCIS G. T. COLE, *Lieutenant.*
R. B. LAVERS, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me, this 24th day of December, 1885.
(Signed) **RODNEY M. LLOYD,** *Commanding*
H.M.S. "Briton."

No. 106.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received February 20.)

Sir, *Admiralty, February 18, 1886.*
I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a communication from Captain Lloyd, of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," dated the 25th January, with inclosure from Lieutenant F. G. T. Cole, of that ship, relative to the reception of fugitive slaves on board, at Pemba, in December last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) **EVAN MACGREGOR.**

Inclosure in No. 106.

Lieutenant Cole to Captain Lloyd.

Sir, *"Briton," at Pemba, December 9, 1885.*
I HAVE the honour to report that on Sunday, the 29th ultimo, while the launch under my command was anchored off the south-east point of Njao Island, I received into the boat, on the grounds of humanity, a fugitive slave-boy, whom I found on the beach.

On making inquiries I discovered him to be a stranger in the island, depending on charity for subsistence. He stated that he was a free boy stolen from his parents at Tanga and sold to an Arab near Msuka Bay, from whom he had escaped to Gungani and then to Njao.

On the following day I took him to Gungani and learnt from Selaim, the Chief, that the boy had resided there free for twelve months, until taken by an Arab (Bushanda by name) living three hours' journey inland. As no one claimed him then, or during the eight succeeding days, I decided to take him on board Her Majesty's ship "Briton."

2. On the 5th December I received from the whaler a fugitive slave-boy, who had been taken from a canoe inside Fundu Gap on the grounds of humanity. I considered that the fact of his feet being heavily ironed was sufficient evidence of cruel treatment, and did not delay the services of the boat to make inquiries at Kishi-Kashi, where I believe his mistress resides. The irons were prised off with difficulty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS G. T. COLE, *Lieutenant.*

Forwarded to Sir John Kirk for perusal, with a request that he will be kind enough to advise what steps should be taken as to the disposal of these fugitives, observing that Vice-Consul Smith was good enough to examine into their statements in the first instance.

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD,

Captain and Senior Naval Officer, East Coast of Africa.

"Briton," December 12, 1885.

(1.) The boy Hassani states that he was seized by an Indian of Mombasa named Jaffer for the debt of his father, deceased, and sold to an Arab lady related to Mohamed-bin-Juma of Pemba. Three months ago she took him away to Pemba, and thinking he was going to escape she put him in irons. He afterwards arranged to get into a canoe, and was taken off by the English boat.

(2.) From the statement of the boy Khamis there seems to be little doubt that he was kidnapped by Wazegizir, and shipped to Pemba, and that he is a free boy born of respectable Digo parents. He, moreover, is most anxious to return to his parents, and states that the Wali of Tanga knows him well.

(Signed) F. HOLMWOOD, *Consul.*

Submitted for the information of the Commander-in-chief, observing that both these slaves have been freed through Consular intervention and returned to their own homes. Also proceedings against the slave-dealer have been initiated.

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain.*

"Briton," at Zanzibar, December 14, 1885.

No. 107.

Sir J. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 19, 1886.

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 31st December, 1885.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 107.

RETURN of Prizes in respect of which Proceedings have been taken before Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction, during the half-year ending the 31st December, 1855.

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.		
7	Unknown	Dragon	C. V. Anson	1	July 9, 1855	July 29, 1855	Condemnation	7 15 6	1 14 3	..	Total Court fees, 1017. 1s. 0d., credited to Government in the accounts for quarter ending the 30th September, 1855. Proceeds of sale deducted from bill of costs, and balance paid by captors.	
8	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	4	July 17,	July 29,	Ditto	6 15 6	..	..
9	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	44	July 21,	July 29,	Ditto	8 17 6	7 3 8	..		
10	Ditto	Kingfisher	J. H. Rainier	4	July 23,	July 30,	Ditto	8 19 6	0 13 6	..		
11	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	July 23,	July 30,	Ditto	6 18 6	0 9 0	..		
12	Salamati	Dragon	C. V. Anson	1	Aug. 4,	Aug. 21,	Release of vessel and slave	21 11 6	..	..
3	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	1	Aug. 10,	Aug. 19,	Condemnation	12 11 6	..	..
14	Ditto	Kingfisher	J. H. Rainier	34	Aug. 14,	Aug. 24,	Ditto	6 1 6	..	..
15	Jadul Karim	Dragon	C. V. Anson	..	Aug. 25,	Aug. 28,	Ditto	14 8 6	6 6 4	..		
16	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	1	Sept. 10,	Sept. 25,	Ditto	7 1 6	..	..
17	Ditto	Kingfisher	J. H. Rainier	1	Aug. 26,	Oct. 5,	Ditto	6 14 6	..	..
18	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	4	Sept. 6,	Oct. 5,	Ditto	7 1 6	..	..
19	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	9	Sept. 24,	Oct. 5,	Ditto	6 18 6	..	..
20	Ditto	Dragon	C. V. Anson	5	Nov. 1,	Nov. 5,	Ditto	8 19 6	..	..
21	Mambo Kwa Munge	Ditto	Ditto	..	Nov. 21,	Dec. 30,	Release of vessel	10 16 0	..	..
22*												Total Court fees, 24. 14s., credited to Government in the accounts for quarter ending the 31st December, 1855.
23	Unknown	Briton	G. M. Lloyd	1	Dec. 16,	Dec. 30,	Release of vessel and slave	10 18 6	..	..

* Pending.

Zanzibar, January 1, 1856.

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

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No. 108.

Sir J. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 19, 1886.

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. 108.

RETURN of Slaves Captured and Forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ended December 31, 1885.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of.		
		Returned to their Country.	In Town.	Universities Mission, Zanzibar.
October 5, 1885 ..	No. 18 of 1885 ..	..	3	2
October 5, 1885 ..	No. 19 of 1885 ..	8	1	..
November 5, 1885 ..	No. 20 of 1885 ..	..	5	..
Total ..	..	8	9	2

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

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

Zanzibar, January 1, 1886.

No. 109.

Sir J. Kirk to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 11, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decree No. 1 of 1886 releasing a British vessel, but condemning a slave found on board.

This case was placed in court by Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and it was proved that the slave, though eventually induced by his master to go on board the dhow as an ordinary passenger, had strongly protested against being compelled to leave the coast where he was domiciled.

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

Inclosure in No. 109.

Case No. 1 of 1886.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the British dhow "Kitole," owned by Morarji Khatau, and whereof Kigurumbe is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male slave seized, as liable to forfeiture, by Rodney Lloyd, Esq., a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 13th day of January, 1886.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. D. Kirwon, of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration, hereunto annexed, setting out the circumstances under which the native-built vessel "Kitole," sailing under British colours and papers, whereof Morarji Khatau is owner and Kigurumbe master, of the

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description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, together with one male slave, off Kwale on the 11th day of January, 1886. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the said male slave was being conveyed from the mainland to Zanzibar against his will, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said slave to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And there being no proof that the owner or master of the vessel had any knowledge that the said male slave had come on board against his will, but, on the contrary, it being evident that the said slave represented himself as being a free man, I order that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and everything on board thereof, shall be forthwith released and restored to the owner, or his lawful agent, in the same condition as that in which they were detained.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 13th day of January, 1886.

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

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," one male slave condemned in Case No. 1 of 1886.

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

January 13, 1886.

No. 110.

Sir J. Kirk to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 11, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decrees condemning two slaves, and in each case releasing the vessels in which they were being conveyed against their will, but without any knowledge of that fact on the part of the masters or owners.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 110.

Case No. 2 of 1886.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Bungala," sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, owned by Hashil bin Swalim, and whereof Biladi is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one female slave seized as liable to forfeiture by Rodney Lloyd, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 19th day of January, 1886.

APPEARED personally J. Metlers, boatswain of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Bungala," having Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Hashil bin Swalim is owner and Biladi master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, together with one female slave, off Zanzibar, on the 13th day of January, 1886. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the said female slave was being conveyed by sea against her will, do adjudge her to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And in default of any evidence that the owner or master of the vessel had any knowledge that the said female slave was on board

against her will, I adjudge that the captors shall release and restore the said vessel to her owner, or his lawful agent, in the same state as that in which she was detained.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 19th day of January, 1886.

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

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," one female slave condemned in Case No. 2 of 1886.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 110.

Case No. 3 of 1886.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native-built vessel "Salamati," under British colours and papers, whereof Isaji Musaji is owner and Baruti master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one female slave seized as liable to forfeiture by Rodney Lloyd, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 19th day of January, 1886.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. D. Kirwan, of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native-built vessel "Salamati," under British colours and papers, whereof Isaji Musaji is owner and Baruti master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him off Kwale Island on the 14th day of January, 1886. I, the said Judge, having heard evidence on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the said female slave was being conveyed by sea against her will, do adjudge her to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And in default of any proof that the owner or master of the vessel had any knowledge that the said female slave had been shipped against her will, I adjudge that the captors shall forthwith release and restore the said vessel to her owner or his lawful agent, in the same condition as that in which she was originally detained.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 19th January, 1886.

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

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," one female slave condemned in Case No. 3 of 1886.

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

No. 111.

Sir Villiers Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 24, 1886.

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to state to you that the Treasury sanctions the payment of 5*l.* per head for every freed slave handed over by Her Majesty's Agency at Zanzibar to the Church Missionary Society and the Univer-

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sities Mission respectively since the 1st January, 1884, inclusive, and for every such slave who may be so handed over in the future.

You are accordingly hereby authorized to pay over such sums as, after a careful examination, you may ascertain to be due since the 1st January, 1884, and to charge them in your next quarterly account with this Office, and you should furnish at the same time a statement showing how the amounts have been distributed, and accompanied by duly executed receipts from the recognized heads of the Society and Mission at Zanzibar.

It will be necessary that, as regards the future, the utmost care should be exercised as regards the number and character of the slaves, and you will continue to furnish quarterly Returns showing how they are disposed of, and the amounts paid to the respective Societies.

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

No. 112.

*Sir Villiers Lister to the Church Missionary Society.**

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 25, 1886.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to express to you his satisfaction that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to sanction a grant, at the rate of 5*l.* per head, being paid to the Church Missionary Society for every freed slave handed over to its agents by Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar; the grant to commence from the 1st July, 1884, inclusive.

Sir John Kirk has been instructed to make out a careful statement of the sums so due up to the present, and to pay them over to the representative of the Society at Zanzibar, and will similarly pay to him in future any sums for which Her Majesty's Government may hereafter become liable for slaves handed over to his care.

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

No. 113.

The Universities Mission to Central Africa to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received March 27.)

Sir, *14, Delahay Street, Westminster, March 26, 1886.*

I AM in receipt of your favour of yesterday's date, in which you inform me that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to sanction a grant to this Mission at the rate of 5*l.* for each freed slave taken over by us in Zanzibar since the 1st July, 1884.

On behalf of the Committee, I beg to thank the Earl of Rosebery for the kind terms in which the information is conveyed to us. I will lay your letter before our Committee at their next meeting.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WM. H. PENNEY.

No. 114.

The Church Missionary Society to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received April 1.)

Sir, *Salisbury Square, London, March 31, 1886.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, and to solicit the favour of your conveying to the Earl of Rosebery the thanks of the Committee of this Society for his having obtained for them a grant at the rate of 5*l.* per head for every freed slave handed over to their agents by Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, the grant to commence from the 1st July, 1884.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. HUTCHINSON, *Major-General,*
Lay Secretary Church Missionary Society.

* Also to the Universities Mission.

Sir J. Kirk to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received April 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 8, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decree of Condemnation of a native slave-vessel, owned by an Arab of Zanzibar, and under the Zanzibar pass and flag, seized by Captain Lloyd, of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," in the Minengeni Creek, ready for shipping slaves.

The vessel was taken, as stated, within the creek opposite the Sultan's village of Minengeni, and before the Portuguese had occupied the mainland up to the frontier; and reference to the extract from the Governor of Ibo's letter, published in the official Gazette of Mozambique and quoted in my despatch of the 15th February, will show that the Portuguese authorities admit they had not for forty years back been able even to set foot on that part of the coast.

Their claim to jurisdiction prior to the fresh act of occupation must therefore be rejected, nor do I think that in any case the Portuguese authorities could resist the capture of a Zanzibar vessel afloat in a creek common to the two Powers, one of which has given us permission to enter creeks and harbours in that district, and the right of treating them as the high seas.

I annex translation of the letter addressed by the Governor-General of Mozambique to Captain Lloyd on the subject, to which I understand a reply has been given, pointing out that his letter was written in order to make the Governor of Ibo aware of what had occurred, not to ask his advice.

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

Inclosure in No. 115.

Case No. 4 of 1886.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Masoud-bin-Jaffer was owner and master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against four male and three female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Rodney Lloyd, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 12th day of February, 1886.

APPEARED personally, Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, under Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Masoud-bin-Jaffer was both owner and master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, with four male and three female slaves, in Minengeni River, on the 16th day of January, 1886. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was fitted out for the purpose of conveying a cargo of slaves to the Comoro Islands, and that the four male and three female slaves were intended to form part of such cargo, against their will, do adjudge the said vessel and the said four male and three female slaves to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And I further approve of the course pursued by the captors in destroying the said vessel at Kilwa before reaching the port of adjudication as 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 12th day of February, 1886.

(L.S.) (Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul.

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Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," 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 "Fatalthaire," detained by Captain Rodney M. Lloyd, Her Majesty's ship "Briton," on the 16th day of January, 1886, on the ground that she was 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	54
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	13
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	24·6
4. Depth of hold	6

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	32½
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage-deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	32½

(Signed)

R. B. LAVERS, *Carpenter.*
G. L. GROVER, *Midshipman.*
G. HAM, *Gunner.*

Signed this 18th day of January, 1886.

Approved by me this 18th day of January, 1886.

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain.**Certificate as to Destruction.*

I, the Undersigned, Rodney Maclaine Lloyd, holding the rank of Captain in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," do hereby declare that on the 3rd day of February, 1886, I directed a survey to be held on board the native vessel "Fatalthaire," detained by me on the 16th day of January, 1886, on the ground that she was fitted out for the Slave Trade, and that the surveying officers having reported to me that she was unseaworthy, as from the Report of Survey hereto annexed will more fully appear, the said vessel has been destroyed by my orders.

Signed this 3rd day of February, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain,*
Her Majesty's ship "Briton."

I do hereby declare that on the 3rd February, 1886, I delivered a copy, signed by myself, of the above certificate to the master of the "Fatalthaire," and that he made no objection.

Signed this 3rd day of February, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain.*

No. 116.

Sir J. Kirk to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received April 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 12, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that Mr. Last, sent out by the Royal Geographical Society to examine and fix certain positions on the line between Lundi and Blantyre, on the Nyassa hills, and thence through the Makua country to the coast, and to report upon the climate, people, and languages of these districts, has safely reached the European Settlement at Blantyre, having successfully carried through the first part of his work.

At Blantyre he proposes remaining in company with Consul Hawes until the month of April, when the rains shall have ceased. This time will, however, be employed in minor surveys, and in studies connected with the general work of his mission.

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On the land journey from the Rovuma to the Nyassa district Mr. Last found constant evidence of the Slave Trade being carried on by the Chiefs inhabiting the Lujenda Valley, who collect supplies from the west of the lake, and dispose of them to Swahili and mongrel coast dealers, the principal points reached on the coast being from Ibo to Kilwa.

On his way to Blantyre Mr. Last found the Portuguese Government expedition, under Lieutenant Cardaso, of the Portuguese navy, in great distress near where it had been left by Colonel Serpa Pinto, the original leader, now Consul-General here, who was compelled to give up command through ill-health.

Lieutenant Cardaso had, through the assistance rendered him by Mr. Last, been able to push on with a few followers to Blantyre, where he hoped to obtain fresh supplies to enable him to proceed to the Zambesi near Lumbo, or Tete, and thence to Quilimane.

Mr. Last speaks of large amounts of ivory having lately been obtained near Nyassa by European hunters, some of whom have been most successful. He also mentions the existence of game of sorts, including elephants, in the district along the Lujenda Valley which he travelled.

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

No. 117.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received April 16.)

Sir,

Admiralty, April 14, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 13th February, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," at Zanzibar, reporting the captures of slave-vessels which have been made by the boats of that ship since his previous Report of the 22nd December last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 117.

Captain Lloyd to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

"Briton," at Zanzibar, February 13, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report the following captures of slave-vessels which have been made by the boats of this ship since my letter of the 22nd December, 1885.

2. Lieutenant Cole was at Pemba with the pinnace and whaler from the 25th November to the 8th January (in two reliefs). On the 16th December he captured a dhow (without chase or firing) near Weti Creek. She was reported to have just run a cargo; three slaves were found close at hand, said to have been carried in her. The dhow was brought to Zanzibar and proceeded against, but was not condemned from want of evidence. The Decree showed that the seizure had been quite justifiable, the case being very suspicious.

3. Lieutenant Kirwan was in charge of the two cruising launches from the 9th January to the 5th February, with orders to watch the coast from Bagamoyo to Lindi and the approaches to Zanzibar from that quarter. On the 11th January he seized a dhow off Quale Island on the grounds of her having a free man on board, who had been made a slave, and was being taken to Zanzibar for sale.

A native slave agent had charge of him. This dhow was brought into port and proceeded against, but was released on the assumption that the owner or master had no knowledge of the foregoing.

The slave was condemned, and the agent imprisoned, a sufficient proof, I submit, that she was justifiably detained. On the 13th another dhow was detained off Pungumi Island, a raw female slave being on board who had been beaten and ill-treated, and of whose presence it was contended the Nakoda must have had a guilty knowledge. In this case also the slave was freed, but the dhow released.

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Again, on the same day, a dhow was stopped under similar circumstances, and on being proceeded against the same results followed as in the preceding case.

4. I have carefully inquired into these seizures, and found they were specially selected cases after many dhows had been boarded, that due care was taken by the officers in charge, who had fair reason to consider these vessels as engaged in the export of slaves, and therefore detained them. I am of opinion that the *onus probandi* on officers is very heavy; every possible subterfuge and lie is resorted to, and the interpreters are often not altogether reliable in their interpretation and representation of the circumstances attending the cases under investigation, and allow their zeal to rush them into conclusions which are not clearly supported by evidence.

5. On the 12th January I left Zanzibar for Tunghi (with regard to Portuguese movements as reported in my letter of the 11th January, 1886). On the morning of the 14th I dropped the steam-cutter at Keonga Bay to search and obtain information; I then proceeded into Tunghi Bay and anchored. The following day she joined me and reported having heard of a dhow being about to run a cargo from Mnaugani River at the head of this bay. At high water the following morning I entered the river and found the dhow lying empty, but ready equipped and sanded, at the foot of a pathway leading to a barracoon. I seized her and seven slaves in the bushes close at hand, one of them in a very heavy stick. Though by Convention I have the power of destroying barracoons between Tunghi Bay and Songa Manara; as this one was situated on presumed Portuguese territory I left it intact.

I heard also of another one containing some sixty slaves a short distance up. They were the property of the Vali (Head Governor) of Tunghi, who has, I understand, been at once superseded by the Sultan on my Report.

6. I towed the dhow to Kilwa Kivingi, intending to take her to Zanzibar, but meeting the British Commissioner, expecting conveyance, I left her and the slaves in charge of the Vali. On my return twelve days afterwards I found she had been blown ashore in a heavy squall and was bilged. I therefore destroyed her.

7. The dhow and slaves have been condemned.

I trust these proceedings will meet your approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 117.

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																			
Dec. 16	Mia Paka, Pemba ...	Sogera ...	Hamedi ...	Bin Mahniwa, Lamoo	Zanzibar .	Dhow .	5	26	Gasl	Not known	Lamoo ...	None ...	Not known		1			Zanzibar .	Good.

“Briton,” at Zanzibar, February 5, 1886.

(Signed)

FRANCIS G. T. COLE, Detaining Officer.

Inclosure 3 in No. 117.

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.
1886																				
Jan.	Kwati Island ...	Kibole .	Kigur Awwa .	Morari, Katar .	Dhow .	4	14	Mangotini .	Zanzibar .	Mpresgual ...	1886 Jan. 10	Firewood .	Agent ...	1			Mangotini .	Zanzibar ...	Good. 1 emancipated.	
Jan. 13	Ditto ...	Salamati ...	Haroudi ...		Ditto ...	7	34-6	Dar-a-Salam	Ditto ...	Dar-a-Salam	Jan. 12	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		1		Dar-a-Salam	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Jan. 1	Ditto ...	Bungala ...	Biladi .		Ditto ...	9	88	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto	Jan. 12	Ditto ...	Ditto ...		1		Ditto	Ditto ...	Fair.	

“Briton,” February 3, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, Captain.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 117.
 RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	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.
1886 Jan. 16	Fataithaire ...	Masoodie ...	Masoodie ...	Arab ...	Dhow, 1 mast	8	Nil	32½	First voyage	Comoro Islands	Mnahgani	First voyage	Nil	None on board. 3 men, 2 women, 1 boy, and 1 girl found in bush close by.	...	Zanzibar ...	Vessel in good condition when detained; was blown on shore at Kilwa and bigged. 7 emancipated.	

“ Briton,” at Zanzibar, February 13, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, Captain.

ZANZIBAR.

No. 118.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received April 17.)

Sir,

Admiralty, April 15, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a letter, dated the 13th February, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Gannet," reporting the reception on board of a fugitive slave.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR

Inclosure in No. 118.

Commander Bradford to Commander Domville.

Sir,

"Gannet," Mersa Halaib, February 13, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the morning of the 12th instant a slave named Aman, was seen on the reef near the ship endeavouring to swim off; a boat was sent to assist him, and on arriving on board he claimed protection, stating that he had escaped from his master.

2. I have therefore retained him until I could communicate with a British Consular officer on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BARTON R. BRADFORD.

"Condor," at Suakin, March 8, 1886.

Submitted.

(Signed) W. C. H. DOMVILLE,
Commander and Senior Officer, Red Sea Division.

Vice-Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., &c.,
Commander-in-Chief.

No. 119.

Sir J. Kirk to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 3.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 15, 1886.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 18th January, I have now the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decree condemning a native vessel captured by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" at Pemba.

The great delay which has occurred in this case has arisen, first, through the prolonged absence of the "Dragon," which was ordered to Mauritius while the Case was pending, and afterwards through the failure of the Sultan's authorities at Pemba to serve the monition on the owner, which was sent through His Highness by this Court.

On obtaining sufficient proof that the owner had a full knowledge that his presence was required in Zanzibar, and that he was absenting himself through fear of the consequences in event of the charge against him being proved, a Decree of Condemnation was given, and the vessel was destroyed by order of the Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 119.

Case No. 22 of 1885.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Mkorah," under Zanzibar colours, owned by Saeed-bin-Khamis, and whereof Sudi is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against two male 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 11th day of March, 1886.

APPEARED personally, Lieutenant S. D. Gordon, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Mkorah," having Zanzibar colours, whereof Saeed-bin-Khamis is owner and Sudi master, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him at Pemba, on the 15th day of November, 1885. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced, and, in default of the appearance of the owner after service of the monition of this Court had been duly made through the Zanzibar authorities, having found sufficient proof that the vessel had recently landed slaves, conveyed by her against their will from the mainland to the Island of Pemba, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel and 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 11th day of March, 1886.

(L.S.) (Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Consul.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers and men 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 "Mkorah," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" on the 15th 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	54
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	21
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	39
4. Depth of hold	10
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	80·9
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	80·9

Signed this 15th day of November, 1885.

(Signed) STUART D. GORDON, *Lieutenant.*
DAVID ARMSTRONG, *Leading Seaman.*
FERDINANDO ROGERS, *Able Seaman.*

Approved by me, this 23rd day of November, 1885.

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commanding*
H.M.S. "Dragon."

ZANZIBAR.

Certificate of Destruction.

In pursuance of an order of the British Consular Court at Zanzibar in the case of the slave-dhow, Case No. 22 of 1885, I hereby certify that I, this 16th day of March, 1886, destroyed the said dhow by blowing her up with a torpedo charge, and that she has been totally destroyed.

(Signed) STUART D. GORDON, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 16th day of March, 1886.

(Signed) CHAS. V. ANSON, *Commanding*
H.M.S. "Dragon."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Commander C. V. Anson, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Dragon," two male slaves, condemned in this Case on the 11th March, 1886.

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

No. 120.

Sir Villiers Lister to Sir J. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 11, 1886.

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit herewith, for your information, copies of Reports which have been received through the India Office relative to the capture of slave-dhows and slaves on the Arabian coast by Her Majesty's cruisers.*

You will perceive that the captures point to an increase in the number of slaves exported from Zanzibar.

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

No. 121.

Sir J. Kirk to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received June 8.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 30, 1886.

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. 121.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ended March 31, 1886.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decrec.	How disposed of.	
		In Town.	Church Missionary Society.
January 11, 1886	No. 1 of 1886	1	..
" 13, "	" 2 "	1	..
" 14, "	" 3 "	1	..
February 12, "	" 4 "	..	7
March 11, "	" 22 of 1885	1	..
	Total ..	4	7

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

Zanzibar, April 1, 1886.

* Inclosures in No. 3.

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No. 122.

Sir J. Kirk to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received June 8.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 8, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decree condemning a native vessel and three slaves captured by Her Majesty's ship "Briton."

The case was one of the smuggling class between the mainland and Pemba which can never be wholly suppressed as long as slavery exists as a legal institution of the country.

Two other slaves were also shipped in this dhow, but the crew managed to get them on shore and escape with them before the dhow could be overhauled.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

 Inclosure in No. 122.

Case No. 5 of 1886.

 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 is unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one female and two male slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Rodney Lloyd, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 4th day of May, 1886.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant S. W. Weigall, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, whereof also the owner is unknown, having no papers or colours, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with one female and two male slaves at Pemba on the 9th day of April, 1886.

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 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 three 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. And I further declare that it has been proved to my satisfaction that the sinking and consequent destruction of the said vessel on the spot was inevitable.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 4th day of May, 1886.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officer and petty officers of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule II of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Briton" on the 9th day of April, 1886, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	46
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	16
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	40

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	<i>Tonnage.</i>					<i>No. of Tons.</i>
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	61·3
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck	Nil
Total No. of tons	<hr/> 61·3

Signed this 3rd day of May, 1886.

(Signed)

JAMES MABER, *Shipwright.*
H. G. SMITH, *Boatswain's Mate.*
S. WEIGALL, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved by me this 3rd day of May, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD,
Commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," one female and two male slaves, condemned in Case No. 5 of 1886.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD, *Her Majesty's Consul.*

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, Stewart Carnac Weigall, holding the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Briton," do hereby certify that on the 10th day of April, 1886, after having held a survey on the said dhow, I towed her into deep water, where she sank in fifteen minutes in my presence.

(Signed)

S. WEIGALL, *Sub-Lieutenant.*

Approved:

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain.*
"Briton," at Zanzibar, May 3, 1886.

No. 123.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received June 30.)

Sir,

Admiralty, June 28, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated 7th May, from Captain Lloyd, of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," reporting the capture of a slave-dhow and three slaves off Pemba, on the 9th April, and the subsequent release of the slaves and destruction of the dhow.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 123.

Captain Lloyd to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

"Briton," at Zanzibar, May 7, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 9th ultimo Sub-Lieutenant Weigall captured a slave-dhow of 61 tons measurement off Funda Gap, Pemba.

2. He had been stationed in a pulling cutter to watch that part of the coast, under Lieutenant Henderson, who was in the steam-cutter.

3. Just before sunset a dhow was observed beating up for the passage, and directly after dark she ran in.

Sub-Lieutenant Weigall had the cutter ready, and the interpreter hailed her several times to heave to, which being disregarded, two blank muskets were fired; she then tripped up her sail as if to comply, but immediately bore up and ran on to the reef, and as Mr. Weigall closed to board in the punt, covered by the cutter, he saw the people

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jumping ashore from her. Two shots were fired from the bush at the advancing boats which being quickly returned from the cutter, firing ceased.

4. A slave-woman and two young children were found on board, but no other slaves were recovered.

5. The dhow was got off as the tide rose, and anchored for the night, but being badly damaged, it was found impossible to keep her afloat, and at daylight she was towed into deep water and sank.

6. The dhow and slaves have been condemned.

7. I venture to bring Mr. Weigall's services on this occasion to your favourable notice, observing that the capture was effected by him with promptitude and judgment. There was a strong breeze and considerable sea at the time.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 123.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	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.	Cann.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where shipped.	
1886 April 9	Not known	Dhow	...	Nil	61.3	Not known	Slaves (♂)	1	9	Zanzibar	...	Slaves in good condition. Vessel bad.* No deaths. 8 emancipated.

* Dhow sunk.

"Briton," at Zanzibar, May 7, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, Captain.

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No. 124.

Sir J. Kirk to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 30, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Villiers Lister's despatch of the 24th March, authorizing me to pay to the Church Missionary Society and the Universities Mission 5*l.* per head for every freed slave handed over to each Mission respectively since the 1st January, 1884, and the like sum for every such slave who may be handed over in future.

I annex a Statement of all freed slaves that have been taken by our ships of war and given over to these Missions between the 1st January, 1884, and the 1st April, 1886, and for whom I have paid at the rate above stated a total sum of 1,665*l.*, charging the same in my quarterly account and furnishing vouchers in support thereof.

I have also paid to these Missions on account of freed slaves taken over since the date last mentioned up to the end of the present quarter the following additional bounties, as per Statement annexed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure 1 in No. 124.

STATEMENT showing the number of freed slaves received by the Church Missionary Society and Universities Mission between the 1st January, 1884, and the 1st April, 1886, and for whom the allowance of 5*l.* per head has been paid, as sanctioned in the Foreign Office despatch of the 24th March, 1886:—

Year.				Church Missionary Society.	Universities Mission.
1884 .	..	..	..	Zanzibar 169 Aden 58	Zanzibar 2 Aden 18
1885 .	..	..	..	75	4
1886 .	..	..	..	7	..
Total				309	24
Allowance				£ 1,545	£ 120
Total				£ 1,665	

Inclosure 2 in No. 124.

STATEMENT of freed slaves received by the Church Missionary Society and Universities Mission from the 1st April, 1886, to the 30th June, 1886, for whom the allowance of 5*l.* per head has been paid, as sanctioned in Foreign Office despatch of the 24th March, 1886:—

Year.				Church Missionary Society.	Universities Mission.
1886 .	..	..	..	44	3
Allowance				£ 220	£ 15
Total				£ 235	

No. 125.

Sir J. Kirk to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 1, 1886.

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 adjudicated in the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction, during the half-year ended the 30th June, 1886.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 125.

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, 1886.

Number 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.
1885 22	Mkorah	"Dragon"	Commander C. V. Anson .	2	Nov. 15, 1885	Mar. 11, 1886	Condemnation ..	£ s. d. 10 3 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1886 1	Kitole	"Briton"	Captain R. Lloyd	1	Jan. 11, 1886	Jan. 13, "	Condemnation of vessel; release of vessel	8 19 6	Total Court Fees 73l. 14s. 6d., including those of Cases Nos. 21 and 23 of last year, credited to Government in the accounts for the quarter ended the 31st March, 1886.
2	Bungala	Ditto	Ditto	1	Jan. 13, "	Jan. 19, "		7 3 6	..	..
3	Salamati	Ditto	Ditto	1	Jan. 14, "	Jan. 19, "		6 13 6	..	..
4	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	7	Jan. 16, "	Feb. 12, "		19 0 6	..	..
5	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	Apr. 9, "	May 4, "	Ditto	6 3 6	Total Court fees 34l. 7s. 6d., credited to Government in the accounts for quarter ended the 30th June, 1886. Proceeds of sale deducted from bill of costs, and balance paid by captors.
6	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	13	May 14, "	May 26, "	Ditto	7 2 6	..	..
7	Kibibi	"Mariner"	Commander J. Durnford ..	2	May 20, "	June 9, "	Ditto	9 18 0	13 10	..	
8	Fattah Rehman ..	"Briton"	Captain R. Lloyd	31	June 7, "	June 17, "	Ditto	11 3 6	

Zanzibar, July 1, 1886.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK, Agent and Consul-General.

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No. 126.

Sir J. Kirk to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 1, 1886.

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 the 30th June, 1886 :—

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of.		
		Church Mission.	Universities Mission.	In Town.
May 4, 1886 ..	No. 5 of 1886 ..	..	3	..
" 26, " ..	" 6 " ..	13	..	..
June 9, " ..	" 7 " ..	..	..	2
" 17, " ..	" 8 " ..	27	..	4
" 29, " ..	" 9 " ..	4	..	3
	Total ..	44	3	9

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

Zanzibar, July 1, 1886.

No. 127.

Sir J. Kirk to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received August 2.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, July 1, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Villiers Lister's despatch dated the 11th May, transmitting copies of Reports received through the India Office relative to the capture of slave-dhows by Her Majesty's cruisers on the Arabian coast, and observing that these captures point to an increase in the number of slaves exported from Zanzibar.

This correspondence shows that only one capture of any importance was made on the Arabian coast during the autumn of last year, notwithstanding a naval watch which, in Colonel Miles' opinion, few dhows could escape kept up by three ships of war. To this list of slave cargoes must be added that of which I gave telegraphic information to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, and which, if Colonel Miles' information is correct, seems to have foundered at sea, with about fifty slaves on board; so that the whole Slave Trade known to have taken place from the Portuguese, Zanzibar, and Somali coasts last autumn of which we have reliable evidence was confined to two shipments of from fifty to seventy slaves each. If this be so, the Slave Trade can hardly be said to have increased last autumn. I am, however, of opinion that many more slave-traders landed their cargoes in Arabia than the Agent of Muscat is aware of; and experience has shown that, under circumstances more favourable than those under which the navy here acted, ships of war can do little to stop the trade.

The Slave Traffic I believe last year to have been greater than it has been for some time back; but this is due to political causes, and to the fact that our Vice-Consular staff on the coast broke down, thus leaving the Lamu and Kilwa districts unguarded.

The Sultan's right to territories on the whole of the coast has been called in question, and the limits of his jurisdiction placed in dispute, and although the natives know no power but that of Zanzibar, His Highness has not felt it advisable for the present to strain too far the loyalty of people residing in places where the

Slave Trade is carried on, nor have I felt myself justified under such circumstances in urging His Highness to take any active steps in such districts, so long as his jurisdiction is open to dispute.

If the coast-line and small harbours between the principal ports are not to be acknowledged as within the Zanzibar dominions, His Highness can no longer be asked to undertake the police of such districts, nor will offences committed therein be punishable in Zanzibar unless under a special Convention.

This year I hear of slave shipments having taken place from several quarters; one or two have been captured here, and others will no doubt be taken on the Arabian coasts, but the rule of the Sultan of Muscat is so weak, and his power so feeble, along the greater part of the coast, that information of what occurs even near the capital is difficult to obtain, and his authority disregarded by many of the most powerful of the Chiefs even on the coast of Oman.

Little can here be done until the political issues now under consideration and before the three Governments are settled.

No. 128.

Mr. Awdry to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received August 19.)

Sir,

Admiralty, August 17, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 9th June, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," reporting the capture of a slave-dhow and thirteen slaves off Mto Dendeni, and the subsequent wreck of the dhow and release of the slaves.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 128.

Captain Lloyd to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

"Briton," at Pemba, June 9, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report that having detached the sailing pinnace and whaler on the 11th ultimo under Lieutenant Kirwan to cruize in the Mafia Channel, the boats returned to Zanzibar on the 25th ultimo, having captured a slave-vessel under the following circumstances:—

2. On the evening of the 13th ultimo the boats were anchored under the lee of Kwale Island. Soon after daylight the next morning a dhow was sighted running up from the southward, between the island and the mainland; a blank charge was fired from the pinnace to bring her to, when she hauled her wind and headed towards the boats, but on their weighing and making sail she bore up and ran on to the reef off Mto Dendeni, and people were seen to jump overboard and go ashore.

The pinnace being then anchored as near as possible with safety, Lieutenant Kirwan, with one seaman and the interpreter, at once left in the punt, and picking up one of her passengers who was in the water, boarded the dhow, lowered her sail, and let go her anchor, the whaler (a life-boat) following.

3. Three passengers and thirteen slaves (four men, four women, and five children) were found on board; the women and children were then put into the whaler and sent off to the pinnace.

4. The wind freshening and with the rising tide, the surf greatly increased, and the dhow, parting her cable, began to drive into the reef and was soon bilged.

The whaler meanwhile came back waterlogged, and having discharged sails and stores into the dhow to make room and lighten her, was ordered in shore to bale out, taking the remaining natives in her.

5. The dhow, after bumping heavily, then suddenly broke in half, and Lieutenant Kirwan, James Hayes, captain of the mizen-top, Thomas Lacey, ordinary seaman, and Ferooze, interpreter, had to swim through the heavy surf for their lives.

Hayes was said to be a good swimmer, and to have had only his flannel on. I regret to say, however, that he was tired out and drowned before the whaler, which was then endeavouring to reach them against wind, sea, and strong current, could get near.

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6. Lacey, who had all his clothes on and appeared frightened, though a swimmer, was supplied by Lieutenant Kirwan with a small piece of wood, and was very gallantly assisted by him till within easy reach of the shore; no doubt he owes his life to Lieutenant Kirwan's care of him at the risk of his own; this officer was quite exhausted and speechless when thrown upon the beach.

7. I should add that though I have always impressed upon the officers of cruising boats the duty of avoiding risk of life, I am of opinion that the state of the surf when the dhow was first boarded fully justified the bold attempt to save the lives of the helpless creatures on board, and but for the increasing sea and strong current and the sudden break up of the dhow (which Lieutenant Kirwan says he expected to hold together till low water) there could have been no mishap.

8. From the evidence of the released slaves, some six of their number at least must have been drowned in endeavouring to escape with their Arab owners.

9. The dhow, 118 tons approximate measurement (the length and depth having been taken when she first bilged), and thirteen slaves have been condemned.

10. Lieutenant Kirwan speaks in very high terms of the conduct of Alfred Kench, captain of the fore-castle, in charge of the whaler, who I may state is a thorough seaman, very well conducted, and a most trustworthy petty officer.

11. I venture to bring Lieutenant Kirwan's conduct on this occasion to your favourable notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 128.

(Memo.)

"Bacchante," at Diego Garcia, July 14, 1886.

I HAVE read your letter of the 9th June, reporting the capture in the Mafia Channel on the 25th May of a slave-dhow and the release of thirteen slaves by Lieutenant H. D. Kirwan, of the "Briton," in the sailing-launch "Helena," and the subsequent wreck of the vessel, resulting unfortunately in the death by drowning of James Hayes, captain of the mizen-top of the "Briton."

Under the circumstances reported in your letter, Lieutenant Kirwan's proceedings in rescuing the captive slaves from the dhow and from apparently almost certain death by drowning are entirely approved, and you will convey to that officer the expression of my high appreciation of the gallantry shown by him in assisting Thomas Lacey, ordinary, to reach the beach at the risk of his own life.

I have had much pleasure in bringing Lieutenant Kirwan's conduct on this occasion to the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

(Signed) FREDK. W. RICHARDS,
Rear-Admiral.

Captain Rodney M. Lloyd,
Her Majesty's ship "Briton."

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Inclosure 3 in No. 128.
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.
1886 May 14	Off M to Dendeni	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	Dhow ...	Un- known	Un- known	118	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	...	Slaves	4	4	8	8	...	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slaves good. Vessel good. Deaths 18 slaves emancipated. The vessel afterwards ran on a reef through the parting of her cable, and was totally lost.

“Briton,” at Zanzibar, May 29, 1886.

(Signed)

, Commander.

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No. 129.

Mr. Awdry to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received August 19.)

Sir, *Admiralty, August 17, 1886.*
 I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 13th June, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Mariner," reporting the capture of the slave-dhow "Kibibé" and four slaves at Dhow Harbour on the East Coast of Africa, and the subsequent condemnation of the dhow and release of two slaves.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 129.

Commander Durnford to Captain Lloyd.

Sir, *"Mariner," at Zanzibar, June 13, 1886.*
 IN accordance with Article 179, Station Orders, East Indies, and Article 83, p. 23, Slave Trade Instructions, 1882, I have the honour to report that Lieutenant W. V. Cole, of this ship, detained the dhow described on the accompanying Form (Station Form No. 9) on the 20th May at Dhow Harbour, some 10 miles from Dar-es-Salaam, on the ground that she was engaged in and equipped for the Slave Trade.

2. He took her to Zanzibar on the 23rd for adjudication, where the slaves were freed and the dhow condemned by the Court on the 9th June.

3. Lieutenant Cole arrived at Dhow Harbour in a cruising launch with a whaler attached on the 20th May and boarded the dhow in question, no resistance being offered.

He found that there were four persons on board; two said they were slaves and desired to be freed; the others that they were Tumoatu men and had shipped recently.

These four persons were independently and separately examined by Lieutenant Cole through two interpreters, and their evidence showed clearly that the owner and another Arab had gone inland to procure slaves, taking money with them, and that the crew of the dhow had orders from the owner to remain at Dhow Harbour until he returned with slaves to take to Pemba.

Lieutenant Cole also found a large quantity of manioc on board, much more than would be required for the ordinary crew for some months, and there was also a large chatty.

Corroborative evidence as to the intention of the owner to procure slaves and ship them in the dhow was obtained from a fisherman acting as informer.

4. On Lieutenant Cole's return to Zanzibar with the dhow I carefully investigated the circumstances, and consider his action fully justified.

From this consideration, the matter was placed in Court for adjudication; the owner was given notice through the Sultan, but did not appear, and after eighteen days the case was tried, evidence being taken from the persons found in the dhow and the fisherman before alluded to.

5. The two slaves were freed and disposed of by the Court, who also condemned and ordered the destruction of the dhow.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) J. DURNFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 129.

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.
1886 May 30	Dhow Harbour	Kibibé ...	Juma ...	Omar-bin-Hamís, Wele, Pemba	Sultan's ...	Dhow	4	...	10-66	Wele ...	Wele ...	Wele ...	Slaves	3	Zanzibar ...	Good. Two slaves emancipated.

“Mariner,” at Zanzibar, June 9, 1886.

(Signed)

J. DURNFORD, Commander.

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No. 130.

*Mr. Awdry to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received August 19.)**Admiralty, August 17, 1886.*

Sir, I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated 4th May, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," reporting the reception on board of a fugitive slave, and his subsequent release.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

Inclosure in No. 130.

*Lieutenant Henderson to Captain Lloyd.**"Briton," at Zanzibar, May 4, 1886.*

Sir, HAVING returned from detached service at Pemba, I have the honour to report that on the evening of the 20th April a fugitive slave-boy, named Annomoja, bearing evident marks of cruel treatment, begged to be taken on board the steam cutter, which was then off the Island of Makongwe, stating that he had run away from his master owing to his being constantly flogged.

On the 27th April an Arab by the name of Ali-bin-Nusser arrived and stated that the boy's master, whose name was Moussa, had borrowed 15 dollars from him, and in the event of his not being able to return the money, had agreed to give him the boy.

On inquiry from Ali if he had a written agreement, he stated there was none; I therefore considered myself justified in bringing the boy to Zanzibar to obtain his freedom.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. HENDERSON, *Lieutenant.*

"Briton," at Zanzibar, May 25, 1886.

Submitted for the information of the Commander-in-chief, observing that I have approved of Mr. Henderson's action in this case, and the slave has been freed through Consular intervention.

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD,
Captain and Senior Officer.

No. 131.

*Sir Villiers Lister to Mr. Awdry.**Foreign Office, August 26, 1886.*

Sir, I AM directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, relative to the capture of a slave-dhow by the pinnace and whaler of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," under the command of Lieutenant Kirwan, off Mto Dendeni on the 13th May last; and I am to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Lordship has read with much satisfaction the account of Lieutenant Kirwan's gallant conduct on the occasion of the subsequent wreck of the dhow above mentioned.

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

No. 132.

*Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received August 28.)**Zanzibar, July 25, 1886.*

My Lord, I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decrees in Cases Nos. 6, 7, and 8 of 1886.

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The evidence in connection with some of these captures undoubtedly indicates a considerable increase of activity among the slave-traders on the coast, but it would still be inopportune to press upon the Sultan any special measures for dealing with the revival of the Traffic.

There is, however, no reason to believe that His Highness has become less disposed to support our anti-slavery policy, or that he will hesitate to take prompt action in the matter so soon as he finds himself unhampered by political difficulties.

I have, &c.
(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD.**

Inclosure 1 in No. 132.

Case No. 6 of 1886.

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, whereof the owner is also unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against seven male and six female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Rodney M. Lloyd, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 26th day of May, 1886.

APPEARED personally, Lieutenant H. D. Kirwan, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, having neither papers nor colours, and whereof the owner is unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with seven male and six female slaves, off Kisiju, on the 14th day of May, 1886. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined the witnesses produced, and in default of any person appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, and also the said thirteen slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And I certify that it has been clearly proved by the evidence that the loss of the vessel on the spot was inevitable.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 26th day of May, 1886.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule II of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow, or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Briton" on the 14th day of May, 1886, 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.	77
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	22
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	35* (approximate)

* The length, breadth, and depth were actually measured, and from these data the girth was calculated. This estimate, not allowing for the depth of keel, would probably show short tonnage.

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<i>Tonnage.</i>		<i>No. of Tons.</i>
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	106·3
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage-deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.—		
Poop:—Length, 15 ft.; breadth, 18 ft.; height, 4 ft. 6 in. .. .. .	.. .. .	12·1
Total No. of tons .. .. .	.. .. .	118·4

Signed this 14th day of May, 1886.

(Signed)

H. D. KIRWAN, *Lieutenant.*

ALFRED KENCH, *Captain of Forecastle.*

Approved by me this 29th day of May, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain,*

Commanding H.M.S. "Briton."

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the undersigned Stewart Carnoe Weigall, holding the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," do hereby certify that on the 10th day of April, 1886, I directed a survey to be held on board the native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 9th April, 1886, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade; and that the surveying officers having reported to me that she was totally unseaworthy and unable to be kept afloat, as from the report of survey will more fully appear, the said vessel was allowed to sink in my presence, and by my orders.

Signed this 29th day of May, 1886.

(Signed)

S. WEIGALL, *Sub-Lieutenant,*

Her Majesty's ship "Briton."

Approved:

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain.*

"Briton," at Zanzibar, May 29, 1886.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Captain R. Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," seven male and six female slaves condemned in Case No. 6 of 1886.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,

Her Majesty's Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 132.

Case No. 7 of 1886.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native dhow or vessel "Kibibi," whereof Omer-bin-Khamis is owner and Juma master, having Zanzibar papers and colours; her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two male slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by J. Durnford, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Mariner," before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 9th day of June, 1886.

APPEARED personally, Lieutenant W. V. Cole, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Mariner," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Kibibi," sailing under Zanzibar papers and colours, owned by Omer-bin-Khamis, and whereof Juma is master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him at Dege, on the East Coast of Africa, together with two male slaves, on the 20th day of May,

1886. 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 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 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 9th day of June, 1886.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

I, the undersigned officer of Her Majesty's ship "Mariner" do hereby certify that I 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 "Kibibi," detained by Her Majesty's ship "Mariner" on the 20th day of May, 1886, 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	32
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	18

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	10·66
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	10·66

Signed this 20th day of May, 1886.

(Signed) **J. W. COLE,** *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 24th day of May, 1886,

(Signed) **J. DURNFORD,** *Commander,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Mariner."

Certificate of 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, June 12, 1886.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Commander J. Durnford, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Mariner," two male slaves condemned in Case No. 7, on the 9th day of June, 1886.

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

STATEMENT of Account.

	£	s.	d.
Net proceeds of vessel	0	13	10
Balance paid by captors	9	4	2
Total Court costs credited to Government	9	18	0

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Inclosure 3 in No. 132.

Case No. 8 of 1886.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Fattah Rahman," sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, owned by Saeed Bin Ali Mshehiri, and whereof Mohammed Bin Khalufa was master, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and also against fourteen male and seventeen female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Rodney Lloyd, Esq., a captain in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 16th day of June, 1886.

APPEARED personally, Lieutenant E. Fleet, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Fattah Rahman," under Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Saeed Bin Ali Mshehiri was owner and Mohammed Khalufa master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him, with fourteen male and seventeen female slaves, at Pemba, on the 7th day of June, 1886. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel had the day previously landed a cargo of slaves, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, and it being fully proved that the above-mentioned slaves were the survivors of her cargo, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the said thirty-one 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 as justifiable under the circumstances set forth in the captor's certificate of destruction.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 16th day of June, 1886.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," 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 "Fattah-el-Rahman, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Briton" on the 7th day of June, 1886, 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	35	0
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	10	6
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	17	6
4. Depth of hold	5	4½

Tonnage.

	No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	11·6
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	11·6

Signed this 10th day of June, 1886.

(Signed) ERNEST FLEET, *Lieutenant, in charge of Boat.*
W. P. HAYES, *1st Class Petty Officer and Coxswain.*

Approved by me this 10th day of June, 1886.

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Briton."

Certificate as to Destruction.

I, the undersigned Rodney Maclean Lloyd, holding the rank of Captain in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," do hereby certify that on the 10th day of June, 1886, I directed a survey to be held on board the native vessel "Fattah Rahman," detained by Lieutenant Ernest James Fleet on the 7th June, 1886, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade; and that the surveying officers having reported to me that she was not in a seaworthy condition, as from the report of survey hereto annexed will more fully appear, the said vessel has been destroyed by my orders.

Signed this 10th day of June, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain.*

"Briton," at Pemba, June 10, 1886.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received of Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," fourteen male and seventeen female slaves, condemned in Case No. 8 of the 16th June, 1886.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD,

Her Majesty's Consul.

No. 133.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received September 24.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 28, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Report which Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," kindly furnished me on his return from her recent cruize to the west coast of Madagascar, Mozambique, and the southern portion of this coast.

Captain Lloyd's observations as regards the Slave Trade indicate that the revival of the Traffic recently reported by this Agency seems to be spreading, and I have, in accordance with his suggestion, telegraphed to the Resident at Bushire the information he supplied in reference to two cargoes of slaves reported to have left for the Persian Gulf.

The question which came before him as to the status of freed slaves who are themselves slave-holders is one which adds constantly to the work of this Agency. Practically it has been decided that, on the decease of the freed slave of a British Indian, we at once free any slaves he may have possessed, but there are many questions in regard to the protection of the persons thus freed, who are scattered along the coast and in the interior, which cause infinite trouble, and cannot properly be dealt with in the absence of resident Vice-Consuls from the mainland.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 133.

Captain Lloyd to Acting Consul-General Holmwood.

(Extract.)

"Briton," at Kilwa Kiswani, August 20, 1886.

HAVING recently visited a portion of the west coast of Madagascar, and certain parts to the southward under the dominion of His Highness the Sultan, I beg to forward, for your information, an account of such matters as may be of probable interest to you.

Madagascar Coast.—I did not detect any dhows engaged in the Slave Traffic, but all reports agree in showing that there is no favourable change in this direction, and the supply may be said to be constant, varying only with the monsoon.

Mozambique.—You will doubtless have heard recently from Consul O'Neill. I gathered from his remarks that there seemed little probability of any diminution in the Slave Export Trade, especially from the more southern portion of the Portuguese territory.

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Mikindani.—Slaves are still brought in by caravan, and shipped off by dhow as occasion offers.

Lindi.—If my information is in any way reliable, the Slave Trade in this large centre still flourishes unchecked. All the caravans with ivory, &c., bring slaves, but with the exception of a few children, they are kept well away from the port till a dhow is ready and their export arranged, or they are marched up the coast to Konduchi, &c. They are, however, doubtless often shipped from the port itself, though generally from the opposite shore, so as to get the slaves into the jungle quickly if a man-of-war appears.

The Arab dealers were expected with their dhows from Madagascar, having made their trip towards the end of the other monsoon, and those bound for Arabia and the Persian Gulf will clear almost immediately. The Wali is very blind and decrepit, and knows nothing himself. He, however, owns some seventy or eighty slaves, though there was no hint of his exporting them.

Kisweire.—I heard nothing here as to Slave Traffic. There is a new flag-staff erected on the southern beach, and the Sultan's flag was hoisted as we entered.

Kilwa Kiswani.—I heard of no slave-exporting at this place.

Status of Freed Slaves of British Subjects.—A British Indian subject at Lindi, by name Damodhur Parashotum, raised the question whether the freed slaves of British subjects were liable to British or Zanzibar jurisdiction, as some of them were themselves running slaves. I ruled that they were Zanzibar subjects, but said I should refer the case for your consideration.

P.S.—I heard at Kilwa Kiswani that one dhow had recently left the Simba Uranga mouth of the Rufigi for Somaliland with 250 slaves, and two with 170 and 120, roughly, for the Persian Gulf. Perhaps you may deem it right to telegraph warning to the Political Resident at Bushire for the information of cruisers.

No. 134.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received September 25.)

Sir,

Admiralty, September 24, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 19th July, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," reporting the capture of a slave-dhow and twenty-two slaves at Pemba on the 2nd July, and the subsequent condemnation of the dhow and sixteen slaves.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 134.

Captain Lloyd to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

"Briton," at Mohilla, July 19, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report the following capture of a slave-vessel by the boats of this ship.

2. Lieutenant Kirwan had been stationed at Pemba, with the cruising launches "Olga" and "Helena," and the whaler of this ship, from the 17th June.

3. On the 1st July the whaler, under Richard Hammett, Quartermaster, was watching the outer reefs near Tondoni Gap, and at 2 A.M. on the 2nd a large dhow was observed standing in. The whaler at once gave chase, and on closing hailed and fired a blank rifle, when the dhow bore up to the northward, and they ran straight on to the reef. People were indistinctly seen in the darkness getting across the reef into the bush, and on the boat going alongside twenty-two slaves (ten male and twelve female) were found on board, in a helpless condition from confinement and want of food, some of them apparently dying. They were all got into the whaler, as the dhow was badly stove, and the boat was anchored in smooth water till daylight, when it was seen the dhow had gone to pieces.

4. The slaves were of necessity landed as soon as possible, but when the "Olga"

joined and was re-embarking them, six were missing. The jungle was very thick, and it was thought that they must have crawled away to die (which is their usual practice, I understand); very close search, however, was made for them.

The others under careful medical treatment (Surgeon Von Winckler having accompanied the boats) made good recovery, but for some time they were living skeletons and covered with sores.

5. These slaves appear, on examination in Court, to have belonged to the Wadigo and Usambara tribes, whose habitat is to the rear of the Fanga and Mombasa districts.

6. On returning to Zanzibar on the 13th July the dhow (90 tons approximate measurement) and sixteen slaves were condemned.

7. I would beg to submit that, in effecting this capture, Richard Hammett, Quartermaster, showed both energy and good judgment. He knows the ground from having served in the "London," but with a small boat and five men, working on a lee shore, I think he deserves much credit. His time for pension expires on the 5th February, 1887.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD.

P.S.—The dhow (17 tons) and one slave reported as under adjudication in my letter of the 5th July were condemned on the 14th.

R. M. L.

ZANZIBAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 134.
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.
1886 July 3	Tondeni Gap (Femba)	Not known	Not known	Not known	...	Bonti	Not known	90 (approx.)	Not known	Not known	Zanzibar	Not known	Slaves.	Not known.	6	10	4	3	Not known	Zanzibar	Vessel went to pieces on the rocks. Slaves in a weak and helpless condition from confinement and want of food. Six escaped previous to adjudication. Sixteen emancipated.
June 30	Off Zanzibar Harbour	Fvel-taire.	Said-bin-Ali	Said-bin-Ali	Arab	Bonti	17 (?)	5	Dar-es-Salaam	Zanzibar	June 30	Wood	...	1	...	...	...	Dar-es-Salaam	...	Vessel good. One slave emancipated.	

"Briton," at Sea, Lat. 9° 56' South, Long. 42° 25' East, July 18, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, Commander.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received September 27.)

Sir,

Admiralty, September 24, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 5th July, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," reporting the capture of three slave-dhows and thirty-eight slaves on the 7th, 28th, and 30th June, in the neighbourhood of Pemba, and the subsequent condemnation of two of the dhows and thirty-seven slaves.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 135.

Captain Lloyd to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

"Briton," at Zanzibar, July 5, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report the following recent slave captures by the boats of this ship.

2. Lieutenant Fleet was at Pemba in charge of the first cutter, the pinnace, and the "Olga" from the 28th May. On the 7th June he seized a small dhow of Funzi Island, bound to Weti, which had manifestly just landed slaves. The two men in charge of the vessel gave information as to their whereabouts, and with the co-operation of the Wali (the Sultan's Governor) of Choki-Choki, thirty-one slaves, with the Arab owner and "nahoza," who were found in a "shamba" in the neighbourhood, were taken off and brought to the ship on her arrival on the 10th June. The dhow and slaves were condemned on the 14th.

3. On the 21st June the "Helena" and first cutter were detached under Lieutenant Fleet to watch the southern approaches to Zanzibar. On the 28th he brought in a dhow of 50 tons and seven slaves, which were condemned the following day.

4. The steam cutter, which had been patrolling the coast after dark on the 30th June, brought in a canoe (2 tons) with two men and one fresh-caught slave from the mainland. They were all condemned.

5. The same day Lieutenant Fleet brought in a 17-ton dhow which he had detained when close into Zanzibar Harbour. She had at least one raw slave on board.

The case is not yet adjudicated.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD.

ZANZIBAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 135.
 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.
1886 June 7 ...	Pemba ...	Fatah Rahimau	Mahomed	Mahomed and Salim	Arab ...	Dhow ...	2	...	11	Bawain ...	Wed	...	1886 Not known	Had just run a cargo of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar .	Vessel unseaworthy. Slaves emancipated—31.
June 28 ...	Mboyi, south of Zanzibar	Fashanuti ...	Hamis ...	Abdullah bin-Bahema	Arab ...	Dhow ...	...	...	50	Kilwa ...	Zanzibar ...	Zanzibar .	Not known	Coco-nuts ...	Not known	...	...	...	Kilwa ...	Zanzibar .	Vessel in good condition. No deaths. Six slaves and one domestic emancipated.
June 30 ...	South of Zanzibar Harbour of Chuanani	A canoe ...	...	...	Nil ...	Canoe ...	3	...	3	Bagamoyo	Zanzibar ...	Zanzibar .	June 29..	Fishing-boats...	...	...	...	...	Bagamoyo...	Zanzibar .	Both in good condition. One slave emancipated.

“Briton,” Zanzibar, July 6, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, Captain.

No. 136.

Sir Villiers Lister to Mr. Macgregor.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 1, 1886.

I AM directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, respecting the capture by Her Majesty's ship "Briton" of a slave-dhow and twenty-two slaves at Pemba, on the 2nd July last; and I am to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Lordship has read with satisfaction the account of Mr. Hammett's courage and promptness in effecting the capture in question.

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

No. 137.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 23, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Admiralty Decrees of all captures made by Her Majesty's ship "Briton."

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 137.

*Case No. 9 of 1886.**Decree.*

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, under Zanzibar colours and papers, owned by Abdulla-bin-Rhaman, and whereof Hamis is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against four male and three female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Rodney Lloyd, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 29th day of June, 1886.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant E. J. Fleet, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under the native vessel, name unknown, whereof Abdulla-bin-Rhaman is owner, and Hamis master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate, was seized by him, together with four male and three female slaves, off the Island of Zanzibar, on the 25th day of June, 1886. 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 conveyance of slaves in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, and also the said seven 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 29th day of June, 1886.

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

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Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," 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 native vessel "Tashahuti," detained by Lieutenant Ernest J. Fleet, Her Majesty's ship "Briton," on the 28th day of June, 1886, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and we certify that her dimensions are as follows:—

	Ft. In.	
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	33	6
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	24	3
4. Depth of hold	8	3
<i>Tonnage.</i>		
	No. of Tons.	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	38	811
2. Closed-in space above the tonnage deck	11	036
Total No. of tons	49	847

Signed this 8th day of July, 1886.
(Signed)

R. B. LAVERS, *Carpenter.*
W. EMMERSON, *Carpenter's Crew.*

Approved by me, this 8th day of July, 1886.
(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain,*
Commanding H.M.S. "Briton."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," four male and three female slaves, condemned in Case No. 9 on the 29th June, 1886.

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

Certificate of 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 Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.
Zanzibar, July 15, 1886.

Statement of Account.

	£ s. d.		
Net proceeds of sale	5	3	8½
Balance paid by captors	7	7	9½
Total Court costs credited to Government	12	11	6

ZANZIBAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 137.

Case No. 10 of 1886.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, owned by Saeed-bin-Ali Mshehiri, and whereof Farajalla is master, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and also against two male slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Rodney Lloyd, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before Frederic Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 14th day of July, 1886.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Fleet, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, having Zanzibar colours and papers, whereof Saeed-bin-Ali Mshehiri is owner, and Farajalla master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him, together with two male slaves, off Zanzibar, on the 30th day of June, 1886. 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, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, and also 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 14th day of July, 1886.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Certificate as to Papers found on Board the Prize.

I, the undersigned Ernest Fleet, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's fleet, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Briton," do hereby certify that, in exercise of the authority vested in (or delegated to) me, I did on the 30th day of June, 1886, being then at Zanzibar, detain a dhow or native vessel called the "Esmineh," whereof Farajalla is master, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

And I further certify that Annex (A) hereto contains a correct list of the papers which were delivered up to me at the time of detention; and that Annex (B) hereto contains a correct list of all papers found concealed, together with a statement of the places in which, and the circumstances under which, they were so found.

And I further certify that two letters, closed, in dhow's box, four letters, closed, belonging to passengers, were found.

Given under my hand, this 30th day of June, 1886.

(Signed) ERNEST FLEET, *Lieutenant.*

Approved by me, this 1st day of July, 1886.

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD,
Commanding H.M.S. "Briton."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," two male slaves condemned in Cause No. 10 on the 14th July, 1886.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

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Certificate of 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 Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.
 Zanzibar, August 12, 1886.

Statement of Account.

						£	s.	d.
Net proceeds of sale ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	17	8½
Balance paid by captors ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	19	3½
Total Court costs credited to Government ..						13	17	0

Inclosure 3 in No. 137.

Case No. 11 of 1886.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction. Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native canoe, whereof Mwenyi Kambi is both owner and master, and also against one male slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by Rodney Lloyd, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before Frederick Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, on the 1st day of July, 1886.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant S. Weigall, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native canoe, owned by Mwenyi Kambi, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with one male slave, off Zanzibar, on the 1st day of July, 1886. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the canoe at the time of her capture was engaged in conveying a slave, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, and also the said male slave, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 1st day of July, 1886.

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

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," 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 canoe detained by Her Majesty's ship "Briton" on the 1st day of July, 1886, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

						Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post ..	..	..	..	..	..	30
2. Main breadth to outside of plank ..	..	..	..	..	..	8
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 ..	..	..	..	..	..	10
<i>Tonnage.</i>						No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck ..	..	..	..	..	..	2·15
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
Total No. of tons ..						2·15

Signed this 2nd day of July, 1886.

(Signed)

S. WEIGALL, Sub-Lieutenant.
W. EMMERSON, Carpenter's Crew.

Approved by me, this 2nd day of July, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, Captain,
Commanding H.M.S. "Briton."

ZANZIBAR.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," one male slave condemned in this Case on the 1st July, 1886.

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

Certificate of Destruction.

I hereby certify that the native canoe 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 Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.
Zanzibar, August 12, 1886.

Statement of Account.

							£	s.	d.
Net proceeds of sale ..	::	::	::	::	::	::	0	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Balance paid by captors ..	::	::	::	::	::	::	5	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Court costs credited to Government ..							6	1	6

Inclosure 4 in No. 137.

Case No. 12 of 1886.

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, whereof the owner is unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against ten male and six female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Rodney Lloyd, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before Frederick Holmwood, Esq., Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 13th day of July, 1886.

APPEARED personally Richard Hammatt, holding the rank of Quartermaster in Her Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, and whereof the owner is unknown, having neither papers nor colours, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with ten male and six female slaves, at Pemba on the 2nd day of July, 1886. 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 landing a cargo of slaves, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the said sixteen 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 declare that it has been proved by the certificate of survey of the captors, hereto annexed, that the loss of the vessel on the spot was unavoidable in consequence of her having been run upon the rocks for the purpose of preventing the capture of the slaves on board.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 13th day of July, 1886.

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD.**
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General.

ZANZIBAR.

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Admeasurement.

The dhow having run on a reef and rapidly become a total wreck, it was impossible to obtain measurements, but the length was judged to be three times that of the whaler when the two were alongside each other, and from this and the rig of the vessel (she had two masts), and the fact that she was Bouti built, the breadth and girth were calculated.

The dhow also had a large poop, which is not included in the tonnage given, as there were no means of obtaining the measurements whatever.

(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain.*

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," do hereby certify that we have approximately admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule II of the 22nd section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by Her Majesty's ship "Briton" on the 2nd day of July, 1886, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post	70
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	22
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	83
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	90
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil
Total No. of tons	90

Signed this 10th day of July, 1886.

(Signed)

R. HAMMATT, *Quartermaster.*
HENRY WITTS, *A.B.*

Approved by me, this 10th day of July, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain,*
H.M.S. "Briton."

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the undersigned, Richard Hammatt, holding the rank of Quartermaster in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," do hereby certify that on the 2nd day of July, 1886, I directed a survey to be held on board the native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 2nd day of July, 1886, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the surveying officers having reported to me that the vessel could not be saved, the said vessel was allowed to go to pieces on the rocks by my orders and in my presence.

Signed this 9th day of July, 1886.

(Signed)

R. HAMMATT, *Quartermaster.*

Approved by me, this 9th day of July, 1886.

(Signed)

RODNEY M. LLOYD, *Captain,*
H.M.S. "Briton."

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," ten male and six female slaves condemned in this Case on the 13th July, 1886.

(Signed) FREDC. HOLMWOOD,
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received October 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 27, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decrees of Condemnation in Cases Nos. 13 and 14 of 1886, brought before this Court by Her Majesty's ship "Briton" on the 26th day of July last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD.**

Inclosure 1 in No. 138.

Case No. 13 of 1886.

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, whereof the owner is unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also against four male and seven female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Rodney Lloyd, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before W. B. Cracknall, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, on the 26th day of July, 1886.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. D. Kirwan, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the said native vessel, name unknown, having no papers or colours, whereof the owner is unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement taken by the captors, was seized by him, together with with four male and seven female slaves, at Pemba, on the 18th day of July, 1886. I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence and examined witnesses 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, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the said four male and seven female slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. I further declare that it has been proved to my satisfaction that the destruction of the vessel on the spot was inevitable.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 26th day of July, 1886.

(Signed) **W. B. CRACKNALL,**
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," 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 native vessel, detained by Lieutenant H. D. Kirwan, Her Majesty's ship "Briton," on the 18th day of July, 1886, 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	68
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	15
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	31
<i>Tonnage.</i>	
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck	61
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c.	Nil.
Total No. of tons	61

Signed this 18th day of July, 1886.

(Signed)

H. D. KIRWAN, *Lieutenant.*
W. EMMERSON, *Shipwright.*

ZANZIBAR.

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Certificate of Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, and of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," do hereby certify that on the 18th day of July, 1886, I held a survey on the native vessel detained by me on the ground that she was engaged in, or fitted out for, the Slave Trade, and that the surveying officers found her unseaworthy; on which grounds the said vessel has been destroyed by my orders.

Signed this 18th day of July, 1886.

(Signed)

H. D. KIRWAN, *Lieutenant.*
W. EMMERSON, *Shipwright.*

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," four male and seven female slaves, condemned in this Case on the 26th July, 1886.

(Signed)

W. B. CRACKNALL,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Zanzibar.

Inclosure 2 in No. 138.

Case No. 14 of 1886.

Decree.

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

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named "Rupaiya," sailing under Zanzibar colours, and no papers, whereof Nasur-bin-Amare is owner and Ahmed master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also against two male and five female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Rodney Lloyd, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Briton." Before W. B. Cracknall, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, on the 26th day of July, 1886.

APPEARED personally Alfred Kench, holding the rank of Quartermaster in Her Majesty's ship "Briton," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel named "Rupaiya," sailing under Zanzibar colours, and having no papers, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized by him off the Island of Pemba, and the circumstances under which two male and five female slaves were found on the 17th day of July, 1886. 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 seizure was engaged in the illegal transport of and trade in slaves, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the said 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. I further declare that it has been proved to my satisfaction that the destruction of the vessel on the spot was inevitable.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 26th day of July, 1886.

(Signed)

W. B. CRACKNALL,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Zanzibar.

Certificate of Admeasurement.

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," 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 native vessel detained by

Lieutenant Kirwan, Her Majesty's ship "Briton," on the 17th day of July, 1886, on the ground that she was engaged in, or fitted out for, the Slave Trade. And we further 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.. .. .	61
2. Main breadth to outside of plank	14
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other	30

<i>Tonnage.</i>		No. of Tons.
1. Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	.. .. .	49
2. Closed-in spaces above the tonnage deck, if any, naming them poop or round-house, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	Nil.
Total No. of tons .. .. .	.. .. .	49

Signed this 18th day of July, 1886.

(Signed)

H. D. KIRWAN, *Lieutenant.*
W. EMMERSON, *Shipwright.*

Certificate of Destruction.

I, the Undersigned, holding the rank of Lieutenant in Her Britannic Majesty's service, and of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," do hereby certify that on the 19th day of July, 1886, I held a survey on the native vessel detained on the grounds that she was engaged in, or fitted out for, the Slave Trade, and that the surveying officers having found that she was in a condition which would not admit of an attempted beat to Zanzibar, and, therefore, by my orders she has been destroyed.

Signed this 18th day of July, 1886.

(Signed)

H. D. KIRWAN, *Lieutenant.*
W. EMMERSON, *Shipwright.*

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain Rodney Lloyd, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Briton," two male and five female slaves, condemned in this Case on the 26th July, 1886.

(Signed)

W. B. CRACKNALL,
Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Zanzibar.

No. 139.

Acting Consul-General Holmwood to the Earl of Iddesleigh.—(Received November 22.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 12, 1886.

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) FREDC. HOLMWOOD.

ZANZIBAR.

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Inclosure in No. 139.

RETURN of Slaves Captured and Forfeited to Her Majesty during the quarter ended September 30, 1886.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of—			Remarks.
		In Town.	Universities Mission.	Church Mission Society, Mombasa.	
1886 July 14	No. 10 of 1886	1	..	1	
" 1	" 11 "	..	..	1	
" 13	" 12 "	..	..	16	
" 26	" 13 "	2	1	8	
" 26	" 14 "	3	..	4	
	Total ..	6	1	30	

(Signed) **FREDC. HOLMWOOD,**
Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.
 Zanzibar, October 1, 1886.

No. 140.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.— (Received December 1.)

Sir, *Admiralty, November 27, 1886.*
 I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 22nd October, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Reindeer," reporting the capture of two slave-dhows on the 14th and 19th October respectively.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) **EVAN MACGREGOR.**

Inclosure 1 in No. 140.

Lieutenant Wake to Commander Lang.

Sir, *"Reindeer," at Pemba Island, October 22, 1886.*
 IN compliance with Article 179 of the Station Orders, I have the honour to report that I captured a slave-dhow on the 14th instant. I had obtained information that this vessel had run 100 slaves from Kinduchee to Sadawn. I therefore proceeded to the latter place, and found two men and one woman who had been brought across in her as slaves; I also picked up two of her crew, who stated that the information respecting her having carried slaves was correct. The dhow was on the beach when I found her, it being low water. I launched her and took her to Funzi Island, where she was turned over to you.

I have also to report the capture of another dhow on the 19th. A native of Mkia Nombe informed me that this dhow had landed slaves at Chaoai. I proceeded there, and found five slaves who had been brought over in her. The captain of the dhow produced papers of a date of more than three years ago, and I found they belonged to another dhow. The captain managed to escape while the boats were boarding a dhow that had come in to the anchorage. He had discovered that I was aware that he had produced false papers. The dhow was on the beach when I took her, and at high water I launched her and towed her to Fundu, where I met you in the "Reindeer."

ZANZIBAR.

I was in the steam-cutter with the whaler in company when the first capture was made, and in the steam-cutter with the dingy in company at the time of the second.
Form No. 9 of Station Orders is attached.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. ST. A. WAKE.

Forwarded to the Commander-in-chief, observing that these dhows are now at Zanzibar, and the Vice-Admiralty Court will sit to try the crews this afternoon.
(Signed) H. B. LANG, *Commander*.
"Reindeer," at Zanzibar, October 26, 1886.

ZANZIBAR.

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Inclosure 2 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 Colours.	How rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom consigned.	If with Slaves on board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; the Number of Deaths before Adjudication; and the Number emancipated.		
		Vessel.	Master.	Owlers, and of what Place.			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.				Where shipped.	Men.	Women.	Boys.			Girls.	
1886 Oct. 14	Sadawa, Pemba ...	Fateh Kheir	Luma ...	Yusuf Ben Aloi, Pemba	Nons ...	Dhow ...	...	98-97	Kinduchee	Pemba ...	...	...	Not known	Slaves ...	Yusuf Ben Aloi	3	1	...	...	Kinduchee	...	Zanzibar	Condition of slaves—Fair. Condition of vessel—Leaky, but seaworthy. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—Not yet adjudicated.
Oct. 19	Khaomi ...	Kundai	Salim Ben Hamed	Salim Bassef, Pemba	Arab ...	Dhow ...	...	15-33	Manjani	Pemba ...	...	...	Not known	Slaves ...	Salim Bassef	3	3	...	...	Manjani	...	Ditto ..	Condition of slaves—Fair. Condition of vessel—Leaky, but seaworthy. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—Not yet adjudicated.

Approved.
(Signed)

H. B. LANG, Captain.

"Reindeer," at Pemba Island, October 22, 1886.

(Signed)

D. ST. A. WAKE, Lieutenant.

Mr. Macgregor to Sir Villiers Lister.—(Received December 1.)

Sir,

Admiralty, November 27, 1886.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 29th August, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Briton," reporting the capture of two slave-dhows at Pemba on the 17th and 18th July last respectively.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 141.

Captain Lloyd to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir,

"Briton," at Zanzibar, August 29, 1886.

I HAVE the honour to report the following captures by the boats of this ship, which have been stationed at Pemba since the 11th July, under Lieutenant Kirwan's orders.

2. On the 17th July Alfred Kench, captain of the fore-castle, being in charge of the whaler, boarded a dhow between Funzi and Pemba Islands, and, finding she had a sand floor, and had evidently just landed slaves, he detained her.

Two fishermen then offered to show where the slaves were, and seven of them were found concealed in a hut close at hand. They identified both the dhow and crew.

3. On the 18th July Lieutenant Kirwan, being in the cruising-launch "Olga," at Fundu Gap, proceeded in chase of a dhow that was observed about 2 miles off to windward. Owing to the strong tide, it took some time to close her, when she was run ashore on Three Beaches, Fundu Island, and many persons were seen to leave her.

When boarded there was no one in her, and her sail had been carried away and rigging cut to pieces. The slaves, however, were tracked across the island, and, after a careful search, eleven were found hidden in the bushes.

The natives stated that some others had just been taken across to Pemba main island in a large canoe.

4. As some of the slaves were ill, Lieutenant Kirwan brought them all into Zanzibar in the "Olga," the dhows being destroyed as unseaworthy. The vessels and slaves were proceeded against, and condemned on the 26th July.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD.

ZANZIBAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 141.

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.
1886. July 17 ...	Pemba ...	Unknown ...	Unknown	Unknown ...	...	Dhow ...	3	..	49	Tanga	Pemba ...	...	Tanga, 6th	Slaves ...	...	2	3	1	1	Tanga ...	Zanzibar ...	Slaves captured after landing. Total carried not known.
July 18 ...	Pemba ...	Unknown ...	Unknown	Unknown ...	...	Dhow ...	Un- known	Un- known	61	Unknown	Unknown ...	Unknown	Tanga, 16th	Slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar ...	Eleven slaves captured on shore after dhow had been run on the reefs.	

“Briston,” at Zanzibar, August 29, 1886. (Signed) RODNEY M. LLOYD, Captain.

