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SLAVE TRADE. No. 1 (1889).

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

SLAVE TRADE:

1888-89.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1889.*

LONDON:

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CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

AFRICA (CENTRAL).

No. 1.

Consul Hawes to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 25, 1888.)

(Extract.)

Zomba, November 16, 1887.

WITH reference to my recent journey to Chief Kwirazia, I have the honour now to report the substance of the conversations that took place at the interviews I had with that Chief, and also the information I obtained from other sources respecting the Treaty which was made by him with the Portuguese traveller, Lieutenant Cardozo.

At my first interview I explained that the desire of Her Majesty's Government was to establish friendly relations with the native Rulers in Central Africa, with the hope that ultimately they, by the influence of the English, might be induced to abolish the Traffic in Slaves which is now carried on; that we had no wish to exercise administrative authority in the land, but rather desired to see the natives well governed by their own Chiefs.

I pointed out, however, that although Her Majesty's Government were at present reluctant to actively interfere, still a different course might be adopted by other European Powers who were also opposed to slavery, if the cruel Traffic were persisted in.

Chief Kwirazia expressed his readiness to obey the wishes of the English Government with regard to checking slavery, and stated he had not sold any of his people since he came to Luwijiri, nor would he in future do so.

He was anxious to be friendly, and was very glad I had come to see him. He alluded to my visit to his former village on the shores of the lake, and expressed regret at not then meeting me. He told me he had left Makanjila's territory on account of bad treatment he had received from that Chief, who, with his Headmen, had from the beginning borne ill-will and jealousy towards him on account of the friendship that existed between the late Makanjila and himself.

Since coming to Luwijiri two of his sons had been murdered by order of Makanjila whilst they were on a visit to the lake to make purchases. He was therefore now at deadly enmity with Makanjila, and war might arise between them at any time. In case of hostilities he said he would be supported by Chief Mlungusi, in whose territory he now resided, and he also expected the assistance of the neighbouring Chiefs, Mtarika and Wo-ula, both of whom were enemies of Makanjila.

I may add that on the following day a letter arrived from Chief Mponda saying that Makanjila was preparing for war, and on my return journey I found the people at Chief Makandanji's greatly excited, as the report was confirmed, and it was not known on whom the attack would be made.

On the subject of the Treaty reported to have been made by Lieutenant Cardozo, the Chief was reticent.

I think that Lieutenant Cardozo succeeded in making a Treaty, though Chief

Kwirazia unquestionably had no right to give to the Portuguese any portion of Makanjila's territory.

I am confident that it will be impossible for the Portuguese Government to carry the Treaty into effect without resorting to force of arms, for Chief Makanjila is not likely to consent to any Agreement entered into between Chief Kwirazia and Lieutenant Cardozo.

No. 2.

Acting Consul Buchanan to Consul Hawes.—(Received at the Foreign Office, June 16.)

Sir,

Mudi, April 24, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that it has been reported to me by Mr. Henry Pettit that a caravan returning from the table-land to the north-west of Lake Nyassa crossed the Upper Shiré in March last, *en route* to Quilimane, with slaves and ivory.

I have used every effort to find out full particulars of this caravan, and I learn that it is the same caravan which you met going north whilst on your return from your journey to Mangoche last year.

The caravan was under the leadership of Mitoche, from Chuadzulu, and was composed of several Chiefs from the Blantyre and Chuadzulu districts.

Mitoche is reported to have bought fourteen slaves. Matope, from Wilandi, is also reported as having had slaves, and I have good reason for believing he has further carried away ten women from Wilandi, with a view to disposing of them at the coast.

Mr. Pettit remarked that there was an unusually large number of children in the caravan, whom he judged to be slaves, though they were not actually in slave-sticks; the number of slaves actually in slave-sticks he computes at from fifteen to twenty.

I learnt further that the caravan when passing Mangasanja's was stopped by that Chief, on account of some old-standing quarrel that existed between him and Mitoche, but that the matter had been adjusted and the caravan had moved on.

I have had an interview with Kapeni, and he repudiates having any bought slaves in his possession.

Mr. Pettit estimates the ivory carried by the caravan at about 1,000 lbs. weight.

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

No. 3.

Acting Consul Buchanan to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 23, 1889.)

My Lord,

Zomba, November 23, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that during the last few weeks several transactions in slaves have been effected at Mount Chirasulu, it having been so reported to me by the Rev. Robert Cleland, who has his Mission station at the foot of that mountain. The slavers hailed from Chikala, at the north end of Lake Shirwa, a district well known in these parts as the rendezvous of slavers who come from and return to Ibo and that part of the East Coast of Africa.

Mr. Cleland reports that several children have been sold. He himself redeemed one lad and put him to watch his cattle, but on his absence at Blantyre, distant some 14 miles only, the redeemed lad was kidnapped whilst watching his cattle, and thus again enslaved by some party who as yet have not been discovered.

I am happy to be able to state to your Lordship that of late I have heard of no transactions in slaves within the Zomba district, though such may take place at any time, as most Yao Chiefs are ready to engage in this nefarious Trade whenever an opportunity presents itself.

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

AFRICA (CENTRAL).

3

No. 4.

Acting Consul Buchanan to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 11.)

My Lord,

Zomba, January 10, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that slaving operations have been rather extensively carried on within the district of the Upper Shiré River during the last month. One gentleman reports to me his having seen as many as eighteen slaves in slave-sticks at Liwonde's, and another gentleman reports his having seen thirty people in slave-sticks at the same place.

I am aware of one instance in which a slave changed hands within 10 miles of Her Majesty's Consulate, the seller being a small Chief under Malemia, and the purchaser a man from Chief Masangano, at the Mangoche Mountains.

About ten days ago a most painful scene was enacted on the Upper Shiré, on the road leading from the south-west corner of Zomba to Pimbi. A number of people belonging to Chief Mlumbi, while returning from Pimbi, whither they had gone to buy food, were surprised and attacked by an armed party from Chief Kawinga at Chikala, one man, who tried to defend himself, being killed, and nine people, chiefly women, being carried away.

I have the honour to state that I am of the opinion that this murderous and slaving raid was instigated by coast men who arrived at Chikala with a large quantity of goods about a month ago.

I have been informed that the slaves seen at Liwonde's have been taken to Quilimane. These slaves may not be directly disposed of as slaves, though, to all intents and purposes, the system adopted meets the requirements of the slavers, as the slaves, instead of being bought by Portuguese and half-caste traders, are redeemed under cover of being protected, and thus become subjects of the party who redeems them. It is in this way that traders in the interior attain their object in having their ivory carried to the coast markets by slaves, who are then disposed of at remunerative prices.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BUCHANAN.

No. 5.

Acting Consul Buchanan to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 17.)

My Lord,

Zomba, January 29, 1889.

I REGRET having again to report to your Lordship that slaving operations are still active in this district.

About ten days ago an attack was made on the village of Pimbi, on the Upper Shiré, by men from Chikala, which resulted in several of the Pimbi people being caught and carried away.

So far as I can learn, this attack was made with the sole object in view of capturing slaves, the people captured being chiefly women and children, they being alone in the village at the time the attack was made.

The Pimbi people are bent upon retaliating on Kawinga, and have sent him an intimation in the form of an Angoni shield and a few iron bullets, the shield indicating that the Angoni will be called in to assist the Pimbi people, while the bullets are indicative of war with guns.

Kawinga's stronghold is situated on the north side of Mount Chikala, and is almost impregnable to any weapons which his assailants may possess. Kawinga's people are they who drove back the Magwangwara in 1884, when the latter were marching towards the Zomba and Blantyre districts, enslaving and murdering wherever they went, so that the Pimbi people have a poor chance of obtaining satisfaction from Kawinga, and should they bring the Angoni under Chikuse to assist them, the after consequences may prove to be very serious indeed.

I have the honour to bring to your Lordship's notice that the supplies of guns and powder whereby the Chikala slavers are enabled to carry on their devilish work reach them both from Chisanga and Quilimane, though their main trade connection is with the former place.

At present caravan after caravan passes down from Nyassaland by the Mlanje

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and Matapwiri route. I have good grounds for believing that many of these caravans which at present find their way to Quilimane entered the country with a supply of trading goods from the Zanzibar coast, and having bartered for slaves and ivory the goods brought from the coast at Zanzibar, make an intervening journey to Quilimane, where they dispose of the slaves and ivory; and having thus effected a considerable profit out of the journey, which profit goes into the pockets of the agents in charge of these caravans, they return to the interior and execute the commission from the coast merchants who first of all advanced them the goods.

Unless, therefore, stringent measures are enforced regarding the sale of arms and ammunition in Portuguese territory, trade in these articles will be enormously increased, and the concerted action of England and Germany on the East Coast greatly neutralized, as in place of there being, as at present, caravans making a secret intervening journey to Quilimane on their own account before executing the commission from the Zanzibar merchants, those merchants on the Zanzibar coast who keep up trade connections with the interior may find it necessary to adopt this plan in order to procure supplies of guns and powder for their agents in the interior while the blockade along the Zanzibar coast is actively in force.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BUCHANAN.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

No. 6.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received November 29.)

Sir,

Admiralty, November 26, 1888.

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 letter from Captain Jenkins, Her Majesty's ship "Garnet," dated the 4th October, addressed to the Commander-in-chief, East Indies, with copy of inclosures, reporting the capture of a dhow and one slave at Pemba on the 17th September.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Lieutenant Martin to Captain Jenkins.

Sir,

"Garnet," at Zanzibar, October 4, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 17th ultimo, when cruising in the pinnace of Her Majesty's ship under your command, I saw an Arab dhow on the beach at Kingoje, and on boarding her found a small boy who said he was one of a batch of fifty slaves who had been in the vessel, and were landed in the night. He was asleep at the time, and on awaking found himself alone.

2. The dhow bore traces of having carried slaves, and was in a filthy condition.

3. Both dhow and slave were condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court, Zanzibar, on the 27th ultimo (Case No. 46 of 1888).

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD HARRINGTON MARTIN.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

5

"Garnet," at Zanzibar, October 5, 1888.

Approved, and submitted for the information of the Commander-in-chief, together with Form No. 9 of the Appendix to the Station Orders.

(Signed)

A. B. JENKINGS, *Captain.*

No. 7.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received November 30.)

Sir,

Admiralty, November 28, 1888.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith copy of a letter from Lieutenant Fitzherbert, of Her Majesty's ship "Algerine," dated the 30th October, 1888, with copies of inclosures, reporting the capture of a slave-schooner.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Lieutenant Fitzherbert to Commander Forsyth.

*"Algerine," at Sea, Lat. 11° 37' S., Long. 43° 13' E.,
October 30, 1888.*

Sir,

IN compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to report the following particulars of the capture and destruction of a slave-schooner by the boats under my charge at Tambohorano.

At 4 P.M. on the 5th instant I sighted, and at 4:30 boarded, this schooner off Tambohorano; she proved to be from Myanterano to Tambohorano, in ballast, having no papers, and carrying eight men.

I allowed her to proceed, following her into Tambohorano River; here I remained the night, and at 4:30 P.M. the next day took on board a slave who had run from the schooner. I questioned him, and transmit herewith his statement.

On the 7th I proceeded up the creek to a village and went alongside of the schooner; as the tide was falling, I towed her out into the river for investigation, where I closely interrogated the captain; a précis of his statement and that of one of the crew is inclosed.

I then informed the captain I should detain his vessel; but as she was stripped of everything except masts and anchors, I landed him and one of the crew to bring off sails and other gear. Owing to the cutter being capsized when attempting to cross the bar, I hulked her crew on board of the schooner until the 9th; the man detained in the schooner was found to be suffering from syphilis to such an extent as to be most offensive, he was therefore allowed to land.

On the 9th I proceeded in the whaler up the creek to the village to obtain supplies, and was informed that the captain and crew of the schooner had bolted, and taken the sails.

On the 10th, having previously examined and found the schooner very leaky and unseaworthy, I towed her 3 miles off the land and burnt her.

(Signed)

E. S. FITZHERBERT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

*Schooner captured, October 17, 1888, at Tambohorano.**Slave's Statement, taken October 7, 1888. Name (Haja Lewa?).*

I WAS brought across from Moma in a dhow owned by Aatibu, a Comoro. She was full of slaves, of whom I was one. She ran on a reef at Villamarsona and was lost, most of the slaves being drowned. I and some others swam ashore. This was three months ago. I was captured by some Sakalavas, but escaped and ran away, but was again caught, and sold to the captain of the schooner at Cimalava for some clothes, a rifle, and powder.

I was taken to Myanterano. The captain there tried to sell me to Cassim, an Arab,

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

but could not get the price wanted. I was told that I should be taken to Tambohorano for sale, and refused to go on board, but was taken off by force. When you came alongside the schooner at sea the captain told me to say I was free, and tied up my head with a handkerchief to cover the slave-brand on my forehead. I was afraid to say I was a slave.

On arrival here, finding he was trying to sell me, I ran away and hid in the bushes till low water, and then came down and hailed your boat.

Deposed before me the 7th October, 1888.

(Signed) E. S. FITZHERBERT, *Lieutenant*.

Inclosure 3 in No. 7.

Statement of the Captain of the Schooner.

I GOT the boy from the Sultan of Cimbalava.

I pay him at the rate of 20 dollars a-year. He came on board three months ago.

Deposed before me the 7th October, 1888.

(Signed) E. S. FITZHERBERT, *Lieutenant*.

Inclosure 4 in No. 7.

Statement of one of the Crew.

THE boy is a Sakalava; he came on board voluntarily at Cimbalava to join as crew, and gets 5 dollars a month.

He came on board five months ago.

Deposed before me the 7th October, 1888.

(Signed) E. S. FITZHERBERT, *Lieutenant*.

No. 8.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received December 3.)

Sir,

Admiralty, November 28, 1888.

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, copies of two despatches from the Commander-in-chief in the East Indies, dated the 23rd October (with copy of inclosure), reporting the capture of an armed dhow and seventy-four slaves, and the gallantry displayed on the occasion.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Rear-Admiral Fremantle to Admiralty.

"Boadicea," at Zanzibar, October 23, 1888.

FORWARDED, observing that I have remarked fully on this capture in my letter of this day's date; also in my submission of the same date.

While I deeply deplore the loss of such a gallant young officer as Lieutenant Cooper, I cannot but feel proud of his conduct, and of that of the remainder of the crew, which is worthy of the highest traditions of Her Majesty's Naval Service.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

Commander Blaxland to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir, "Griffon," at Zanzibar, October 19, 1888.

IN compliance with Article 129 of the Station Orders, I have the honour to report that at about 10 P.M. on the 17th instant the steam-cutter of Her Majesty's ship "Griffon" captured a dhow, name unknown, sailing under Arab colours, and seventy-four slaves, but, I greatly deplore, at the expense of the life of Lieutenant Myles H. Cooper, the officer in command of the boat, who was shot through the right side of the chest by, apparently, a Snider rifle-bullet. At the same time, Alexander Petty, caulker's mate, was very severely, and William Ward, sailmaker's mate, badly wounded, the latter, judging by the bullet and which was extracted, by a repeating rifle of some kind. Mr. Cooper died just as the cutter got alongside the ship, and the wounded men are now in the French Hospital at Zanzibar.

2. The following are the details of the affair as reported to me by John Bray, ship's corporal, 1st class:—

"Shortly after 8 P.M. on the 17th instant the steam-cutter, under the command of Lieutenant Cooper, left the ship with the galley in tow, and about an hour later dropped the galley between Njao Gap and Tondoni, and proceeded for about half a mile to the southward of Tondoni, where we anchored at about 9.45.

"At about 10 o'clock a dhow was observed by Petty to be standing in towards the land. We immediately got under way, and Mr. Cooper gave us strict orders what to do, and not to fire without his orders. We closed with the dhow, and repeatedly ordered her to lower her sail. As she did not do so, a blank cartridge was fired across her bows.

"She took no notice of this, and being so close to her, we could see that her crew were ready to open fire. By Mr. Cooper's orders we then loaded, and he again hailed her three times to lower her sail, when she suddenly opened fire, wounding Lieutenant Cooper, William Ward, sailmaker's mate, and Alexander Petty, caulker's mate. Mr. Cooper then gave me orders to do my best, and not to mind him.

"I, John Pengelley, leading stoker, and George Whitfield, stoker, being the only three besides Jack Savage, 2nd Tindall, not wounded, kept up a steady return fire for about half-an-hour. In the meantime the dhow had got ashore, and the steam-cutter had grounded about 10 yards off her. At the expiration of some thirty minutes the fire from the dhow ceased, and, hearing a noise, I ceased firing, and ordered Savage to ask what they wanted. They replied that the Arabs had jumped overboard, and I then told them I was aground, but if they would send a slave with a rope I would tow them off. This I did to see if the Arabs had actually left the dhow. A slave brought a rope, and after getting the cutter afloat, I towed the dhow off with the intention of taking her back to the ship. After towing her about a mile, I deemed it necessary, on account of the serious state of Mr. Cooper and Alexander Petty, to return with all dispatch to the 'Griffon;' so, placing Whitfield and Savage in charge of the dhow, I cast her off, and arrived alongside the ship at midnight."

3. After receiving Mr. Cooper's body and the two wounded men on board the ship, I ordered Lieutenant Norman C. Palmer to return to the dhow in the steam-cutter, and, so soon as it was daylight and safe to start in the ship, I left Port Kiuyu, and at 8.30 A.M. picked up the dhow, and proceeded with all dispatch to Zanzibar, where I arrived at midnight on the 18th instant.

From what I could gather from the slaves, the Arabs and crew of the dhow numbered eleven men, two of whom it is said were killed. They were apparently well armed, and several Snider rifle cartridges were found on board her. She had also a small cannon, about a 2-pounder, lashed to a stanchion, and loaded with powder and scraps of iron. This was not used during the fight, though some of the slaves asserted that the Arabs tried to fire it but failed. I regret to say that during the fight three slaves were killed and two lightly wounded.

In conclusion, I would beg to express my warm appreciation of the coolness and decision shown by Ship's Corporal Bray and the others in the steam-cutter, and it is my intention to bring their praiseworthy conduct to your notice in a separate letter.

4. The case was tried at the Vice-Admiralty Court this day. The dhow was condemned, and the emancipated slaves handed over to Her Majesty's Consul at that place.

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

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Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

*Rear-Admiral Fremantle to Admiralty.**"Boedicea," at Zanzibar, October 23, 1888.*

SUBMITTED for favourable consideration; observing that I quite concur in Commander Blaxland's opinion that all the men in the boat showed a cool courage deserving of commendation and reward in continuing the action after Lieutenant Cooper and two of their small crew had either been dangerously or severely wounded.

2. John Bray, ship's corporal, 1st class, who was the Senior Petty Officer in the boat, served with me as a signalman in Her Majesty's ship "Invincible" in 1879, and has been frequently recommended for advancement.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

Commander Blaxland to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Griffon," at Zanzibar, October 22, 1888.

IT is with great pleasure that I have the honour to bring to your notice the conspicuous gallantry displayed by the crew of the steam-cutter of Her Majesty's ship "Griffon" in capturing an armed slave-dhow and seventy-four slaves on the night of the 17th instant, on which occasion the officer in command, Lieutenant Myles H. Cooper, was killed. Their names are as follows:—

| | | | | | Official Number. |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|------------------|
| John Bray, ship's corporal, 1st class | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. 62,805 |
| John Pengelley, leading stoker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. 91,597 |
| Henry Ward, sailmaker's mate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. 85,468 |
| Alexander G. Petty, caulker's mate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. 104,544 |
| George T. Whitfield, stoker | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. 139,191 |

The details of the fight I have already submitted to you in my letter of the 19th October, 1888, but I feel it my duty to represent to you the services of each man individually, with a view to their gallant conduct being brought to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

John Bray, ship's corporal, 1st class, took charge of the cutter after the officer in command was incapacitated by the very severe wound he had received, and I consider behaved with great bravery and coolness throughout the whole affair. But for his determined conduct, I believe the whole of the slaves would have been landed. His conduct, too, after the fighting was over, showed great judgment. Bray was rated as ship's corporal, 1st class, on the 21st January, 1881, having previously been a yeoman of signals, and passed for master-at-arms on the 30th August, 1882. He has three good-conduct badges, and is in every way deserving of advancement, for which I beg to recommend him.

John Pengelley, leading stoker, behaved in an exemplary manner during the fight, keeping up an independent fire with his rifle with great coolness, and attending to the engines at the same time. He was rated a leading stoker on the 1st January, 1884, having entered the service as a stoker, 2nd class, on the 24th April, 1875. During the whole of his service he has been awarded the characters of "exemplary" and "very good," and he is in possession of three good-conduct badges. He also is well deserving of advancement, for which I beg to recommend him.

Henry Ward, sailmaker's mate, was badly wounded in thigh by a rifle-bullet. He also showed great coolness and gallantry, and, notwithstanding his wound, he got out a rocket and fired it successfully. Under the Surgeon's hands, too, he showed great fortitude. I beg to submit his name for promotion for your favourable consideration.

Alexander Petty, caulker's mate, was very severely wounded and knocked overboard by the first volley of the Arabs. Notwithstanding his wound, he assisted by supplying ammunition to the others, and throughout the whole affair displayed great gallantry and coolness. He also behaved most pluckily while being attended to by the Surgeon. Petty is in possession of two good-conduct badges, and has maintained a "very good" character throughout his service in the navy. He passed for caulker on the 10th May, 1887, and I strongly recommend him for advancement.

George T. Whitfield, stoker, is quite a young hand, having only entered the Service on the 20th September, 1886. Bray reports that he behaved with great coolness and pluck,

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keeping up an independent fire with his rifle and attending to the fires at the same time. His character is "very good," and I beg to submit his name as well worthy of commendation.

The cool courage of these men under fire under most trying circumstances is, I consider, worthy of all praise.

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

No. 9.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received December 4.)

Sir,

Admiralty, November 30, 1888.

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 23rd October, from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Griffon," reporting the capture of a slave-dhow on the night of the 8th-9th October, off Pemba.

am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Commander Blaxland to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Griffon," at Zanzibar, October 23, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the night of the 8th-9th instant the whaler of Her Majesty's ship under my command, in charge of George Gribble, Boatswain's Mate, official No. 58,973, captured a slave-dhow, name unknown, off the Island of Pemba.

2. Gribble reports that at about 11.30 P.M. on the 8th instant he was, owing to the state of the weather, lying inside Njao Gap, Pemba, when he observed a dhow standing in towards him. He at once got under way, and went in chase. On the dhow observing the whaler she immediately altered course, and about an hour later ran ashore on the mainland of Pemba, a little to the northward of Njao Gap. She then landed slaves estimated at about thirty in number, and on the whaler reaching her about an hour afterwards, she was empty. As it was impossible to go alongside without endangering the whaler, owing to the heavy sea that was on, Gribble laid off until the morning, when he boarded her, and found an Arab flag, but no papers. She was broken in two pieces by the violence of the waves, and could not be removed. The chase lasted about two hours, owing to the fact that the whaler had to beat out of the Gap against a strong wind and sea. No shots were fired on either side, and no information on the points enumerated in Article 58, p. 19, of the Slave Trade Instructions could be gathered.

3. She was this day proceeded against in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar, and was condemned.

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

No. 10.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received December 4.)

Sir,

Admiralty, November 30, 1888.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the accompanying copy of a communication, dated the 2nd instant, from the Commander-in-chief, East Indies, with inclosure from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Algerine," on the subject of the Slave Trade in the Mozambique Channel and north-west coast of Madagascar.

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

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Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

*Rear-Admiral Fremantle to Admiralty.**"Boadicea," at Zanzibar, November 2, 1888.*

FORWARDED for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I would remark that this Report on the Slave Trade in the Mozambique shows that it is in vigorous activity, and I regret that the means at my disposal of checking it are so limited.

I have now five ships out of the twelve of which the East Indies squadron is composed on the East Coast of Africa Division, and I have ordered a sixth to come here.

Owing to the insurrection on the German part of the coast, our own Company establishing at Mombasa, the Slave Trade to Zanzibar and Pemba, added to political questions at Zanzibar, I find it impossible to spare even one ship for regular Mozambique cruising, though the "Penguin" will soon follow the "Algerine" on a flying visit.

Also the Report shows that the Portuguese are really powerless to put down the Slave Trade, yet they are very jealous of our taking any action on the coast-line nominally in their hands.

(Signed)

E. R. FREMANTLE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

*Commander Forsyth to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.**"Algerine," at Sea, Lat. 11° 37' S., Long. 43° 13' E.,
October 30, 1888.*

Sir,

IN compliance with the directions contained in my sailing orders, I have the honour to forward the following remarks on the present state of the Slave Trade in the Mozambique Channel and on the north-west coast of Madagascar.

2. There can be little doubt that a considerable revival of the Trade has taken place; in the interior it is especially marked, and from the accounts of Mr. Knott and others, whom I had opportunities of speaking to on the subject at Mojunga and elsewhere, as well as the statements of natives, it certainly has not decreased on the coast of Madagascar.

3. The routes of caravans and ports of embarkation seem to have changed to some extent; for instance, Quilimane, which used to be one of the principal places at which the caravans made the coast, is now hardly used, and they come down to Quesungu and Angosche. The former is not marked on our Charts, but is at the mouth of a river north-west of Silva, one of the Primeira Islands; there and at Angosche slaves are embarked for all parts.

4. During the south-west monsoon the dhows bound for Madagascar steer for Juan de Nova, where there is shelter, water, and abundance of fish and turtle. Their main ports of delivery are Tamborano and Mayanterano, and a few going to Morambitzi and Swalala in Baly Bay.

5. The fact that the boats of Her Majesty's ship under my command, cruising for a very short period on this coast, managed to make two captures, narrowly missed 150 slaves, and received positive information that another dhow had been unloading either at Tamborano or Mayanterano goes to prove that the Trade is still lively.

6. The Portuguese appear to have made spasmodic efforts to interfere with the doings of the slavers, but their attempts have as yet been crowned with very small success. Thus, in 1886, an attempt was made by one of their ships to capture a dhow in the KHINGA River, but it failed, the dhow hauling into the mangroves and escaping.

The Port Captain of Mozambique and twenty men were sent last year to occupy the Quesungu River month, but they were all killed by the natives.

In February of this year the gun-boats "Zaire" and "Auxilar" made an attack on the slave-traders in the KHINGA River, but met with a determined resistance, so much so that, in spite of machine-gun fire being brought to bear on them, the slavers held their ground, and nothing further appears to have been done.

7. Consul O'Neill is of opinion that the Portuguese Government conscientiously wish to put the Trade under, but that the smallness of their power, which, except at Mozambique, Quilimane, and a few of the more important points on the coast, is almost *nil*, prevents their making any visible impression; many Portuguese subjects, being large employers of labour, are also naturally disinclined to give the Government any assistance.

8. I regret that I was unable to practically test the accuracy of the reports as

to slaves being carried under French colours. Very few French dhows were fallen in with, and I was unable to gather any reliable intelligence as to any French dhows having landed slaves.

I had intelligence of a French dhow having landed slaves on the mainland in the neighbourhood of Nossi-bé.

9. With reference to the enlistment of labourers for Réunion, Consul O'Neill does not think there is anything irregular in their engagement. They are mainly drawn from Inhambane, which has always been the principal recruiting ground for Natal labour. The Portuguese Government issue Regulations under which these people engage, and Mr. O'Neill sees no reason to suppose that these Regulations are not strictly carried out. Of course, directly the emigrants land in Réunion it is impossible to say what their treatment may be, but the actual enlistment appears to be voluntary and regular.

10. I think that the following will summarize the information that I have been able to obtain:—

1. That the Slave Trade has received a decided impetus during the last year or two, and is carried on to a considerable extent between the ports on the African side of Quesungu, Angosche, and KHINGA.

On the Madagascar side of Marambitzy, Baly Bay, Tamborino, and Mayanterano.

2. That the Traffic is principally carried on in vessels under Arab colours, though dhows under French colours are reported to have landed slaves at some of the Sakalava ports.

3. That the system of "engagements" survives at the Comoro Islands, and that French dhows carry these people to Mayotta. The same remarks will apply to these emigrants as to those that are engaged for Réunion, though I understand they come from the neighbourhood of Ibo.

4. On the authority of Mr. O'Neill, the Portuguese Government are desirous of forwarding the suppression of the Traffic, but lack the power, and as yet have done very little in that direction.

My authorities for the above statements are Her Majesty's Consuls at Mozambique and Mozunga, residents and traders at the different ports, statements made by natives to officers on boat service, and Reports of my interpreters, which latter I have not placed much reliance on.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. C. C. FORSYTH.

No. 11.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received December 4.)

Sir,

Admiralty, November 30, 1888.

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 21st ultimo, from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Garnet," reporting the capture of a slave-dhow and one slave-girl on the 19th ultimo.

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

Inclosure in No. 11.

Lieutenant Martin to Captain Jenkins.

Sir,

"Garnet," at Zanzibar, October 21, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 19th ultimo, whilst cruising in the pinnace, I boarded a dhow named the "Dhow," and found in the vessel a girl who stated she was the slave of the owner of the dhow, named Haji, living at Kokotoni, and who was sending her against her will to Pemba.

2. I ordered the dhow to discharge her passengers and cargo at Choani, and followed in the pinnace, but owing to the wind I was behind her. When I did arrive I found the dhow deserted.

3. I waited two days, but no one appeared.

4. The dhow was destroyed on the 18th instant, she having been condemned on the

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27th ultimo, in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar, but her breaking up was delayed for fourteen days, in case any attempt should be made to claim her.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. H. MARTIN.

P.S.—The slave-girl was also condemned, and emancipated on the 27th ultimo.
E. H. M.

“Garnet,” at Zanzibar, October 22, 1888.
Approved, and submitted for the information of the Commander-in-chief, together with Form No. 9 of the Appendix to Station Orders.
(Signed) A. B. JENKINGS, Captain.

No. 12.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received December 5.)

Sir,

Admiralty, November 29, 1888.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the perusal of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a letter from the Commander-in-chief on the East Indies Station, dated the 3rd November, with copy of its inclosures, respecting the Slave Trade.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

Rear-Admiral Fremantle to Admiralty.

(Extract.)

“Boadicea,” at Zanzibar, November 3, 1888.

THE “Garnet” left Zanzibar on the 30th ultimo to cruize, for the suppression of the Slave Trade and for the health of her ship’s company, to the northward, calling at Lamu, Melinda, and Mombasa; she should return here about the 7th instant.

The “Algerine” arrived here yesterday at 1 P.M. from Mozambique, reporting having destroyed a schooner which had been engaged in the Slave Trade, and the capture of a slave-dhow with twenty-seven slaves by her boats under Lieutenant Fitzherbert, after some opposition. This capture reflects great credit on that officer and his cutter’s crew, as only one rifle and two revolvers were available owing to the boat having capsized, and the dhow’s crew were well armed. Our casualties were, I regret to say, one Seedie boy killed, and one seaman slightly wounded.

The Report of Commander Forsyth of his cruize is forwarded herewith, and I have forwarded separately full reports from him about the Slave Trade in the Mozambique and the capture of the dhows.

The evident activity of the Slave Trade in the Mozambique makes me regret not being able to keep two ships there permanently, but now I can only spare a ship to cruize there occasionally.

The “Griffon” returned from a short cruize off Pemba on the 29th ultimo, and will again return to her cruising ground shortly. Hitherto the endeavours to capture the Arabs who were on board the dhow when Lieutenant Cooper was shot has been unsuccessful, though the Sultan’s officers are still engaged in search for them, and some pressure has been put on His Highness in the endeavour to attain the desired result.

The “Penguin” was at Mauritius on the 22nd October; she returns here towards the end of the month. She reports having met the “Audacious” at Seychelles on the 11th ultimo, and the “Nelson” at Mauritius on the 19th idem.

Her orders are to proceed to Tamatave and to cruize for a short time in the Mozambique before returning to Zanzibar.

The “Mariner” arrived at Bombay on the 29th ultimo.

The “Osprey” returned to Aden on the 31st ultimo from Berbera, where she had taken some troops from Aden to assist in the defence of that place.

The “Turquoise” was at Muscat on the 26th October, the “Kingfisher” and “Sphinx” at Bushire on the 14th idem. The latter vessel reports having touched the

edge of the reef to the northward of Bahrein on the 26th August, but sustained no damage. I have ordered Captain Brackenbury, of the "Turquoise," to hold an inquiry into the matter.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Commander Forsyth to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

(Extract.)

"Algerine," at Zanzibar, November 2, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in compliance with your orders, I parted with the squadron off Kokotoni and proceeded to the Barren Islands, on the west coast of Madagascar, arriving at Smyth's Island on the 24th September. The cutter and whaler were detached, the ship proceeding to the anchorage at Dalrymple Island.

On the 28th September I proceeded to Coffin Island, communicating with the boats on the way. I remained at the latter anchorage until the 5th October, when I proceeded to Mozambique, again detaching cutter and whaler, which had rejoined the ship on the previous day.

During my stay at Dalrymple and Coffin Islands the remaining boats were detached on short cruises, patrolling the channel between the islands and the main, my orders being that, after dispatching the boats on the second occasion, I was to proceed to Baly and Majambo Bays, but the patent fuel supplied at Zanzibar burnt so badly that on arrival at Coffin Island I found I had only enough, allowing for contingencies, to take me to Mozambique. I therefore considered it advisable to delay my visit to the above places till my return from the latter.

Arriving there with only 4 tons remaining in the bunkers, I filled up with coal and left on the 12th.

During my stay I put myself in communication with Consul O'Neill, and was able to collect a certain amount of information which I have embodied in a separate Report.

At Mozambique affairs were in a very disturbed state. The Portuguese had attempted to chastise a tribe of Makoas who had been raiding on the west coast of the bay, but the expedition had failed, their troops being defeated, with the loss of their machine-guns and a large quantity of ammunition. The island was denuded of troops and police, and there was almost a scarcity of provisions, as all fresh meat, &c., is drawn from the disturbed part of the country.

Another expedition was being organized, but nothing had been done up to the time of my departure.

On the 14th I picked up the boats, and Lieutenant Fitzherbert reported the capture of a small schooner at Tambohorano, and of a dhow near Myanterano; twenty-six slaves were captured with the latter, which service was not effected without a fight, in which, I regret to say, one life was lost and one man wounded.

I beg herewith to inclose Lieutenant Fitzherbert's Report, and I wish to call attention to the manner in which that officer and his boat's crew behaved.

Having lost all their arms by the boats capsizing on Tambohorano bar, they were reduced to one rifle and two revolvers, with which they kept up a running fight against the dhow's crew, who were all armed with guns. The whaler being too far astern to render effectual assistance, had not the cutter thus unsupported pushed on, there is every probability that the whole of the cargo would have been landed; as it is, in spite of every effort, quite 150 slaves got away, the dhow having been run into the surf and beached.

The slaves rescued from her consist of four women, and twenty-two children aged from 2 to 10 years. One male slave was also taken from the schooner.

During the following week I visited Baly, Bembatooka, and Majambo Bays, and whilst at Mojunga I made myself acquainted with Vice-Consul Knott's opinion as to the state of the Slave Trade on the Madagascar coast.

With regard to his dispute with the Hova authorities, it appears that he interfered between them and some Makoas, released slaves, whom the Hova authorities were forcing to work in the gold mines, and who were eventually killed by them for not doing so.

I visited the Hova Governor, and in the course of conversation stated that I was directed to acknowledge Mr. Knott as British Vice-Consul; to this he replied that the Hova authorities at Mojunga could not do so, as he had orders from Antananarivo to communicate with a Mr. Harvey (Mr. Knott's clerk, who had been in temporary charge of the Consulate during Mr. Knott's absence at the capital). I therefore changed the subject of conversation in compliance with my orders not in any way to mix myself up in local disputes.

From Baly Bay the cutter and whaler were again detached, and rejoined at Mojunga without having effected any capture.

There are twenty-six slaves on board, one child having died. They are as follows: one man, four women, ten female and eleven male children, and the man who jumped overboard from the dhow captured off Myanterano, who states he is a passenger, but who it is suspected was one of the crew, and jumped overboard for the purpose of delaying the boats.

No. 13.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received December 5.)

Sir,

Admiralty, December 3, 1888.

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 the Commander-in-chief, East Indies, dated the 2nd November, 1888, with copies of inclosures, reporting the capture of a slave-dhow and twenty-seven slaves, on the 13th October by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Algerine."

2. Their Lordships have expressed approval of the manner in which Lieutenant Fitzherbert and his boat's crew behaved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Commander Forsyth to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

*"Algerine," at Sea, Lat. 11° 37' S., Long. 43° 13' E.,
October 30, 1888.*

APPROVED and submitted for the information of the Commander-in-chief.

I wish to call attention to the manner in which Lieutenant Fitzherbert and his boat's crew behaved. Having lost all their arms by the boat capsizing on Tambohorano bar, they were reduced to one rifle and two revolvers, with which they kept up a running fight with the dhow's crew, who were armed with guns.

Had not the cutter pushed on, there is every probability that the whole of the cargo would have been landed.

(Signed) W. C. C. FORSYTH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

Lieutenant Fitzherbert to Commander Forsyth.

*"Algerine," at Sea, Lat. 11° 37' S., Long. 43° 13' E.,
October 30, 1888.*

Sir,

IN compliance with your directions, I have the honour to make the following Report of the chase and capture of a slave-dhow with twenty-seven slaves on the 13th instant.

2. At 4 P.M. on the above date, the boats being about 6 miles south of Myanterano, a dhow was sighted coming up the coast from southward; at 4.30 I came up to her, and fired two blank cartridges, upon which the dhow spilled her sail and dropped a man overboard. I proceeded to pick him up; the dhow, having filled again, bore away for Myanterano. I now fired a shot across her bow, to which she replied with ball. Fire was now opened on her with one rifle (the only one saved) and two pistols from the bow of the cutter, chasing under sail and oars, the dhow's crew firing with six rifles over the poop rail, the whaler, 300 yards distant on the port quarter of the cutter, also firing on the dhow. At 5.30 P.M. the cutter, having closed to 100 yards, and continuing to gain rapidly on the dhow, she ran into the surf and beached. All the able-bodied slaves (to the estimated number of 150) at once swam and waded ashore through the surf, and, led and driven by the dhow's crew, escaped into the bush.

Being unable to beach the cutter owing to the surf, I anchored her close in, and the whaler coming up I got into her and veered astern through the surf by a grass line to the

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cutter. I landed and rescued from the dhow twenty-seven slaves (four women, eleven boys, and twelve girls).

I found one of the dhow's crew dead on board, having been shot during the action.

It being impossible to get her afloat, I set the dhow on fire and embarked the rescued slaves with great difficulty, the whaler being several times filled in the surf.

At 6.30 I anchored 300 yards off in the cutter, and remained to watch her destruction, firing occasional shots at her to scare away the natives who attempted to extinguish the fire.

My casualties were one Seedie badly wounded, shot through the abdomen, and Thomas H. James. A.B., slightly wounded in the hand.

At 1 A.M. I weighed with a light land breeze, and proceeded to the southward to meet the ship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. S. FITZHERBERT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 13.

Rear-Admiral Fremantle to Admiralty.

"Boadicea," at Zanzibar, November 2, 1888.

FORWARDED for information.

I agree with Commander Forsyth in considering that Lieutenant Fitzherbert and his boat's crew behaved with great gallantry in chasing and capturing a slave-dhow manned by thirteen men, six of whom were armed with rifles, when, owing to the boat having recently capsized in crossing a bar, the only arms remaining in the cutter were a rifle and two revolvers.

The Seedie boy who was killed was, I am informed, in the body of the boat handing up the ammunition, and much less exposed than the others, so he was unfortunate.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE.

No. 14.

Colonel Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 17.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, November 19, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the officials of His Highness the Sultan are still in Pemba prosecuting their search for the Arabs responsible for the death of Lieutenant Cooper. I am informed that one of these men has been apprehended

No. 15.

Colonel Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 24.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 2, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report as follows.

The Commissioner of the Sultan, who was sent to Pemba in order to insure the arrest of the Arabs principally responsible for the death of Lieutenant Cooper, has sent information to Zanzibar that the Arabs in question have escaped to the mainland from the Island of Pemba, and that he could not follow them because he had no ship available for that purpose. If this is true, there is now little or no hope of securing these men.

The Commissioner may or may not have done his utmost to effect the arrest of the Arabs in question. He has arrested and imprisoned several people whom he represents as being instrumental in their escape—the owners of the houses in which they lodged; the captain of the dhow in which they are said to have escaped, &c. The culprits themselves have got off, and this in face of the very strict orders issued by His Highness, not only to his own officials, but to all Arab plantation owners resident in Pemba, impressing on them the absolute necessity that these men implicated in the death of a British officer should be secured at all costs.

I have no hesitation in saying that the men in question could not have escaped had not their escape been connived at openly or secretly by the influential Arabs of Pemba. The island is not large. The death of Lieutenant Cooper was known far and wide. The

hue and cry that has been raised in order to insure the capture of those who shot him was a matter of universal knowledge and comment. The men were known. Their arrest could have been easily effected had the proper assistance been given.

Up to the present date the efforts of the present Sultan of Zanzibar to arrest guilty people have almost invariably been futile. Officials are sent, stay away a certain time, and return with the news that the criminals have disappeared, and that they can do nothing more. The matter is thus allowed to drop; and after a reasonable period the criminal makes his reappearance and pursues his ordinary avocations as if nothing had happened.

In the present case, however, I think a severe example should be made. If those directly responsible for the death of Lieutenant Cooper cannot, through the machinations of slave-dealers and slave-owners, be brought to justice, these latter should at least be made to pay for his life in a manner that can be thoroughly well brought home to them.

In such a case as this there is no class of the community who are deserving of less consideration than the Arabs of Pemba. It is they who are the main and chief supporters of the Slave Trade; it is they who are directly and primarily responsible for the lives of Her Majesty's officers and men lost in suppressing this nefarious Traffic. Were the present occasion permitted to pass unnoticed, the growing hostility and determination to an active armed resistance which has recently characterized the attitude of the Pemba slave-runners as regards the operations of Her Majesty's fleet would receive an immense stimulus and development.

It was for this reason that I ventured to make to your Lordship the suggestion regarding the Pemba Arabs being severely fined, which I have the satisfaction of now learning has met with your Lordship's approval.

The fine of 10,000 dollars is undoubtedly heavy, but it is not too heavy. If the Sultan does his duty the fine can be properly proportioned and speedily recovered. If not, it will not be difficult to recover the value of the fine by means which are within our own control. The produce of the clove estates can readily be placed under an embargo until the fine is paid in full. The imposition of the fine will serve to convince the Arabs that the life of an Englishman, even if they succeed in preventing the arrest of those who have killed him, cannot be taken with impunity, and it will also serve to do away with the fast growing belief that Great Britain is no longer in earnest in her operations against the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

No. 16.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received December 26.)

Sir,

Admiralty, December 22, 1888.

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 letters reporting the capture and condemnation of slave-dhows in the neighbourhood of the Zanzibar coast.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 16.

Captain Curzon-Howe to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Boadicea," at Zanzibar, November 17, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Report of the capture of a slave-dhow and forty-one slaves by Lieutenant W. C. Slater, of this ship, off the Island of Pemba, on the 6th November, 1888.

2. The dhow was condemned and ordered to be sold by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar.

3. The emancipated slaves were handed over to the British Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

4. The four Arab and one Swahili prisoners are detained on board until they shall be handed over to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. G. CURZON-HOWE, *Captain.*

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Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

Lieutenant Slater to Captain Curzon-Howe.

(Extract.)

"Boadicea's" Pinnace, Mombasa, November 9, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 6th November, after a chase of six hours, I captured a dhow containing forty-one slaves, to the northward of Pemba.

2. The current proving too strong to allow me to bring the dhow in to Pemba, I stood over to the African coast, and fetched Mombasa, where I found Her Majesty's ship "Stork" yesterday at 5 P.M.

3. The dhow offered considerable resistance, and was not brought to until I had fired several shots through her sail. The fire was returned with spirit from the dhow, but finding that we were gaining on her, she lowered her sail when we were about 800 yards off.

4. Sufficient rice and mahogo, but a very small quantity of water, were found in the dhow. The slaves complained of having had no water for four days. They were supplied with water from the pinnace while I was searching the dhow, and I am sorry to say that all the water in the boat was thus distributed except some eight gallons. On my return I put the boat's crew and slaves on an allowance of half-a-gill per diem, and the water lasted until we arrived alongside Her Majesty's ship "Stork."

5. There were no casualties. One slave-woman, suckling an infant, is suffering from fever, due, no doubt, to the hardships she has endured lately, and one boy is in a rather low condition, but Dr. Trevor-Roper, of Her Majesty's ship "Stork," considers that they may safely undertake the voyage to Zanzibar.

Inclosure 3 in No. 16.

Captain Curzon-Howe to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Boadicea," at Zanzibar, November 7, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Report of the capture of a slave-dhow by Lieutenant Reginald O. Tupper, of this ship, on the 1st instant.

2. The dhow, tonnage 17.75, was condemned by the Vice-Admiralty Court, Zanzibar.

3. The emancipated slaves were handed over to the British Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

I have, &c,
(Signed) A. W. CURZON-HOWE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 16.

Lieutenant Tupper to Captain Curzon-Howe.

Sir,

"Boadicea," at Zanzibar, November 2, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report the chase and capture of a dhow containing slaves on the morning of the 1st November, under the following circumstances:—

I had on the morning of Thursday, the 1st November, proceeded at daybreak to the mainland opposite Pungumea Island. I skirted the shore until I sighted Bagamoyo, when I altered course for Zanzibar. At 10 A.M. I sighted two dhows before the wind steering apparently for Zanzibar. When about 5 miles from Chigwani House I came up with the sternmost dhow, and as I did so I noticed that the other dhow had altered course as if to go to the southward instead of to Zanzibar. I boarded the first dhow and found her correct; I then steered for the further dhow, and boarded her at 11 A.M. about 4 miles from Chigwani. I found her full of passengers and of domestic slaves, of which I counted thirty-five; in searching the hold I found nine slaves with one infant (eight females, one male, one infant). They appeared to be fresh slaves, and two of them were so emaciated and weak that they had to be carried out of the hold. They all appeared frightened, and on being questioned by the interpreter could give no satisfactory account of themselves. I consequently captured the dhow and brought her into Zanzibar, and conveyed the slaves, the captain and crew, on board Her Majesty's ship "Boadicea."

I have, &c,
(Signed) REGINALD TUPPER.

Inclosure 5 in No. 16.

Lieutenant Pochin to Captain Jenkings.

Sir,

"Garnet," at Zanzibar, November 12, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 22nd ultimo, when in charge of the boats of Her Majesty's ship under your command, Mr. Carey, Midshipman, cruising in the pinnace, detained a dhow under the following circumstances.

2. A dhow was observed on shore at Soleman Point, Pemba Island, a place rarely visited by dhows, and which spot he had only left twenty-four hours previously; from her condition Mr. Carey considered she had been recently carrying slaves.

3. On trying to float the dhow she sank in deep water.

4. On the 30th, when at Makongwé Island, a slave informed Abdullah-bin-Ali, the interpreter, that he had been landed at Soleman Point on the night of the 21st-22nd, but had made his escape.

5. The case being tried at the Vice-Consular Court, Zanzibar, both the slave and dhow were condemned on the 9th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES W. POCHIN.

No. 17.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received December 31.)

Sir,

Admiralty, December 29, 1888.

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 accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 12th October, with inclosures, from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," reporting the reception on board of a fugitive slave.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

Captain Brackenbury to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Turquoise," at Muscat, October 12, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report that at 7 P.M. on the 18th September a fugitive slave who had escaped from a fishing-boat swam alongside. The man was given some food, and when rested was taken to the Consulate, where he remained the night, and being examined the following day, was granted his freedom. He had been kidnapped by the Arabs at Zanzibar, brought to Sur in a slave-dhow with thirty others, and, after remaining there some time, was, with a few others, taken up the Batinah coast in a fishing-boat, their boat anchoring near Muttrah, and, the crew going on shore, he escaped, hid during the day, and eventually swam to me during the evening. The man-of-war if sighted near Sur must have been "Turquoise" or "Kingfisher."

While at Khor-Jaramah a look-out was kept for dhows, and any suspicious-looking craft was boarded, but we never came across any suspicious cases, and the numerous fishing-boats thereabouts would have warned any slavers of our locality, and not to approach.

I do not believe a slaver would run so unnecessary a risk of capture as to close any of Her Majesty's ships.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. BRACKENBURY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

Statement made by Slave on coming on board "Turquoise."

BELONGED to Zanzibar, and kidnapped by Arabs; taken to Sur with thirty other slaves in dhow; after some time he and five others were taken in a fishing-boat to Batinah.

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coast; he could not be sold, and was brought back, and the boat anchored off Muttrah; he escaped and hid during the day, and the vessel sailed, and he then swam on board "Turquoise."

(Signed) J. W. BRACKENBURY, *Captain.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 17.

Statement of Khamees-bin-Naseeb Mahyawa, fugitive Slave, aged 15 years.

I WAS the slave of Saleem-bin-Hashib in Zanzibar. My father, mother, and self were taken to Zanzibar at the same time. I don't know who took us. I was very young then. Saleem bought us in Zanzibar. My mother gave birth to another son in Zanzibar. Saleem died about six years ago, and on his death-bed he freed us. My father died about three years ago of small-pox. Saleem had no sons, but a brother named Hussein-bin-Hashib. My mother lives at Kianggoonee (name of property); she works in the fields. I used to sell lemons and sharks' meat. I know Zanzibar well (gives names of different quarters). About two and a-half months ago I was selling lemons at Fuagoonee when I seized by three Arabs and taken on board their buglo. After two days they set sail and went to Bagamoyo, where they took on board twenty-nine slaves, of whom ten were women. They stayed two days at Bagamoyo, thence they went to Simba Uranga, where they took in rafters; they stayed there five days; thence they went to Soor, where they landed us all. The name of one of the men who carried me off was Mahomed; I don't know his father's name nor names of the others; he used to steer. We stayed one month at Soor. I and Faray Allah lived in the house of Salim; embarked Farajallah and myself in a "baden" in which other eight (five women and three men) slaves were also embarked; the "baden" anchored in a bay to the west of Muscat (round Dohab Point) two nights ago; last the sailors, all except two boys, went on shore, and I escaped to the shore, and came from hill to hill until I got near the man-of-war, when I swam off to her.

I know a man-of-war, having seen them at Zanzibar; near Soor we saw a man-of-war; the other slaves could not swim.

Before me,

(Signed) E. MOCKLER, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Her Britannic Majesty's Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

Muscat, September 19, 1888.

Order:—To be given a freedom paper.

No. 18.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received February 18.)

Sir,

Admiralty, February 15, 1889.

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 13th December last, from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Griffon," reporting the capture of a slave-dhow off Pemba on the 31st October last, and the subsequent condemnation.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 18.

Commander Blaxland to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Griffon," at Zanzibar, December 13, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report that the cutter of Her Majesty's ship "Griffon" while cruising off the Island of Pemba, captured, on the 31st October last, a slave-dhow, name unknown, and having neither colours nor papers.

Lieutenant Thomas F. Stirling, the officer in command, reports that, at 9-30 A.M.

on the 31st October, he observed a dhow standing in from seaward towards Tondoni, and getting under way, went in chase under sail and oars. When he had got within 800 or 1,000 yards, the dhow was beached and about fifteen slaves were landed. The dhow at once shoved off and commenced to pole in the direction of Kegomachi. Mr. Stirling then landed his coxswain, the interpreter, and one seaman to endeavour to get possession of the slaves, and proceeded himself in the cutter in chase of the dhow. Although he fired five or six rifle-shots he failed to bring her to, and on rounding Msuka Point he found her stranded on the beach and deserted by her crew. On boarding her he found evidences of her having recently had slaves on board, remains of slave-food, and a number of mats. He therefore took possession, and on getting her off the shore endeavoured to tow her to Tondoni. She, however, leaked so badly that he eventually had to cast her off, and she sank in deep water. None of the slaves were recovered.

The case was tried at the Consular Court at Zanzibar this day, and the dhow condemned as a lawful prize.

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

No. 19.

Colonel Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 17, 1889.

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 Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar during the half-year ended the 31st December, 1888.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

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Inclosure in No. 19.

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, 1888.

| 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. | Remarks. |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| 32 | Rupia | Griffon | Commander J. E. Blaxland | 1 | July 13, 1888 | July 14, 1888 | Condemnation | 7 1 6 | .. .. |  |
| 33 | Unknown | Ditto | Ditto | .. | " 7, " | " 25, " | Ditto | 6 9 6 | .. .. |  |
| 34 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | .. | " 14, " | " 24, " | Ditto | 4 11 6 | .. .. |  |
| 35 | Ditto | Penguin | Commander G. King Hall | .. | " 17, " | " 24, " | Ditto | 5 7 6 | 0 0 10½ | |
| 36 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | .. | " 13, " | " 24, " | Ditto | 5 3 6 | .. .. |  |
| 37 | Fourteen slaves | Ditto | Ditto | 14 | " 14, " | " 27, " | Ditto | 5 13 6 | .. .. |  |
| 38 | Unknown | Garnet | Captain A. B. Jenkins | .. | " 25, " | July 27, " | Ditto | 5 8 6 | .. .. |  |
| 39 | Ditto | Griffon | Commander J. E. Blaxland | 29 | Aug. 9, " | Aug. 13, " | Ditto | 4 15 6 | .. .. |  |
| 40 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | 7 | " 16, " | " 22, " | Ditto | 4 19 6 | 0 2 11 | |
| 41 | Ditto | Penguin | Commander G. King Hall | 46 | " 4, " | " 22, " | Ditto | 4 15 6 | .. .. |  |
| 42 | Dhow and canoe | Ditto | Ditto | 29 | " 17, " | " 22, " | Ditto | 5 3 6 | 0 13 1½ | |
| 43 | Fathel Kheir.. | Garnet | Captain A. B. Jenkins | 58 | Sept. 15, " | Sept. 27, " | Ditto | 5 3 6 | 0 5 10 | |
| 43A | Canoe | Penguin | Commander G. King Hall | 3 | " 10, " | Dec. 20, " | Ditto | 6 14 6 | .. .. |  |
| 44 | Unknown | Garnet | Captain A. B. Jenkins | 1 | " 17, " | Sept. 27, " | Ditto | 5 12 6 | 0 7 3½ | |
| 45 | Dhow | Ditto | Ditto | 1 | " 19, " | " 27, " | Ditto | 5 16 6 | 0 4 4½ | |
| 46 | Unknown | Griffon | Commander J. E. Blaxland | .. | " 22, " | " 27, " | Ditto | 4 11 6 | .. .. |  |
| 47 | Kanzeil | Ditto | Ditto | .. | " 26, " | " 29, " | Restitution of dhow and con- demnation of slaves | 9 19 6 | .. .. |  |
| 48 | Unknown | Ditto | Ditto | 74 | Oct. 17, " | Nov. 7, " | Condemnation | 7 11 6 | 0 5 10 | |
| 49 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | .. | " 8, " | Oct. 23, " | Ditto | 5 8 6 | .. .. |  |
| 50 | Dhow | Boadicea | Captain the Hon. Asheton G. Curson Howe | 9 | Nov. 1, " | Nov. 7, " | Ditto | 10 6 6 | 0 2 11 | |
| 51 | Unknown | Algerine | Commander W. C. Forsyth | 1 | Oct. 5, " | " 5, " | Ditto | 5 8 6 | .. .. |  |
| 52 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | 24 | " 13, " | " 22, " | Ditto | 5 11 6 | .. .. |  |
| 53 | Ditto | Garnet | Captain A. B. Jenkins | 1 | " 22, " | Nov. 9, " | Ditto | 5 14 6 | .. .. |  |
| 54 | Ditto | Boadicea | Captain the Hon. Asheton G. Curson Howe | 41 | Nov 6, " | " 12, " | Ditto | 4 19 6 | 5 16 7 | |
| 55 | Ditto | Garnet | Captain A. B. Jenkins | 9 | " 9, " | " 15, " | Ditto | 4 11 6 | .. .. |  |
| 56 | Ditto | Griffon | Commander J. E. Blaxland | .. | Oct. 31, " | Dec. 12, " | Ditto | 4 11 6 | .. .. |  |

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, January 1, 1889.

No. 20.

Colonel Euan-Smith to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 25.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 17, 1889.

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 during the quarter ended the 31st December, 1888.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 20.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the quarter ended December 31, 1888.

| No. of Decree. | Date of Discharge. | How disposed of. | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | In Town. | The Universities Mission, Zanzibar. | The Church Mission Society, Mombasa. | The French Mission, Zanzibar. | |
| | 1888 | | | | | |
| No. 43 of 1888 .. | Dec. 20 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | |
| „ 47 „ .. | Sept. 29 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | |
| „ 48 „ .. | Oct. 19 | 54 | .. | 18 | .. | 2 died before disposal. |
| „ 50 „ .. | Nov. 7 | 5 | .. | .. | 4 | |
| „ 51 „ .. | „ 5 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | |
| „ 52 „ .. | „ 5 | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 3 died before disposal. |
| „ 53 „ .. | Dec. 9 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | |
| „ 54 „ .. | Nov. 12 | 33 | 2 | .. | 6 | |
| „ 55 „ .. | „ 20 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total .. | .. | 104 | 2 | 43 | 10 | |

(Signed) C. B. EUAN-SMITH, Colonel,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.
Zanzibar, January 1, 1889.

No. 21.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received March 30.)

Sir,

Admiralty, March 28, 1889.

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 a communication, dated the 1st instant, from the Commander-in-chief, East Indies, with inclosure, relative to the reception of a fugitive slave on board Her Majesty's ship "Algerine" at Mnazi Bay.

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

Inclosure in No. 21.

Rear-Admiral Fremantle to Admiralty.

"Boadicea," at Zanzibar, March 1, 1889.

FORWARDED for information, observing that this fugitive slave has been granted free papers.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE.

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Commander Forsyth to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir, "Algerine," at Zanzibar, December 19, 1888.
 In compliance with Article 139 of the Station Orders and the Slave Instructions of 1882, I have the honour to report the following case of the reception on board of Her Majesty's ship under my command of a fugitive slave on Sunday, the 16th instant, at Mnazi Bay, Msimbati Harbour :—

1. His name is Murgan, of the Mahamba tribe, from whom he, with another boy and a woman, was captured by raiders of the Mairti tribe, who took them to the Hian tribe and sold them to an Arab, Mahommed-bin-Salem, who lived at Shuka, near Mtingi. He sold them to Abdallah-bin-Salem, an Arab residing at Sudi Mgan Mwanja.

2. This Abdallah, he states, deals in slaves and fish. He has a dhow named the "Yaya," in which the boy Murgan and his two fellow-slaves were conveyed to Mongo Island, Msimbati Harbour, where their master keeps a few slaves, whom he sells as opportunity offers and ships off to Pemba.

3. On Mongo Island they were employed catching fish, which the dhow took away. When the ship's boats were seen, the woman and other boy were taken away, but the boy Murgan ran away, fearing that he would be sold as he had seen others, crossing to the mainland in a canoe and coming on board in a boat which was sent under the supposition that he was offering something for sale. He complains of having been badly treated, beaten, and ill-fed by his master.

4. Under the circumstances I allowed him to remain on board, and beg to submit his case for consideration, as one of a slave held for sale contrary to existing Treaties, the place at which he was received being within the territorial jurisdiction of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar

I have, &c.
 (Signed) W. C. C. FORSYTH.

No. 22.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received April 1.)

Sir, Admiralty, March 28, 1889.
 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 a communication, dated the 1st instant, from the Commander-in-chief, East Indies, with inclosure, relative to the reception of a fugitive slave-woman by a boat of Her Majesty's ship "Griffon" at Pemba.

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

Inclosure in No. 22.

Rear-Admiral Fremantle to Admiralty.

"Boadicea," at Zanzibar, March 1, 1889.
 FORWARDED for information, observing that this fugitive slave has been granted free papers.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE.

Commander Blasland to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir, "Griffon," at Zanzibar, October 18, 1888.
 I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Charles E. Hutchins, Gunner, Her Majesty's ship "Griffon," who was cruising at the time in the ship's cutter off the Island of Pemba for the suppression of the Slave Trade, received on board his boat a female fugitive slave, under the following circumstances.

On Monday, the 8th instant, a female native came down to the beach near Port Kinyu and made signals that she wished to communicate. She came off in a canoe, and stated that she had run away from her master on account of his ill-treatment,

and showed her back and arms, which were perfectly raw from blows inflicted by either a stick or whip, in support of her statement. As she appeared in great personal fear at the idea of being landed, Mr. Hutchins considered he would be right in protecting her. On Thursday, the 11th instant, her master, one Ahmed-bin-Suleiman-bin-Isa, living at Gongo, in Pemba, came off to the cutter and demanded that the woman should be given up to him. Mr. Hutchins informed him of his reasons for refusing to comply with this request, at the same time saying that the ship would shortly arrive from Zanzibar, and that he could then apply to me. He then demanded the bracelets and a necklace which the woman was wearing, which she immediately gave to him.

2. Yesterday, the 17th instant, Ahmed-bin-Suleiman-bin-Isa, the owner, came on board the "Griffon" and formally demanded that I should give the woman up, she being his slave. He denied having ill-treated her, but she stuck to her original story, and said she was in fear of her life if she should be given up to him. As the evidence of Mr. Hutchins and of our interpreter Ferooze left no doubt of the state she was in when she applied for protection on the 8th instant, and as she appeared to be in great dread of her late master, I informed him that I should take the woman to Zanzibar and have the question settled there.

3. On arrival at that place I reported the case to Her Majesty's Consul-General, and at the same time transferred the woman to the Consular authorities.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. BLAXLAND.

No. 23.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received April 3.)

Sir,

Admiralty, March 30, 1889.

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 letter from Lieutenant Stirling, dated 7th November, relative to the reception of a fugitive slave-woman on board the cutter of Her Majesty's ship "Griffon," on the 31st October.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 23.

Lieutenant Stirling to Commander Blaxland.

Sir,

"Griffon," at Pemba, November 7, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that while at Tongoni on the 31st ultimo a fugitive slave came off to the cutter and appealed to me for protection, alleging that she had been ill-treated by her master, and that she was in fear of her life. She had a severe wound under the right eye, which she said was inflicted by her master, who struck her with a stick, and seized her by her throat, threatening to kill her. As I was quite convinced that she was in genuine dread of what might happen to her if she was sent back to her master, I allowed her to remain in the boat.

Subsequently her master, an Arab named Salem-bin-Ali, living at Tongoni, came off to the cutter, and demanded that she should be given up to him. I questioned him through the interpreter, and as his answers were unsatisfactory, I declined to comply with his request, but gave him a certificate that I had taken charge of the woman.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. W. STIRLING.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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No. 24.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received April 3.)

Sir, *Admiralty, March 30, 1889.*
 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 letter, dated the 21st February, from the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Penguin," addressed to the Commander-in-chief in the East Indies, relative to the capture of a dhow and twelve slaves off Ras Kinjoye on the 19th February.

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

Inclosure in No. 24.

Commander Hall to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir, *"Penguin," at Zanzibar, February 21, 1889.*
 IN accordance with Article 129 of the Station Orders, I have the honour to report that at 3 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th February, off Ras Kinjoye, Lieutenant Hugh T. Hibbert, in the cutter of this ship, sighted a dhow coming in. He immediately gave chase, and after an hour's pull, and being obliged to fire several times at her rigging, she lowered her sail.

2. She was found to contain two Muscat Arabs, twelve slaves, two passengers, and six crew, with a cargo. Lieutenant Hibbert sent her down to Zanzibar in charge of William J. Maynard, leading seaman, where she arrived yesterday at 4 A.M.

3. The case was placed in the Court at 10 A.M., when Judgment was given in my favour, the dhow condemned, and the slaves released.

4. I beg to inclose Station Order Form No. 9.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) G. KING HALL.

No. 25.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received April 5.)

Sir, *Admiralty, April 3, 1889.*
 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 the Annual Report on the Slave Trade for 1888, received from the Commander-in-chief, East Indies.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

Rear-Admiral Fremantle to Admiralty

(Extract.)

"Boadicea," at Mombasa, February 13, 1889.

IN compliance with the General Instructions for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to make the following Annual Report of the result of the operations of the vessels serving under my orders on the East Indian Station engaged in this service.

2. I forward herewith the Annual Return of vessels captured, observing that it embraces a period of ten months only, viz., from the 1st March, 1888, to the end of the year.

The captures made previous to the 1st March have, I presume, been reported by my predecessor, Sir Frederick Richards, but I think it advisable to forward the Return for the period from the 1st July, 1887, to the date when this Return commences.

The Return for my time now forwarded shows a total of 42 vessels taken into Court, viz., 39 at Zanzibar and 3 at Aden, of which 40 were condemned, the tonnage amounting to 1,165 tons, and the number of slaves emancipated being 814.

3. The increased number of captures of slavers in comparison with former recent years is most striking, as I find from my predecessor's last Return above referred to, which embraced a period of eight months, viz., from the 1st July, 1887, to the 1st March, 1888, that only 24 vessels were condemned and 137 slaves emancipated; and on looking further back, and taking the complete year from the 1st July, 1886, to the 30th June, 1887, the totals were only 14 vessels captured and 128 slaves emancipated.

4. Such a marked increase demands explanation, and the question arises as to how much of it is due to the recrudescence of the Slave Trade from political causes, or how much may be put down to increased vigilance in its suppression. Speaking generally, I am disposed to divide it equally between the two causes. With the former I propose to deal in my concluding remarks, but it is certain that I have been able to employ more vessels on this part of the station, where most of the captures have been made, and that our cruisers have worked zealously. The total is also swelled by the "Osprey's" capture of 204 slaves in the Red Sea, which, though they could not properly be attributed to good fortune, were certainly an extra on the ordinary work of the year.

Taking the work more in detail, I refer first to this part of the station.

East Coast of Africa, including Zanzibar and Pemba.

The following Table shows the vessels employed on this part of the station, and their captures:—

| Ships. | Dates. | | Number captured. | | Remarks. |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------|--|
| | From— | To— | Vessels. | Slaves. | |
| | 1888 | 1888 | | | |
| Boadicea | Aug. 17 | Dec. 31 | 2 | 50 | |
| Agamemnon | Nov. 13 | " 31 | .. | .. | |
| Garnet | Mar. 1 | " 31 | 16 | 252 | |
| Reindeer | Dec. 20 | " 31 | .. | .. | |
| Algerine | Aug. 17 | " 31 | 2 | 28 | Absent for six weeks' cruise to Mozambique in October. |
| Griffon | June 17 | " 31 | 9 | 112 | |
| Penguin | Mar. 4 | " 31 | 11 | 158 | Absent for two months' cruise to Mauritius and Mozambique. |
| Mariner | { Mar. 1 June 30 | { Apr. 26 Oct. 6 | .. | 10 | |
| Stork | { May 15 Surveying | { Dec. 31 | .. | .. | |
| Totals | .. | .. | 40 | 610 | |

It is remarkable in how many of these cases opposition was met with, the Arab seeming to be less in fear of punishment than formerly.

Recently it has been the exception for our boats to make a capture of a full slaver without meeting with resistance.

The following two cases are worthy of special attention:—

(a.) The most important slave action for some years was that of the 17th October last, when the steam-cutter of Her Majesty's ship "Griffon" captured a dhow containing seventy-four slaves off Njao Gap, Island of Pemba, after an engagement in which Lieutenant Myles H. Cooper was mortally, and two men, Alexander Petty, caulker's mate, and William Ward, sailmaker's mate, were severely wounded.

The command having devolved on John Bray, ship's corporal 1st class, after the Lieutenant was wounded, he behaved with exceptional gallantry in continuing to fight the dhow with the remainder of the crew, consisting of John Pengelley, leading stoker, George Whitfield, stoker, and the wounded men, who assisted by handing up cartridges.

The pluck and determination shown by Lieutenant Cooper after he had been

wounded, and by the whole of the men, was worthy of the highest commendation, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to promote all the senior men. John Bray has also been recommended for a Conspicuous Gallantry medal.

Lieutenant Cooper died before the cutter could return to the "Griffon," then lying in Njao Gap, and he was buried at Chapani Cemetery, Zanzibar, on the 19th October.

The Arabs who had fired on the cutter had escaped to the shore, and though they were well known, and His Highness the Sultan sent a Special Envoy to Pemba to capture them, there was evidently no intention of being in earnest in the matter, and a fine of 10,000 dollars was levied on Pemba by the Sultan at the suggestion of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, acting with the authority of Her Majesty's Government.

This fine has recently been paid.

(b.) On the 28th March last Sub-Lieutenant Palmer, of Her Majesty's ship "Garnet," while serving in the "Olga," off Pemba, captured a dhow with forty-two slaves, after a sharp fight of one and a-half hours' duration, though he was fortunate enough to have no one hurt.

For this service he was promoted by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

In touching on the captures which have been made on this part of the station, it is a curious fact that the whole of those taken by our ships were effected before the slave blockade was declared on the 2nd December.

Two captures have, however, been made by the German squadron, the number of slaves emancipated being about 180.

Mozambique and Madagascar.

I have only been able to spare two ships, the "Algerine" and Penguin," for short cruizes of a fortnight each on this division.

In October and November last both ships visited Mozunga, Nossi-Bé, Mozambique, and the Comoros. That the Slave Trade is brisk during the south-west monsoon there is little doubt.

The "Algerine's" boats captured a schooner and a dhow with twenty-seven slaves near Myanterano.

Of the two captured, one was under Sakalava and the other under Arab colours.

The capture of a dhow made by Lieutenant Fitzherbert on the 13th October deserves special attention. His boat, a cutter, had been capsized in crossing the bar at Tambohorano, and the only arms he possessed were a rifle and two revolvers, with which he sustained an action with the dhow, which was well armed, for about an hour; one man, a Seedie, was killed, and one blue-jacket wounded, yet he drove the dhow ashore and recovered 27 slaves out of a number calculated at 150. For this service he received the thanks of the Admiralty.

Aden.

Except for a few weeks, when the "Mariner" was there, the "Osprey" is the only ship which has been employed on this division of the station, and the political exigencies have usually rendered it difficult for slave cruising to be carried out, while the run across the Red Sea takes only seven to twelve hours; but good information had reached me through the Indian Government of the slave caravans, which was corroborated by the interpreters of Commander Gissing, who, acting on the information furnished him, succeeded on the 16th September last in capturing three dhows with 204 slaves in the short voyage from Roheita to near Mocha.

The capture reflects great credit on Commander Gissing, who had shown much judgment in intercepting these dhows at the right moment, as well as in the manner of their capture. Commander Gissing has, I am glad to say, since received his promotion.

His Slave Trade Report for the six months from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1888, is so complete a history of the Trade as carried on in the Gulf of Tajourra, near Aden, and the southern part of the Red Sea, that I forward it complete.

I would call attention to two points in his Report: first, that the majority of these slaves are Christian girls; and to his suggestion to send a friendly Envoy to King Menelek, whose subjects these slaves are said to be.

It is certain that these captures will give a serious blow to the Danakil Arabs, who have for some time carried on the Traffic with impunity.

Persian Gulf.

In the Persian Gulf and off the Arabian coast there have been no captures, and the only cruising which has taken place was when I sent the "Reindeer" specially for this purpose in May last to cruise for a few weeks.

It is worth remarking that, though I have usually kept three ships in the Persian Gulf Division, yet that the Senior Officer on that part of the station reports that, "with every wish to cruise for the suppression of the Slave Trade, the political officers so strongly urged the necessity of guarding Muscat and the Gulf during a time of great political excitement that, complying with their demands, I found myself wholly unable to detach myself or other ship for cruising."

Several fugitive slaves who came on board the "Turquoise" and "Kingfisher," chiefly at Muscat, were liberated, some of whom were brought to Bombay.

I shall certainly endeavour to have more slave cruising done on the Arabian coast at the proper season this year, but, owing probably to active cruising in former years, I cannot hear that any cargoes of slaves were landed on this coast during the year 1888. Most of them are landed in the Red Sea, or nearer Aden, I believe, and brought round to Muscat as domestic slaves.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 25.
List of Dhows captured between the 1st July, 1887, and the 20th April, 1888.

| Reg. No. of Letter | Ship making Capture. | Where, and Date. | Name of— | | | Under what Colour. | How rigged. | Number of— | | | Where— | | | Date of sailing from first Port. | Nature of Cargo. | To whom consigned. | If with Slaves on board. | | | | To what Port sent for Adjudication. | If condemned: Yes or No. | 1. Condition of Slaves. 2. Condition of Vessel. 3. Number of Deaths before Adjudication. 4. Number emancipated. | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|
| | | | Vessel. | Master. | Owner. | | | Men. | Guns. | Tons. | From. | Bound. | Belonging. | | | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | Where shipped. | | | |
| 2848 | Turquoise | Pemba, Aug. 23, 1887 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Nil | Dhow | Not known | Nil | 36.7 | Not known | Pemba | Not known | Not known | Nil | ... | Not known | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Yes | Vessel unseaworthy. Taken to Funzi Island and burnt. Slaves landed from vessel before capture. | | | |
| 2849 | Ditto | Pemba, Aug. 23, 1887 | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | 55.25 | Not known | Tanga | Ditto | ... | Not known | Not known | ... | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | Tanga | ... | Yes | Slaves healthy. Vessel unseaworthy. | | |
| 2702 | Indreder | Of Masievi Island, Nov. 19, 1887 | Radd | Mahomet-bin-Sheir of Shihili | Arab | Arab | Ditto | Ditto | 4 | 35.36 | Nil | Pangani | Zanzibar | Shihili | Nov. 19, 1887 | Sugar and molasses | Owner on board | ... | 1 | ... | ... | Pangani | ... | Yes | 1. Slaves in emaciated condition. 2. Vessel in good condition. | | |
| 2560 | Garnet | Fumba, Nov. 24, 1887 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Ditto | Un- known | Un- known | 7.97 | Un- known | Un- known | Un- known | Un- known | ... | Slaves | Unknown | ... | 6 | 2 | 5 | Unknown | Ditto | ... | Yes | 1. Half starved. 2. Not seaworthy for a long cruise. 3. Nil. 4. Eighteen. | |
| 2361 | Ditto | Kwale Island | Ditto | Mahomet-bin-Salem of Zanzibar | Nil | Canoe | Canoe | 2 | Not known | Not known | Not known | Zanzibar | Zanzibar | Zanzibar | Nov. 27, 1887 | Nil | Ditto | ... | 3 | ... | ... | Ukatani | Ditto | ... | Yes | 1. Good. 2. Very bad. 3. None. 4. One emancipated; two returned to parents. | |
| 2269 | Kingfisher | Pemba, Oct. 21, 1887 | Hindi | Hindi | Arab | Dhow | Dhow | ... | 32 | 32 | Konduchi | Pemba | Pemba | Pemba | ... | Slaves | Owner | ... | 1 | ... | ... | Konduchi | Ditto | ... | Yes | Two slaves emancipated. | |
| ... | Ditto | Pemba, Oct. 26, 1887 | Kiwenzi | Kiwenzi | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 20 | 20 | Tanga | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | ... | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 1 | ... | ... | Tanga | Ditto | ... | Yes | One slave emancipated. | |
| ... | Ditto | Pemba, Nov. 7, 1887 | Abdullah | Abdullah | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | 7 | 40 | 40 | Kwali | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | ... | Ditto | Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | Kwali | Ditto | ... | Yes | Slaves landed before capture of dhow. | |
| ... | Ditto | Pemba, Nov. 12, 1887 | Haji | Mohina-bin-Ahmed | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | 7 | 35 | 35 | Konduchi | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Konduchi | Ditto | ... | Yes | Slaves landed before capture of dhow. | |
| ... | Ditto | Pemba, Nov. 19, 1887 | Abrif | Sajit-bin-Safe-bin-Salem | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | 7 | 47 | 47 | Ukatani | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | ... | Ditto | Owner | ... | 6 | 4 | 4 | Ukatani | Ditto | ... | Yes | Twenty-one slaves emancipated. | |
| 2275 | Reindeer | Ushangru, Nov. 25, 1887 | Unknown | Unknown | None | Ditto | Ditto | Not known; 1 captured | 66.93 | 66.93 | Saadian | Ditto | Ditto | Not known | Nov. 22, 1887 | None | ... | ... | 12 | 10 | 5 | 2 | Saadian | Ditto | ... | Yes | 1. Good. 2. Unseaworthy and sinking. 3. Nil. 4. Emancipated on 1st December, 1887. |

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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| Reg. No. of Letter | Ship making Capture. | Where, and Date. | Name of— | | | Under what Colours. | How rigged. | Number of— | | | Where— | | | Date of sailing from first Port. | Nature of Cargo. | To whom consigned. | If with Slaves on board. | | | | To what Port sent for Adjudication. | If condemned: Yes or No. | 1. Condition of Slaves. 2. Condition of Vessel. 3. Number of Deaths before Adjudication. 4. Number emancipated. | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------|-------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|----------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Vessel. | Master. | Owner. | | | Men. | Grms. | Tons. | From. | Bound. | Belonging. | | | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | Where shipped. | | | | | |
| 3669 | Garnet ... | Méadie Island, Feb. 3, 1888 | Salsaid ... | Sultia ... | Kasser Negh of Zanzibar | British ... | Bald ... | 8 | NH | 87 | Zanzibar ... | ChakiChaki | Zanzibar ... | Feb. 2, 1888 | Rice and oil | Niaur | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Kokotoni | Zanzibar | .. | Vessel in very good condition, but restored by Court to owners, who were to pay the costs of the Court, as, though they were not aware of the slave having been shipped, yet the captain had shown great neglect of duty in not making sufficient inquiries about the passengers he shipped. One slave in good condition emancipated. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 48 | 23 | 13 | 137 | | | | | | | | |

(Signed)

FREDERICK W. RICHARDS, Rear-Admiral,
Commander-in-chief.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 25.

LIST of Dhows captured during the period 21st April to 31st December, 1888.

| Port of Report. | Ship making Capture. | Where, and Date. | 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. | If condemned: Yes No | Condition of Slaves. 1. Condition of Vessel. 2. Condition of Deaths before Adjudication. 3. Number of Deaths before Adjudication. 4. Number emancipated. | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| | | | Vessel. | Master. | Owner. | | | Men. | Gunns. | Tons. | From. | Bound. | Belonging. | | | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | Where shipped. |
| 56 | Garnet ... | Kingola, Mar. 24, 1888 | Unknown | Ahntani-bin-Naseed | Ahntani-bin-Naseed | Arab | Dhow | 13 | Nil | 33-6 | Konduchi ... | Pemba ... | Unknown | Slaves ... | Unknown | Unknown | 10 | 17 | 5 | 9 | Konduchi | Zanzibar | Yes | 1. Weakly. 2. Lanky. One man-slave died from a shot-wound before adjudication, and four slaves wounded. Forty-one in all emancipated. |
| 57 | Ditto ... | Kingola, Mar. 16, 1888 | Ditto | Dumar-bin-Said of Chaki Chaki | Dumar-bin-Said of Chaki Chaki | Ditto | Ditto | ... | ... | 33-5 | Mkokoni ... | Chaki Chaki | Property of two of the passengers | Sharks' skins | ... | Zanzibar | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto | Ditto | Yes | Slave very ill. Vessel in fair condition. No deaths before adjudication. Slave-boy emancipated. |
| 155 | Penguin. | Mboemae Anchorage, Apr. 19 1888 | Unknown (3 dhows) | Unknown | Unknown | Nil | Ditto | Not known | Not known | 10-4 21-6 | Not known | Not known | Unknown | Slaves ... | Unknown | From one dhow 20 or 30 people landed. From one dhow 17 or 18 people landed. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto | Ditto | Yes Apr. 31, 1888 | Crew and slaves deserted from the dhows after running them ashore, and escaped into the bush, where they could not be followed. Dhows were completely gutted of sails, tiller, &c.; and in one a hole had been purposely bored. |
| 155 | Ditto ... | Near Ras Ufufi, Zanzibar, Apr. 23, 1888 | Yamia | Ahmani | Museur-bin-Saich (place unknown) | Arab | Ditto | ... | ... | 33-5 | Not known | Pemba ... | ... | Nothing but slaves | ... | 7 (See last column). Said to be a total of 26 slaves, 3 Arabs, and crew of dhow. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto | Ditto | Yes Apr. 24, 1888 | Six of the slaves captured were in good condition. One weakly. Condition of the dhow seaworthy, dry, fairly well found, and fairly roomy for the number on board. No deaths occurred. Seven slaves emancipated. |
| 160 | Garnet ... | Brink Island, Apr. 11, 1888 | Honfari | Rajab-bin-Hamis | Rajab-bin-Hamis | Ditto | Ditto | ... | ... | 13½ | Kokotoni ... | Kohani, Pemba | ... | Nil | ... | Nil. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto | Ditto | Yes | Vessel unseaworthy. |
| 160 | Mariner. | Fyso Island, Apr. 21, 1888 | Unknown | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 3 | ... | Ditto | Ditto | ... | Slaves emancipated. Canoe not captured. |
| 249 | Garnet ... | Makongwe Island, Apr. 16, 1888 | Unknown | Nabotta Majuka, of Pemba | Nabotta Majuka, of Pemba | Arab | Bati | None | Nil | 19-7 | Banaji ... | Makongwe Pemba | ... | Nil | ... | Stat'd by fishermen on Makongwe Island to have landed about 100 slaves. | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto | Ditto | Yes May 5, 1888 | Vessel unseaworthy, and her hold contained a quantity of sand, covered with human excrement. |

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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| Reg. No. of Ship Letter reporting. | Ship making Capture. | Where, and Date. | Name of— | | | Under what Colours. | How riggd. | 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. | If condemned: Yes or No. | Condition of Slaves. Condition of Vessel. Number of Deaths before Adjudication. Number emancipated. | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| | | | Vessel. | Master. | Owner. | | | Men. | Guns. | Tons. | From. | Bound. | Belonging. | | | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | Where shipped. |
| 260 | Garnet ... | Kingija, Apr. 14, 1888 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Arab | Bateia ... | None | Nil | 14-8 | Banaji ... | Kingija ... | Unknown ... | Apr. 8, 1888 | Nil ... | ... | 9 | 3 | 3 | ... | Banajo ... | Zanzibar | Yes | Slaves in good condition. Vessel seaworthy. |
| 263 | Ditto ... | Off Moale Island, Mar. 23, 1888 | Fathel Kheir | Mahame | Alavkia Sourji, Zanzibar | British | Dhow ... | 10 | " | 55-7 | Zanzibar ... | Wali ... | Zanzibar ... | Mar. 30, 1888 | Rice ... | Owner ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | Kokotoni Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Yes | Slaves healthy, and in good condition. Dhow leaky, otherwise in good condition. Three women emancipated. |
| 4 | Ditto ... | Off Makongwe Island. | Unknown | Hamid, alias Kadura | By papers two years old Zanzibar, but no owner, came forward until after the case was dismissed. | Arab | Ditto ... | 4 | " | 21-82 | Ditto ... | Jambon- goal | Ditto ... | Apr. 31, 1888 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | No | Vessel seaworthy. Case dismissed May 10, 1888. The Court decided that the seizure of the dhow was justifiable. | |
| | Ditto ... | Mkumba Peninsula, May 17, 1888 | Ditto | Unknown | Unknown | Ditto | Ditto ... | Nil | " | 36-7 | Unknown ... | Unknown ... | Unknown ... | ... | Nil ... | ... | 19 | 24 | 9 | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Yes | 1. Nil. 2. Sound, but vessel stranded. Will float at spring tide. Case condemned in Vice-Admiralty Court, May 29, 1888. |
| 309 | Ditto ... | Soleman Point, Pemba, May 8, 1888 | Unknown | AH ... | Darous ... | Nons | Ditto ... | 6 | " | 11 | Bagamoyo ... | Pemba ... | Bagamoyo ... | Mar. 28, 1888 | Slaves ? ... | Owners on board | 19 | 36 | 9 | Bagamoyo | Ditto | Yes | 1. Emancipated. 2. Seaworthy. 3. One man died (slave). 4. Eighty-eight emancipated. | |
| 310 | Ditto ... | Mkumba, May 23, 1888 | Der ... | Rabia-bin-Shiak | Har-bin-Waitir | Arab | Ditto ... | 6 | " | 19-4 | Pangani ... | Mkumba | Zanzibar ... | Un- known | Nil [... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Yes | 2. Seaworthy | |
| 311 | Ditto ... | Mbwakumi, near Baganoyo, June 7, 1888 | Unknown | Mabouk | All-bin-Salim-bin-Harous | Ditto | Ditto ... | 6 | " | 28-7 | Jungwera ... | Moaka ... | Jungwera ... | June 7, 1888 | Slaves ... | ... | 31 | 8 | 3 | Jungwera | Ditto | Yes | 1. Very good. 2. Very good. 3. Very good. 4. Forty-seven slaves emancipated. | |
| 344 | Penguin | Kashani Island, Pemba, May 8, 1888 | Ditto | Fakrini ... | Fakrini ... | Nons | Ditto ... | 3 | " | 18 | Zanzibar ... | Pemba ... | Zanzibar ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | Zanzibar | Ditto | Yes | 1. Good. 2. Unseaworthy. 3. Five slaves emancipated. | |
| 345 | Ditto ... | Kokotoni, June 24, 1888 | Fathel-Kheir | All-bin-Faki | Mahomed | Arab | Ditto ... | 5 crew 9 slave-dealers | ... | 41 | Bagamoyo ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | June 28, 1888 | Slaves ... | ... | 9 | 18 | 3 | Bagamoyo | Ditto | Yes | 1. Slaves very thin. 2. Good. 3. Nil. 4. Thirty-four slaves emancipated. | |
| Ship's No. (44) | Ditto ... | Pemba, July 17, 1888 | (Fugitives) | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | Ditto | Ditto | Yes | Slaves liberated and sent to Mombasa. | |

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

| Log. No. of Ship. Letter reporting. | Ship making Capture. | Where, and Date. | 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. | If condemned: Yes or No. | 1. Condition of Slaves. 2. Condition of Vessel. 3. Number of Deaths before Adjudication. 4. Number emancipated. |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|-------|------------|--------|----------|------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | Vessel. | Master. | Owner. | | | Men. | Guns. | Tons. | From. | Bound. | Belonging. | | | | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. |  |  |  | Where shipped. |
| 45 | Penguin | Miyamba, July 13, 1888 | ... | ... | ... | Arab | Dhow | ... | ... | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Slaves | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2. Bad. The vessel sunk in 17 fathoms. |
| 45 | Ditto | Brik Isanā, July 17, 1888 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2. Bad. Slaves liberated. |
| 48 | Grifon | Basi Island, July 13, 1888 | ... | Ibrahim | Bana Khorī | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | 28 | ... | Seadani | Zanzibar | Seadani | Cattle | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1. Wretched. 2. Good. 4. One slave emancipated. Dhow destroyed. |
| 47 | Ditto | Ras Kanakāya, July 6, 1888 | ... | Barul | Nar-bin-Shapman | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | 17 | ... | Mboamaya | ... | ... | Slaves | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dhow destroyed. Bilged and unseaworthy. |
| 47 | Ditto | Ras Kanakāya, July 8, 1888 | ... | Janger | Fendi Hamadi | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | 8 | ... | Ditto | Zanzibar | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 38 | Ditto | Pembe, July 25, 1888 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 30 | Ditto | Pemba, Aug. 13, 1888 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dhow | ... | ... | 84 | ... | ... | Pemba | ... | Slaves | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1. Wretched. 2. Unseaworthy. Dhow sunk 4. Twenty-nine slaves emancipated. 2. Seaworthy. |
| 74 | Garnet | Boni, July 25, 1888 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | 17-3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1. Fair. 2. Unseaworthy. 4. Forty-six slaves emancipated. |
| 48 | Penguin | Makamori, Aug. 4, 1888 | ... | All | Salia-bin-M. Salim | Arab | Ditto | ... | ... | 48-8 | ... | Buani | Pemba | Zanzibar | Slaves | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 and 2. Good. 3. Twenty-nine. 1 and 2. Good. 3. Nil. 4. Seven. |
| 49 | Ditto | Kokotoni, Aug. 17 | ... | Moran-grui | Reraka, of Morage | Ditto | Ditto | ... | ... | 46 | ... | Bagamoyo | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2. Fair. |
| 33 | Grifon | Pemba, Aug. 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | 13 | ... | Ditto | Ditto | ... | Nil | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Liberated and sent to Mombasa. |
| 61 | Penguin | Pemba, Funzi Gap, May 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Canoe | ... | ... | 5 | ... | Pangani | Pangani | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Canoe good. Slaves good. Three emancipated. |
| 67 | Ditto | Njao (Pemba) May 5 | ... | Fugitives. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2. Unseaworthy. |
| 59 | Ditto | Kokotoni, Sept. 10 | ... | Raja | Eydon | ... | Canoe | ... | ... | 4 | ... | Pangani | Manda | Manda | Slaves | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 and 2. Very good. 4. Slightly-etc. |
| 40 | Grifon | Pemba, Sept. 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Dhow | ... | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 and 2. Very good. 3. Very good. 4. Slightly-etc. |
| 9 | Owsey | Mekha, Sept. 16 | Al Habiha | Iurshim All | ... | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | Small arms | ... | Roheta | Jedda | ... | Slaves | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 and 2. Very good. 3. Very good. 4. Slightly-etc. |
| 29 | Ditto | Ditto | Bakheita | Salehina-Iurshim | ... | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | 21-9 | ... | Ditto | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 and 2. Very good. 3. Very good. 4. Slightly-etc. |

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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| Reg. No. of Ship's Letter reporting. | Ship making Appearance. | Where, and Date. | 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 Adjudica- tion. | If condem- ned. | Condition of Slaves, Condition of Vessel, Number of Deaths before Adjudication, Number emancipated. |
|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---|-------|---|-----------------------|---|
| | | | Vessel. | Master. | | | Owner. | Men. | Guns. | Tons. | From. | Bound. | | | | Belonging. | Men. | Women. | Boys. |  |  |  | Girls. | Where shipped. |
| 99 | Cyprey ... | Mékhia, Sept. 16 | Alkathora | All Jim Mahomed | ... | Dhow ... | 8 | Small arms | 14.9 | Rohelha ... | Jeddah ... | ... | Sept. 15 | Slaves ... | ... | Aden ... | Yes | 1 and 2. Very good. 4. Sixty-two. | | | | |
| 109 | Garnet ... | Pemba, Sept. 15 | Fathel Kheir | ... | Arab | Ditto ... | ... | ... | 27.6 | Buani ... | Pemba ... | Bagamoyo ... | Sept. 13 | Ditto ... | ... | Zanzibar ... | Yes | 1. Emancipated. 2. Seaworthy. 4. Fifty-eight emuci- pated. | | | | |
| 110 | Ditto ... | Pemba, Sept. 17 | ... | ... | Ditto | Ditto ... | ... | ... | 21.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Yes | 1. Good. 2. Seaworthy. 4. One emancipated. | | | | |
| 61 | Griffin ... | Pemba, Oct. 8 | ... | ... | Ditto | Ditto ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Yes | 2. Unseaworthy. | | | | |
| 190 | Garnet ... | Jambongoni, Sept. 19, 1888 | Dhow ... | Haji ... | Haji ... | Ditto ... | 3 | ... | 6.6 | Kokotoni ... | Pemba ... | Kokotoni ... | Sept. 18 | Passengers | ... | Ditto ... | Yes | 1. Good. 4. One. | | | | |
| 46 | Griffin ... | Pemba, Oct. 17, 1888 | ... | Husein ... | ... | Ditto ... | 11 | 1 | 39 | Melinda ... | Ditto ... | ... | Oct. 12 | Slaves ... | ... | Ditto ... | Yes | 1 and 2. Good. 3. Three deaths. 4. Seventy-four emanci- pated. | | | | |
| 69 | Algerine | Myanternano, Oct. 12, 1888 | Salama ... | Manzi ... | Hamada Nooussa | Ditto | 13 | 6 rifles | 126.4 | Laburi Angouche | Tamboho- rano | Myanternano | Oct. 6 | Ditto ... | ... | Laburi ... | Dhow burnt | 1. Greatly emaciated and very weak. 2. In good condition. (Stranded.) 3. One death. 4. Twenty-seven. | | | | |
| 61 | Ditto ... | Tambohorano, Oct. 7, 1888 | ... | ... | ... | Sakalava Schorner | 8 | ... | 22.08 | Myanternano | Ditto ... | ... | Oct. 5 | ... | ... | Cumbalava | Des- troyed | 1. Good health, but ill- fed. 2. Unseaworthy. No sails. 3. Nil. 4. One. | | | | |
| 59 | Boedicea | Chiguanee, Zanzibar, Nov. 1, 1888 | ... | Fendi Suliman | Habus ... | Dhow ... | 5 | 35 passengers. | 17.75 | Bagamoyo | Zanzibar | Zanzibar ... | Oct. 31 | Passengers and general | ... | Bagamoyo | Yes | 1. Emaciated and strained. 2. Fair. 3. Nil. 4. Nine. | | | | |
| 127 | Garnet ... | Soleman Point, Pemba, Oct. 29, 1888 | ... | ... | ... | Ditto ... | ... | ... | 34.4 | Stranded on beach. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mungopani Zanzibar | Yes | 1. Healthy. Dhow sunk. 4. One. | | | | |
| 59 | Boedicea | At sea, long. 38° 30' E, Nov. 6, 1888 | ... | ... | ... | Ditto ... | 5 | ... | 4.68 | Kunduchi ... | Pemba ... | ... | Nov. 2, 1888 | Slaves ... | ... | Zanzibar | Yes | 1. Good. (Two sick.) 2. Leaky. 3. Nil. 4. Forty-one. | | | | |
| 61 | Griffin ... | Pemba, Oct. 31, 1888 | ... | ... | ... | Ditto ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ditto ... | ... | Ditto ... | Yes | 2. Unseaworthy. | | | | |

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-chief.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Inclosure 4 in No. 25.

Commander Gissing to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Osprey," at Aden, July 1, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report that, as regards the Slave Trade during the last six months, this ship has been generally employed on political duties, which have detained her from ordinary slave cruising. I therefore have nothing special of note to make known which would tend to add to our previous knowledge of the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. E. GISSING.

Inclosure 5 in No. 25.

Commander Gissing to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

(Extract.)

"Osprey," at Aden, January 1, 1889.

THE Slave Trade in the southern part of the Red Sea during the past six months has been very active. The season of its greatest activity is during the time of the Hadj, or pilgrimage to Mecca. It is well known that at that time the slave-brokers from all parts of the Mahomedan world meet in Jeddah and Hodeida, and do a large business with pilgrims returning from Mecca, who take the purchased slaves on board the returning steamers as domestic slaves and return with them to their own countries; also the great caravans returning across country to Bagdad, Stamboul, and other places take back large numbers. Their time is during the south-west monsoon, principally July, August, and September. To meet this demand the slave-caravans start from Shoa and march to the coast by two routes, either by Harrar on the road to Zeyla, branching off at a place called Heasa, and going to Jibuti or somewhere on the south side of the Gulf of Tajourra. There appears to be no settled place, as there is water at several, and they can be embarked at any of them.

By the other route they pass a little north of Shoa, marching to Dussa, the chief town of Danakil-land, where Mahommed Kumfereh, the Danakil King, lives, who is one of the greatest slave catchers and dealers in these parts. Out of the 204 captured by Her Majesty's ship "Osprey" in September 1888, no less than 111 were his personal property. At Dussa there is abundance of water and food. From there they proceed to the coast, either to Tapkah, or branching off to Roheita or to Beilul. At Roheita and Beilul the slaves are not embarked actually at the towns, but from the beach in their neighbourhood. Beilul itself is 3 miles inland, and the bonder* for dhows is 10 miles from the town. I mention this because the Italians are at both places, and it would be a disgrace to them if they were to allow slaves to be embarked under their eyes.

At Tajourra, where the French flag flies, the slaves are embarked actually at the town—my agents have stood on the beach and seen this done quite openly—and are kept in the town in large numbers. It is only fair to the French to say that, though they fly a very large French flag at Tajourra when any ship comes in sight, still they have only a native agent and four men there, so they cannot under present circumstances do anything to stop it. Those that are embarked at Tajourra are taken close round Rasalkir, through the broad Straits of Perim, and are run across to the coast between Mocha and Ras Muteinah, where they are generally landed and sold in Mocha and neighbouring villages, or go on by land to Hodeida, sometimes reshipped there and taken inside the reefs to Jeddah. They never start unless the wind is from the southward, insuring them a fair run up; they are generally about thirty-six hours on passage, but this, of course, depends on the force of wind. The dhows that do this trade are generally owned by Danakil merchants, the crews are mixed coast Arabs and Danakils, they fly the Arab flag. I have never heard of any of these slave-trading dhows flying the French flag; if they embarked at Roheita, they start at night, and reach the coast near Mocha about daylight next morning, when they run up to Ras Mujamelah, where they usually enter inside the reefs for water and news; if the slaves are for Hodeida, they are

* Harbour.

landed here, and the people are marched to Hodeida and sold. The dhows cannot enter the harbour of Hodeida with slaves, as the Turkish authorities would seize them, when the Pasha would exact a heavy toll; it is to avoid this they land them and smuggle them into the town by land. If they are for Jeddah, they go on inside the reefs, landing the slaves some distance from the town, as at Hodeida, and for the same reason. If from Beilul they pass northward of Jebel Zukur, and run either straight up near Jeddah, inside the reefs on east side of Red Sea, or go into Mujamila for news, &c. The dhows from Roheita and Beilul are owned generally in Jeddah, manned by mixed crews of Arabs from Red Sea Littoral, and fly Arab or Turkish colours. The time from Roheita is about fourteen hours, from Beilul about nine hours, during which they are liable to capture.

The slaves in the dhows are crowded together as close as they can pack, but are usually not otherwise badly treated; some dhows are fitted with a fore and aft beam running along the bottom of boat, to which the ankles of men slaves are attached with irons; the crew and owners living on the high poop ready to suppress any attempt at resistance; the great loss of life takes place at their capture in their own country, and during the voyage down. Europeans have travelled with these caravans, and have told me that to their certain knowledge 50 per cent. died coming down, and many more after reaching; this can easily be seen to be the case where so many are children and quite young girls, utterly unable to stand so long and so rough a journey.

The time usually taken is, if to Tajourra, twenty-one days; if to Roheita, twenty-seven days; and to Beilul, twenty-one days; there is but little water on the way, and the heat is terrible. It is difficult to get the numbers, but all reports agree to their being very large; on one occasion a French Roman Catholic Bishop was obliged for protection to travel to the coast with a caravan which had 600 slaves in it. I believe from Tajourra there are annually exported about 1,600; from Roheita, 1,000; from Beilul, 2,000; they are all captured, bought, or stolen by members of the Danakil tribe, who do all the island trade.

These Danakil are a semi-Somali tribe, very cowardly, cruel, and deceitful to a degree, but much more intelligent than the other Somalis; they are Mahomedans in religion, fanatical as all Mahomedans are; their name is a by-word among other Somalis for treachery; they always cut the private parts off any prisoner that falls into their hands, and leave him to die; they are inveterate slave-traders, and have so long carried it on with impunity that they are very indignant at the capture made by "Osprey," and have turned all the other Somalis and the Arab traders out of Tajourra, as they believe it was there I obtained the information which led to the capture. The profits are very great, prices for slaves in Tajourra being: girls, 60 to 70 dollars; boys, 50 dollars; at Hodeida and Jeddah: girls, 120 to 130 dollars; boys, 70 to 80 dollars; if the girls are good-looking, as very many of them are, fancy prices are paid for them up to 600 dollars.

It is very difficult for the Aden ship to cope with this Trade, as her movements are closely watched. Several members of a great slave-trading family, the Abu Baker, living in Aden, they can telegraph the ship's movements to Perim, where a dhow crosses in a few hours to Roheita, and messengers are sent to Tajourrah, or they can telegraph to Assab, from whence there is a land line to Beilul. Of course a code is necessary, but the most harmless business order, if a little arrangement is made, will answer this purpose. I cannot find out for certain that they do this, but I expect it is the case. I would therefore recommend a ship occasionally being sent from the north end of Red Sea to cruize between Ras Majumelah and Mocha, as they could have no previous warning. It is unfortunate that the greatest traffic is during the hottest time of the year in the Red Sea, but, on the other hand, is somewhat counterbalanced by the winds being light, as during the winter the wind blows hard from the southward, making cruising very laborious and the chances of capture very slight.

Inclosure 6 in No. 25.

Captain Brackenbury to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Turquoise," at Muscat, July 1, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report as follows:—

I took over the command of the Persian Gulf Division at Jask on the 5th March

from Commander Gissing, of the "Osprey." I thence proceeded to Bushire, the vessels under my command being the "Ranger" and "Sapphire."

The "Sphinx" remained guarding British interests at Bahrein until the 23rd April, when she was detached by orders of the Commander-in-chief, and sent to Bombay to refit, and she has not yet returned to her station.

The "Ranger" proceeded to Bussorah during the embarkation of Eyoub Khan and his followers, and eventually escorted the Afghans to Karachi on the 1st May, and proceeded to join the flag at Trincomalee.

The "Turquoise" was required in the Gulf until the 4th May, when she, being the only vessel then in the Persian Gulf, proceeded to Jask to meet the "Kingfisher," then due from Bombay.

The "Kingfisher" proceeded into the Gulf on the 8th May, proceeding to Bushire, calling along Pirate Coast and Bahrein, and the "Turquoise" cruized off the El Batinah coast to Muscat, boarding several dhows.

The Commander-in-chief meanwhile sent the "Reindeer" for three weeks to cruize in the neighbourhood of Ras-al-Had, leaving for Colombo on or before the 28th May.

"Turquoise" coaled at Muscat, and proceeded on the 14th May to Ras-al-Had, then proceeded to the western extremity of Khorya Morya Bay, returning to Muscat on the 26th May, when the "Reindeer" was dispatched to join the flag.

The illness and subsequent death of the Sultan of Muscat on the 4th June, and the agitation respecting the succession, has since kept "Turquoise" at or in the neighbourhood of that port ready for emergencies.

During the cruize to Khorya Morya and back, the 14th to the 26th May, several dhows from Zanzibar were boarded, and several dhows with pearl-divers going to the pearl-banks in the Persian Gulf from the Red Sea, but there was no sign of slave-trading, and very little trade at all seemed to be going on along the coast.

The political situation in the Gulf and at Muscat has prevented any further cruising after slavers, the "Turquoise" and "Kingfisher" being required for political purposes in the Persian Gulf and in the Gulf of Oman.

Hearing some slaves had been landed at Sur, I sent "Kingfisher," which had joined me from the Gulf, to make inquiries, and Commander Lindsay informs me that he was informed some slaves had been landed some two months before, but he could ascertain nothing as to numbers, and the report seems vague.

The political situation at Bahrein and at Muscat has, with the exceptions of the "Turquoise" cruize to Khorya Morya Bay and the "Reindeer's" short cruize between Moseia and Ras-al-Had, prevented further steps being taken to intercept slavery in the spring, no ship being available. However, I have not heard of any number of slaves having been landed anywhere.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. BRACKENBURY.

Inclosure 7 in No. 25.

Captain Brackenbury to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Turquoise," at Bombay, January 1, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report that the political and other requirements in the Persian Gulf have entirely prevented the division under my orders from doing any slave cruising.

Her Majesty's ship "Sphinx" was sent to Bombay to refit on the 23rd April, and did not rejoin the station until the 21st July, when she immediately went to Bushire on account of an urgent requisition from the Resident. Her Majesty's ship "Kingfisher" joined the station on the 4th May, and subsequently relieved the "Turquoise" at Muscat in July, when the "Turquoise," on the arrival of "Sphinx," sailed for Karachi to give leave, the men having been kept without leave for five and a-half months.

On the "Turquoise" returning from Karachi to Muscat 13th August, the "Kingfisher" went to Karachi to give leave, and on her return was sent into the Gulf at the requisition of the Resident at Bushire and the wish of the Minister at Tehran.

Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise" remained at or in the immediate neighbourhood of Muscat until leaving for Bombay 18th November, the Political Agent most

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strongly urging the necessity of the presence of a ship of war during the unsettled state of affairs there through the whole season.

The only cruising on the Arabian coast during 1888 was a cruize of the "Turquoise" to Kuria Muria Bay, where the Commander-in-chief sent "Reindeer" to reinforce the division for a time; and during this cruize of the "Turquoise" the "Reindeer" was kept at Muscat by requisition of the Political Officer, owing to the dangerous illness of the Sultan and anticipated difficulties respecting the succession at his death.

I have the honour to submit that, with every wish to cruize for the suppression of the Slave Trade, the Political Officers so strongly urged the necessity of guarding Muscat and the Gulf during a time of great political excitement, that complying with their demands I found myself wholly unable to detach myself or other ships for cruising.

Several fugitives came on board "Turquoise" and "Kingfisher," and were liberated by the Consul at Muscat, and on Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise" leaving for Bombay, sixteen liberated slaves were brought down from Muscat and turned over to the Commissioner of Police at Bombay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. W. BRACKENBURY.

No. 26.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received April 13.)

Sir,

Admiralty, April 11, 1889.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith copy of a letter, dated the 30th December, from Her Majesty's ship "Garnet," relative to the capture of a slave-dhow at Mesale Island, Pemba.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

Inclosure in No. 26.

Mr. Brennan to Captain Jenkins.

Sir,

"Garnet," at Zanzibar, December 30, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report that, when in charge of the cruising boats of Her Majesty's ship under your command, on the 9th November last, Thomas H. Harvey, captain, forecastle, doing duty as coxswain of the cutter, captured a dhow off Mesale Island, Pemba, under the following circumstances.

2. At 10 P.M. on that date he observed a dhow making for Kingoje, and, though a blank cartridge, and then three ball, were fired across her bow, she, instead of heaving to, put her helm up and ran out to sea; two shots were afterwards fired through her sail, which was then lowered.

3. On the vessel being boarded there were found three male and six female slaves, together with a crew of five men, the captain having left at Kokotoni.

4. The case was taken into Court at Zanzibar, where the dhow was condemned, and the slaves emancipated on the 20th November, 1888 (Case No. 55 of 1888).

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. B. BRENNAN,
Boatswain in charge of Cruising Boats.

Approved and forwarded for the information of the Commander-in-chief, together with Form No. 9, Appendix to the Station Orders.

(Signed) A. B. JENKINGS, *Captain.*

"Garnet," at Zanzibar, December 30, 1888.

"Boadicea," off Mombasa, March 12, 1889.

Forwarded for information.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE, *Rear-Admiral.*

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

No. 27.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received June 13.)

Sir,

Admiralty, June 11, 1889.

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 letters, dated the 24th April and 6th May, from Her Majesty's ship "Mariner," relative to the reception on board of a fugitive slave-boy and his subsequent release.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

Commander Arbuthnot to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Mariner," at Zanzibar, May 6, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 19th April a fugitive slave-boy was taken on board the boats belonging to this ship, then cruising off Pemba. He was subsequently brought to this port by me, where he was handed over to the Consular authorities, and has since been granted free papers. The full particulars of the circumstances under which he was first received on board are given in a letter from Lieutenant Nicholas, who was then in charge of the boats, which is inclosed herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES R. ARBUTHNOT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

Lieutenant Nicholas to Commander Arbuthnot.

Sir,

"Mariner," off Pemba, April 24, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that on Friday, the 19th instant, on going in to Njao Gap in the cutter, I observed some one on shore making signals to attract my attention. I therefore sent the interpreter to ascertain who he was, and, if necessary, to bring him on board. He stated, on being examined, that he was a slave who had run away from his owner, Saïd Bakhammis, three days previously on account of the ill-treatment he had received. He bore marks of severe beating on his head, shoulders, back, and legs, and was in a very weak condition. He also stated that he had been in the island three months, and was captured at Kilwa, his home being a place about 4 miles from there. In consideration of his statement, and also of his condition, I took him on board on the ground of having received ill-treatment from his owner.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN NICHOLAS, *Lieutenant,*
In charge of Cruising Boats.

No. 28.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received July 5.)

Sir,

Downing Street, July 4, 1889.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Mauritius, forwarding a despatch from the Chief Civil Commissioner of the Seychelles, with a copy of the Annual Report of the Inspector of Liberated Africans for the year 1888.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

41

Inclosure 1 in No. 28.

Governor Sir J. P. Hennessy to Lord Knutsford.

My Lord,

Government House, Mauritius, May 9, 1889.

I TRANSMIT the following despatch, with printed copies of the Reports referred to, for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 28.

Administrator Griffith to Governor Sir J. P. Hennessy.

Sir,

Government House, Seychelles, March 30, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency the Report, with the accompanying Returns, of the Inspector of Liberated Africans for the year 1888.

2. The most important point in connection with Mr. West's Report is the announcement of the decrease in the number of such persons employed on estates.

3. Whilst it is a fact that there is just as much and more agricultural labour required than heretofore, there is evidence of the increased indisposition of the Africans to engage in regular employment. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the conditions of their engagement are in any way changed. Explanation is doubtless to be found in the statement that there is an increase of land-squatting, whilst there are no attendant local circumstances to counterbalance the inherent laziness and unambitious nature of these people when left entirely to themselves.

4. Mr. West seems to think that the proposed new Law on Vagrancy will have a beneficial effect. I have not yet had time to make myself acquainted with the proposed working of the Ordinance, but I think it can be safely asserted that no amount of legislation, unless it is of an extremely severe and unusual type, will make people industrious.

Beggars and loafers can possibly be dealt with in large towns, but in mountainous country districts, somewhat inaccessible, it is doubtful whether the application of any Vagrancy Law would be attended with much success.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. RISELY GRIFFITH.

Inclosure 3 in No. 28.

Mr. West to Administrator Griffith.

Sir,

General Police Office, Seychelles, February 28, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report, and accompanying Returns, in connection with the Immigration Department for the year 1888.

2. There have been no new immigrants.

3. There were in 1887 many departures of liberated Africans for Madagascar, but this sort of exodus has not been renewed during the year now under review, and, as far as I can ascertain, but few Africans left the dependency during the year 1888.

4. The number of Africans employed on estates last year was 313, compared with 384 in 1887, or a decrease of 71. Of these, 208 were under verbal engagements.

5. The total number of labourers of all classes employed on estates last year was 859, compared with 921 in 1887.

6. They earned for wages rupees 59,405 : 05, compared with rupees 67,177 : 87 in 1887.

7. The sum of rupees 9,084 : 51 was deducted from their wages thus :—

| | | | | | | Rs. | c. |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|
| For sickness, leave, and prison | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,995 | 06 |
| For illegal absence | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,089 | 45 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,084 | 51 |

8. There was only one complaint by an African brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate: a claim for wages, which was condemned. In 1887 there were 3 complaints, of which 2, however, were acquitted.

9. There were 15 prosecutions by masters against their African labourers, or an increase of 3 compared with 1887. Of these, 13 were convicted. These figures compare favourably with the 36 complaints and 32 convictions in 1882.

10. I had no occasion to enter any complaints last year in my capacity of Inspector of Africans.

11. In the matter of crimes and contraventions committed by Africans, the year 1888 shows an increase under both headings, viz.: 43 of the former compared to 34 in 1887, and 242 of the latter to 130 in 1887. In 1882 there were 21 crimes and 109 contraventions committed by Africans. This tends to show that as time goes on the liberated African develops a strong tendency to break or evade the law. This tendency, however, is limited to offences against property, and minor contraventions, and it is remarkable that among so many but recently civilized negroes cases of heavier crimes, such as murder, rape, and wounds and blows, do not oftener occur. Even in the outlying islands, where the moral control over the labourers is but slight, they remain as a rule quiet and obedient, though always lazy and given to petty larceny.

12. There were 65 Africans admitted for treatment in the hospital.

13. Appendix No. 5 shows that there were 82 births of children of African parents in 1888, compared with 55 during the year before. Besides these, there were 12 still-births. The deaths were the same as in 1887, viz.: 26.

14. The total number of Africans employed on estates was on an average over the last two years only 349.

This is a small proportion of the total African population. The remainder have become as a rule mere squatters and vagrants. They do not adapt themselves readily to steady labour, but prefer to work a few days a-month as day labourers; or to pretend to cultivate a small patch of ground on the "Moitié System," to employing themselves as servants or labourers on the estates. I am strongly of opinion that these men should be compelled to abandon this vagabond existence, and I believe that the new Regulation on the "Moitié System," worked in combination with the proposed new Law on Vagrancy, will have a most beneficial effect. The planters and proprietors are unanimous in their complaints of the difficulty to obtain labourers for their estates, and yet there is an ample supply of labourers in the dependency, but it cannot be made use of. If the land was really cultivated by the so-called "Moitié System" labourers, and if there existed on the ground a sufficient supply of food for the support of the population in the event of a famine in India, or a want of rice in these islands, it might be said that the complaints of the proprietors were uncalled-for. But, unfortunately, the land lies idle, and, especially at Mahé, with the exception of the cocoa-nuts and the vanilla, little or nothing is cultivated. I feel sure that, on inquiry being made, it would be found that there are not 30 acres in food in all Mahé.

Recently the rice supply got low, and the price went up to 16 rupees a-bag, and the bazaar was daily empty of fresh food or vegetables, for owing to bad weather there was no fish. In my journeys over Mahé I have always observed the utter abandonment of the land, and it is a matter of wonder where the inhabitants of the huts on these neglected lands find their means of supporting life daily, for there is as a rule not the sign of any cultivation, either past or present, in the neighbourhood of these huts. This mode of living is not limited to the Africans, but is also adopted by the creoles.

15. The Africans and creoles when they do work on the estates are well treated, and but few complaints are made by them against their masters, though, on the other hand, I hear much from proprietors of the laziness and love of marooning of their men. It is but a slight matter for a labourer to walk into town to make his complaint, but it is, on the contrary, a serious undertaking for a proprietor, who may be living at the south end of the island, to give up his work, and go to the expense and fatigue of a journey into town for the purpose of prosecuting his men. Therefore the labourer in this respect has a double advantage: he can readily obtain redress for ill-treatment, and he knows that he can misbehave himself towards his master with comparative impunity. There is no doubt that the Africans in Seychelles are as happy, if not happier, than they could possibly be elsewhere.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. WADE WEST, Inspector of Liberated Africans.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Appendix No. 1.
RÉSUMÉ for the year ending 31st December, 1888.

| Estates. | Proprietors. | | Africans. | | African Minors. | | Creoles and others. | | Deductions. | | Payments. | Remarks. |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | Written Engage-ment. | Verbal Engage-ment. | Written Engage-ment. | Verbal Engage-ment. | Written Engage-ment. | Verbal Engage-ment. | For Sickness, Permission, and Prison. | For Illegal Absence. | Rs. c. | Rs. c. | | |
| Union Vale .. | 19 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 93 | .. | .. | 94 10 | 1,631 90 | | |
| Barbaron .. | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 113 30 | 8,050 64 | | |
| Rose Belle .. | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 827 15 | | |
| Ile Marianne .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 950 82 | | |
| Poule Bleue .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 622 43 | | |
| Les Mornes, &c. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 77 02 | 515 93 | | |
| Mon Plaisir .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 157 92 | 1,665 98 | | |
| Sancta Maria .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 772 91 | | |
| Joséphine .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 1,185 35 | | |
| Château-Margot .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 691 20 | 642 61 | | |
| Cascade .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. | .. | 525 32 | 3,531 68 | | |
| Anse Major .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | No return now required. |
| Ile aux Frégates .. | .. | 38 | .. | .. | .. | 70 | .. | .. | 400 53 | 2,099 47 | | |
| Silhouette .. | 41 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 621 22 | 7,031 11 | | |
| Glacis .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 94 68 | 1,145 32 | | |
| Port Gland .. | 3 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | 96 51 | 1,129 49 | | |
| Forêt Noire .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 263 73 | 2,503 19 | | |
| Belle Ombre .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 56 87 | 539 13 | | |
| Ile Conception .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 28 15 | 323 85 | | |
| Beau Vallon .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 129 38 | 838 62 | | |
| Ravenna .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 755 40 | | |
| Ile Ste. Anne .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 1,506 61 | | |
| Union (La Digue) .. | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | 3,145 81 | | |
| Beau Vallon .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 153 46 | 959 54 | | |
| St. Louis .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 777 91 | | |
| Bazarka .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 115 06 | 448 94 | | |
| Petite Anse, &c. | 2 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 1,707 36 | | |
| A. Marie Louise .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 172 66 | | |
| Intendance .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 520 80 | | |
| A. North West .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 866 20 | | |
| Muicy .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 32 | .. | .. | .. | 3,812 61 | | |
| Val St. Michel .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| Val St. Jean .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | 200 53 | 923 07 | | |

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

| Estates. | Proprietors. | Africans. | | African Minors. | | Creoles and others. | | Deductions. | | Payments. | Remarks. |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|
| | | Written Engage-ment. | Verbal Engage-ment. | Written Engage-ment. | Verbal Engage-ment. | Written Engage-ment. | Verbal Engage-ment. | For Sickness, Permission, and Prison. | For Illegal Absence. | | |
| Hermitage .. | D. Laurence .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | Rs. c. 57 71 | Rs. c. .. | Rs. c. 442 78 | |
| A. Mondin .. | Widow Quissy .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 698 47 | .. | 945 23 | |
| Bon Espoir .. | Hon. N. Jouanis .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 409 36 | .. | 1,508 54 | |
| Anse l'Étoile .. | J. Gemmell .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 80 06 | 327 39 | |
| Beau Vallon .. | R. Gontier .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 33 84 | .. | 514 16 | |
| Possession .. | F. Adam .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 66 25 | .. | 289 65 | |
| Ile Denis .. | C. Dupuy .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 155 34 | 1,184 26 | |
| Beau Plaisir .. | Widow L. Baillon .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 24 57 | .. | 160 08 | |
| Valmer .. | L. Le Marchand .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 2 00 | 330 64 | 133 68 | |
| Petit Paris .. | F. Harrison .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 19 29 | 958 29 | |
| Pl. St. André .. | D. St. Jorre fils .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 107 54 | .. | 685 98 | |
| Beau Vallon .. | A. Houareau .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 116 43 | 690 57 | |
| Total .. | .. | 102 | 208 | 3 | .. | .. | 546 | 5,945 06 | 3,089 45 | 59,405 05 | |

Immigration Department, Seychelles, February 28, 1889.

W. WADE WEST, Inspector of Liberated Africans.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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Appendix No. 2.

SHOWING the Number of Africans admitted for Treatment in the Public Hospital at Mahé during the year 1888.

| Nos. | Names. | Names of Proprietors to whom engaged. | Estate or Island. | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 706 | Rémy | | Silhouette Estate. | |
| | Brutus | Pauper. | | |
| | Armand.. .. | | | |
| | François | | | |
| | Olivier | Prisoner. | | |
| | Rosette Johally (F.) | Pauper. | | |
| | George | | | |
| | Adolphus | | | St. Antoine Estate. |
| | Antonia (F.) | Sent by C. O. of Police. | | |
| | Jean Boncœur | | | Mucy Estate (Praslic). |
| | Pins | Prisoner. | | |
| | Alphonse Camoona | | | |
| | Esope | | | |
| | Malbrook | Public Works Department. | | |
| | Hercule | Pauper. | | |
| | Baptiste.. .. | Prisoner. | | |
| | Paul | | | |
| | Herbert | | | |
| | Jim Venus | | | |
| | Mémé (F.) | | | |
| | Polydore | | | |
| | Sophie (F.) | Pauper. | | |
| | Philip | Hon. E. Serret. | | |
| | Pins | Prisoner. | | |
| | Oreste | Pauper. | | |
| | Le Muet | | | |
| | Octave Mallet | Mrs. W. C. Moulinié. | | |
| Philip | Hon. E. Serret. | | | |
| Marwood | Prisoner. | | | |
| Jonathan .. .. | .. .. |  |  |  |
| Holland | Hon. E. Serret. | | | |
| Antonia (F.) | Sent by C. O. of Police. | | | |
| James Bissam | Pauper. | | | |
| Caliban .. .. | .. .. |  |  |  |
| Job | Sent by C. O. of Police. | | | |
| Jaffer | Prisoner. | | | |
| Nicolas | Mr. C. Dupuy. | | | |
| Homari | Prisoner. | | | |
| Herbert.. .. | .. .. |  |  |  |
| Verry .. .. | .. .. |  |  |  |
| Perrine Farda (F.) | Sent by C. O. of Police. | | | |
| Mathieu | Bark "Diamantina." | | | |
| Ed. Pharaju | Prisoner. | | | |
| Anais (F.) | Mrs. Frédéric Zoé. | | | |
| Samuel | Pauper. | | | |
| Balthazar .. .. | .. .. |  |  |  |
| Ennau | | Forêt Noire Estate. | | |
| Ally | Pauper. | | | |
| Moise | Mr. R. Rennards. | | | |
| Mozewore | Mr. J. Cauvin. | | | |
| Mercer | Prisoner. | | | |
| Brutus .. .. | .. .. |  |  |  |
| C. Camoona .. .. | .. .. |  |  |  |
| Thomas .. .. | .. .. |  |  |  |
| Lear | Port Officer. | | | |
| Brisk | Pauper. | | | |
| Amoy .. .. | .. .. |  |  |  |
| Geoffroy | Mr. Étienne Nageon. | | | |
| Mathurin | Prisoner. | | | |
| Norday | Pauper. | | | |
| Colenso | Mr. A. Calais. | | | |
| Léen Paul | Pauper. | | | |
| Rachel (F.) .. .. | .. .. |  |  |  |
| Joseph Houd | Prisoner. | | | |
| Colenso | Mr. A. Calais. | | | |
| 470 | | | | |

(Signed)

W. WADE WEST,
Inspector of Liberated Africans.

Immigration Department, Seychelles,
February 28, 1889.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Appendix No. 3.

SHOWING the Number of Marriages of Liberated Africans during the year 1888.

| Place. | Number of Marriages in which both parties were Liberated Africans. | Number of Marriages in which one was a Liberated African and one a Creole. |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Mahé | 12 | 9 |
| Outlying Islands | .. | .. |
| | 12 | 9 |
| Total | 21 | |

(Signed)

W. WADE WEST,
Inspector of Liberated Africans.Immigration Department, Seychelles,
February 28, 1889.

Appendix No. 4.

SHOWING the Number of Deaths of Liberated Africans during the years 1887-88.

| Place of Death. | 1887. | | 1888. | |
|------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Mahé | 8 | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| Outlying Islands | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| | 11 | 15 | 14 | 12 |
| Total | 26 | | 26 | |

(Signed)

W. WADE WEST,
Inspector of Liberated Africans.Immigration Department, Seychelles,
February 28, 1889.

Appendix No. 5.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Births and Still-births of Children of Liberated Africans during the years 1887-88.

| Place of Birth. | Births. | | | | Still-Births. | | | |
|------------------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|---------------|----------|--------|----------|
| | 1887. | | 1888. | | 1887. | | 1888. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Mahé | 22 | 27 | 32 | 47 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Outlying Islands | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 27 | 28 | 34 | 48 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| Total | 55 | | 82 | | 9 | | 12 | |

(Signed)

W. WADE WEST,
Inspector of Liberated Africans.Immigration Department, Seychelles,
February 28, 1889.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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Appendix No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Complaints brought by Masters against their African Servants before the Stipendiary Court of Seychelles during the year 1888.

| Nature of Complaint. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons Charged. | Number of Persons Convicted. | Number of Persons Acquitted. |
|--|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Refusal of work | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| Leaving service without notice | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| Assault | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Disobedience to orders | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Neglect of work | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Desertion | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| Insulting language | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Habitual idleness | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Total | 15 | 15 | 13 | 2 |

(Signed) W. WADE WEST,
Inspector of Liberated Africans

Immigration Department, Seychelles,
February 28, 1889.

Appendix No. 7.

STATEMENT of Complaints brought by African Servants against their Masters before the Stipendiary Court of Seychelles during the year 1888.

| Nature of Complaint. | Number of Cases. | Number of Persons Charged. | Number of Persons Convicted. |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Claim for wages | 1 | 1 | 1 |

(Signed) W. WADE WEST, Chief Officer of Police
and Inspector of Liberated Africans.

Immigration Department, Seychelles,
February 28, 1889.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Appendix No. 8.

SHewing the Number of Liberated Africans prosecuted by the Police for Minor Offences during the years 1886-88.

| Nature of Offence. | 1886. | | | 1887. | | | 1888. | | | Otherwise disposed of. | Pending Dec. 31, 1888. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | Charged. | Convicted. | Acquitted. | Charged. | Convicted. | Acquitted. | Charged. | Convicted. | Acquitted. | | |
| Drunkenness | 53 | 53 | .. | 19 | 17 | 2 | 49 | 49 | .. | .. | .. |
| Disturbance | 25 | 23 | 2 | 25 | 23 | 2 | 55 | 44 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Fishing Law | 4 | 4 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 8 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Cocoa-nut, &c., Regulation | 4 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Licence Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bacca Regulations | 4 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Non-production of ticket .. | 60 | 58 | 2 | 49 | 47 | 2 | 95 | 88 | 4 | 3 | .. |
| Vagrancy | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Indecency | 4 | 4 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Assault. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Abusive language | 2 | 2 | .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rivers and forests | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| All others not included in the above | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Total | 159 | 153 | 6 | 130 | 119 | 11 | 242 | 213 | 15 | 12 | 2 |

(Signed)

W. WADE WEST,
Inspector of Liberated Africans.

Immigration Department, Seychelles,
February 28, 1889.

Appendix No. 9.

RETURN of the Number of Africans prosecuted by the Police for Crimes before the District Court of Seychelles during the three years 1886-88.

| Nature of Crimes. | 1886. | | | | 1887. | | | | 1888. | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Number Charged. | Number Convicted. | Number Acquitted. | Pending on the 31st December. | Number Charged. | Number Convicted. | Number Acquitted. | Pending on the 31st December. | Number Charged. | Number Convicted. | Number Acquitted. | Pending on the 31st December. |
| Wounds and blows | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 9 | 9 | .. | .. |
| " " causing death | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Possession of stolen property | 8 | 6 | 2 | .. | 15 | 10 | 5 | .. | 18 | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| Larceny and swindling | 11 | 10 | 1 | .. | 7 | 6 | 1 | .. | 12 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Threats to injure | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Assault on police | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Murder | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adultery, and attempts on chastity | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Illegal lighting of fire.. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Found in premises for unlawful purposes.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Total | 29 | 25 | 4 | .. | 34 | 26 | 8 | .. | 43 | 34 | 5 | 4 |

(Signed)

W. WADE WEST,
Inspector of Liberated Africans.

Immigration Department, Seychelles,
February 28, 1889.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

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No. 29.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received July 8.)

Sir,

Admiralty, July 5, 1889.

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, copies of letters, with their inclosures, from the Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's ships mentioned below, reporting the capture of slave-dhows:—

Her Majesty's ship "Boadicea," the 13th April, 1889; Her Majesty's ship "Agamemnon," the 23rd May, 1889; Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," the 30th May, 1889.

2. I am also to send you copy of a letter, dated the 7th May, 1889, with its inclosure, relative to the boarding of the dhow "Salaama" under French colours, by the steam-cutter of Her Majesty's ship "Ranger."

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 29.

Lieutenant Walker to Captain Curzon-Howe.

Sir,

"Boadicea," off Wassin Island, April 13, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report that, whilst cruising off Wassin in the cutter of the "Boadicea," with the whaler in company, the latter boat boarded the dhow "Sharsi," flying Arab colours, Nahoda Tofiki, at about 8 A.M. on Thursday, the 11th instant, and finding her suspicious brought her to me in the cutter.

I found on board five persons—two men, two women, and a boy of tender years, who, from their appearance, I took to be slaves.

I questioned the men and women, who stated that they had been slaves, but were free, their owner having died.

I next questioned the Nahoda, who gave an entirely different account of them, stating that they were slaves belonging to an Arab, one Sudi-bin-Mahommed, of Zanzibar, and that they were going thither to work on his plantations, his orders being to take them there.

Considering the discrepancy between these accounts, I again questioned the men and women, who this time stated that they were the slaves of Sudi-bin-Mahommed.

As regards the boy, the Nahoda at first stated that he had shipped him in lieu of two of his crew whom he discharged at Lamu; but on my pointing out to him that the boy, who was apparently but 4 years of age, was somewhat diminutive for the work, he admitted that the child was also being taken as a slave for the same Arab.

Under the circumstances I considered that the dhow must be detained, the persons enumerated being undoubtedly slaves being taken to Zanzibar for plantation work, and could in no wise be considered as coming under the category of domestic slaves.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 29.

Lieutenant Slater to Captain Curzon-Howe.

Sir,

"Boadicea," off Pemba, April 13, 1889.

ON the evening of the 7th instant I received intelligence of there being three slaves on Funzi Island.

On the 8th I proceeded to Funzi, and discovered the slaves named in the margin.*

* Baraka, Unganda, and Kewiyi.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

They informed me they had been landed at Mkumbwe about five days previously, but were unable to point out the place. Only one speaks Swahili. As they are evidently raw slaves, I have brought them on board to be taken before the Consular Court at Zanzibar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. CLIFTON SLATER.

Submitted for the information of the Commander-in-chief.
(Signed) A. G. CURZON-HOWE, *Captain*.
"Boadicea," April 13, 1889.

Inclosure 3 in No. 29.

Captain Curzon-Howe to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir, "Boadicea," at Zanzibar, April 27, 1889.
I HAVE the honour to report that the three fugitive slaves brought on board by Lieutenant Slater on the 13th instant have been handed over to the Consul-General, who, I believe, has arranged to send them to their respective homes.

2. The five slaves found in the captured dhow "Sharsi" have been freed and also turned over to the Consul-General for disposal as he may think fit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. G. CURZON-HOWE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 29.

Captain Curzon-Howe to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir, "Boadicea," at Zanzibar, May 21, 1889.
I HAVE the honour to report that I have this day received intimation that the dhow "Sharsi," captured by Lieutenant F. M. Walker on the 11th ultimo with five slaves on board, and also the three slaves sent on board by Lieutenant W. C. Slater at Pemba, have been duly passed through the Vice-Admiralty Court at this port, and the clearance papers for the same received, and which will be forwarded to the ship's agent.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. G. CURZON-HOWE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 29.

Captain Cardale to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir, "Agamemnon," at Zanzibar, May 23, 1889.
I HAVE the honour to report the capture of a dhow named "Koujeni," owned by an Indian British subject, Haji Khaku, having on board one male slave.

2. Mr. Thomas Norman, Acting Boatswain, in the steam-cutter, boarded the dhow on the afternoon of the 18th instant at the northern entrance to Zanzibar Harbour; she was flying British colours, and had a cargo of firewood. The dhow hove to without being fired at.

3. On the crew being mustered, one man was found in excess of the number mentioned in the dhow's papers, and the Nahoda Sodi was unable to give a satisfactory explanation. The boy was then questioned, and said he was a slave, and wished to be set free, as his master, the Nahoda, wished to sell him at Pemba.

4. The dhow was brought into harbour and delivered over to the Admiralty Court, being condemned and destroyed.

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

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Inclosure 6 in No. 29.

Midshipman Edwards to Captain Brackenbury.

Sir, "Turquoise," at Mombasa, April 11, 1889.
I HAVE the honour to report that whilst lying at anchor in company with the pinnace in Chumbungoni Creek on the 5th April, about 4 p.m., I received information that a dhow was landing slaves at Kingaje Point.

2. I immediately proceeded to that place, and observed that a dhow was hauled up among the bushes, and that men were escaping from her.

3. On close examination, I observed she was fitted with a platform for receiving slaves.

4. After making a thorough search in the neighbourhood of the dhow, and finding no slaves, I proceeded to haul the dhow out into deep water. Shortly afterwards four slaves (three men and one woman) waded off to the boat. Subsequently seven more came off to the pinnace.

5. The next day Lieutenant Dampier and myself surveyed the vessel, and found she was unfit to proceed to the port of adjudication, and after measuring her in the authorized manner, we sank her.

6. The slaves were turned over to the pinnace, and on the 8th instant transferred from her to Her Majesty's ship "Griffon" for passage to Zanzibar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. HAROLD EDWARDS.

Forwarded for the information of the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-chief. The dhow has been condemned.

(Signed) J. W. BRACKENBURY, *Captain.*
"Turquoise," at Mombasa, April 11, 1889.

No. 30.

India Office to Foreign Office.—(Received August 5.)

(Extract.)

India Office, August 1, 1889.

I AM desired by Viscount Cross to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a letter from the Resident at Aden, dated the 30th June last, inclosing a Memorandum by Lieutenant-Colonel Stace on the Slave Trade from Abyssinia, Shoa, and the districts lying to the south and east of Shoa.

Inclosure 1 in No. 30.

Brigadier-General Hogg to Secretary to Government, Bombay.

(Extract.)

Aden Residency, June 30, 1889.

I FORWARD a Memorandum which has been drawn up by Lieutenant-Colonel Stace, with the terms of which I generally concur.

Inclosure 2 in No. 30.

Memorandum on the Slave Trade from Abyssinia, Shoa, and the Countries south of these, with reference to a possible Mission to Shoa.

THE information given below is gathered from many sources, as I have taken an interest in the question of the Slave Trade, and made it my business to make inquiries. Mgr. Lassere, Vicar Apostolic of Aden (many years amongst the Gallas), M. Ilg, for many years resident in Shoa, and various native gentleman have given me information, and I have obtained some from Mr. Walsh, who had good opportunities of inquiring at Zeyla during one and a-half years.

Regarding the Slave Trade from Northern and Central Abyssinia I really know nothing, but I understand that many Gallas are captured and sent to about Amphilla for transport across the Red Sea. The large numbers we know are sent across each cannot come from Southern Abyssinia (Shoa) and Djimma, therefore it is safe to assume that the information received is correct, viz., that considerable numbers come from Northern and Central Abyssinia.

From Shoa, or rather from its frontiers, many Galla slaves are sent down to the coast. It is understood that Menelek has forbidden the Slave Trade as a trade. But he and his captains have been in the habit of constantly making raids amongst the Gallas on the frontiers, and the captors are distributed amongst the Chiefs and others. Thus there is every opportunity for these persons to get rid of the captives to Arabs and Dankalis.

A great place for the collection of such captives or (slaves) is the village of Alio Amba, on the east frontier of Shoa, and in the possession of one of the slave-dealing Abubekr family, which family has shown itself so hostile to us at Zeyla, and has given such great assistance to the French in establishing Jibuti. I believe that, besides these slaves captured in raids, the Dankalis seize others on the frontier dividing their country from that of the Galla tribes.

The slaves from the above source are taken by Dankalis and Arabs to Tajourra and Roheita and the convenient places along the coast to the north of Ras-al-Bir.

Another source from whence Galla and other slaves come is the country about Djimma, south of Shoa. A Sketch-Map, showing this district, was sent to the Bombay Government with Residency letter of the 8th August, 1888. These slaves are chiefly brought to the coast by Dankalis, and the line taken is around and outside the south-east corner of Shoa to the coast as above, that is to say, neither through Shoa nor Harrar.

Thus there are three distinct sources from which the slaves come to the Red Sea coast:—

1. Northern and Central Abyssinia.
2. Shoa and its frontiers.
3. The country south of Shoa.

If it be proposed to attempt to stop the Trade at its source, what can be done?

From all that I can gather, Abyssinia seems to be in constant turmoil—constant war of more or less magnitude. Thus the King, whoever he might be, is incessantly much occupied with maintaining his position, has frequently very little power in the outlying and frontier districts, and, however well inclined, would not, I think, be able effectually to put an end to the Trade. Even supposing that he bound himself by Treaty to stop the Slave Trade, I entirely doubt his ability to do so.

As regards Shoa, I fear that it is somewhat the same. We have seen how Menelek, disposed to discourage the Slave Trade, really fostered it by his continual raids upon the Gallas on his frontiers, and there is no reason to suppose that this state of affairs will now cease.

Menelek, for his own ends also, has favoured the Abubekr family. They were able to provide carriage for the ivory, &c., from Shoa, and to arrange for its safe-conduct to the coast. They were able to arrange for the importation of fire-arms through Tajourra, Jibuti, &c., just what Menelek wanted. It was his interest then to keep on good terms with this powerful family, and they have used this condition of affairs for their own ends, and principally in nourishing the Slave Trade.

Taking everything into consideration, I much doubt if the Ruler of Shoa could, or, if possessing the power, would, at present effectually intervene to stop the Slave Trade, and therefore I think that at present any Mission with the object of inducing him to act would be futile. We have, moreover, to remember that Menelek is now engaged in endeavouring to establish himself upon the Throne of Abyssinia, and the time is therefore most inopportune.

The third source is the country south of Shoa. This is not in the hands of the King of Shoa, except, I believe, some districts nominally. There are constant feuds and petty wars going on, affording the means of capture of slaves. The line whence these slaves are brought passes, as I have stated, outside Shoa, and I am of opinion that it would not be useful to ask the Rulers of either Shoa or Harrar to close this road.

Doubtless a strong, independent, and well-inclined Ruler of Shoa, holding Harrar as a dependency, *could* stop the Slave Trade from all Shoa and Djimma, but under existing circumstances I see no chance of this.

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I take this opportunity of referring to Captain Gissing's letter of the 1st January last, to be found in the Annual Report on the Slave Trade for 1888.

The information given there is erroneous as to the slave-caravan routes. Slaves do not come viâ Harrar to Heasa [? Hensa] or to Jibuti. "Dussa" should be "Aussa," the capital of the Dankali country, nor do slave-caravans end their journey on the *south* side of the Gulf of Tajourra.

(Signed) E. V. STACE, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
First Assistant Resident.

Aden, June 30, 1889.

No. 31.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received August 7.)

Sir,

Admiralty, July 31, 1889.

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 letter, dated the 10th May last, from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Turquoise," reporting the reception of a fugitive slave on board that vessel.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 31.

Captain Brackenbury to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Turquoise," at Melinda, May 10, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report that while steaming from Mombasa to Melinda at 11 A.M. this morning, when off Kilifi a man was seen floating on an upturned canoe.

2. The ship was immediately turned for him, a boat lowered, and he was taken on board.

3. I inclose a general statement of his history; he appears to be a fugitive slave from Pemba, and started with a companion, who, unfortunately, was lost shortly before the ship could get to him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. W. BRACKENBURY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

Statement of Fugitive.

MY name is Kilimaii. I left Nyassa with a slave-gang. We were five and a-half months coming down to the coast to Mto-Mikindani. I was then sold to an Arab of Pemba. Remained at Mto-Mikindani for three months. Two dhows then left with slaves for Pemba. One was captured, but the one I was in arrived after four days at Pemba (Kanambi).

I remained there two months, but my master ill-treating me, I stole a canoe, and ran away with another slave. My master's name was Bungala. We left yesterday morning (Thursday). During Thursday night the canoe capsized. We hung on. Soon after the ship came in sight my companion dropped off, but I kept on and was picked up.

AFRICA (EAST COAST) AND ARABIA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 31.

Captain Brackenbury to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Turquoise," at Zanzibar, May 26, 1889.

IN compliance with your Memorandum of the 13th instant, I have the honour to report that the fugitive slave Kilimali, who was picked up at sea by Her Majesty's ship under my command, was taken into the Consular Court at Zanzibar yesterday, and his case having been heard he was granted his freedom.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. BRACKENBURY.

No. 32.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received August 7.)

Sir,

Admiralty, July 31, 1889.

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 letter, dated the 30th March last, from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Boadicea," reporting the reception of two fugitive slaves on board that ship.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

Inclosure in No. 32.

Captain Curzon-Howe to Rear-Admiral Fremantle.

Sir,

"Boadicea," at Zanzibar, March 30, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the two fugitive slaves named in the margin* have been received on board from the cutter of this ship, detached off Pemba under the charge of Lieutenant (G) Reginald O. Tupper, and to submit a Report of the circumstances under which they were received, as follows:—

2. That on Friday, the 15th instant, whilst the cutter was proceeding along the coast of Uringe Island to the northward, a native hailed her, and the boat was brought to anchor in Mosquito Bay.

On Lieutenant Tupper landing he was met by the fugitive slave Mahbrook, who had escaped from the main Island of Pemba, and come across with another slave in a canoe on the 12th instant. Mahbrook was in a shocking condition, being covered with the marks of a disgracefully severe beating on the arms, shoulders, back, and legs; in many places the flesh had been cut into, and the sores were repulsive.

Lieutenant Tupper had the slave taken on board, his wounds and sores dressed, and had him forwarded to this port in Her Majesty's ship "Mariner."

3. On the 21st instant the slave Sam Weller hailed the cutter, which was lying at anchor off Chepaka, and on his being questioned by Lieutenant Tupper through the interpreter, gave the following account of himself:—

That he was taken out of a slave-dhow by Her Majesty's ship "Woodlark," and was freed by the British Consul at Muscat. He was then engaged as punkah-boy on board the "Woodlark," and by her turned over to the "Algerine," in which ship he served in the same capacity. Leaving at his own request, he landed at Zanzibar, where his father now resides, and joined a caravan in the service of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie, and Co., and marched from Mombasa to Verondo. On his return to the coast he went to Tanga, intending to take passage by dhow to Zanzibar. At Tanga, however, he was captured and bound by some Arabs, put on board a dhow, and taken to Pemba. He was there sold to an Arab, name unknown, living up country. He was ill-treated, ran away, and became the slave of another Arab, named Reyami, living at Mtambin, close to Chepaka. He was also beaten and tortured by his new master, and he again ran away.

* Mahbrook and Sam Weller.

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4. By way of verification of his statement he recognized Mr. Acklom, Midshipman (who was in the whaler), as being in the "Algerine" from Trincomalee to Colombo, whilst he was in that ship. I may add also that I know for a fact there was a freed native missing from Her Majesty's ship "Algerine" whilst she was staying at this port.

5. Mahbrook having evidently been cruelly beaten, and Sam Weller, who, if his story can be verified on communicating with "Algerine," ought never to have been made a slave, I would respectfully request permission to hand them over to Her Majesty's Consulate at this place to be dealt with.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. G. CURZON-HOWE.

I have written to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General to inform him that these two fugitive slaves will be brought before him for his decision in the matter.

Note and return.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-chief.

"Boadicea," March 31, 1889.

Noted and returned.

(Signed) A. G. CURZON-HOWE, *Captain.*

"Boadicea," April 1, 1889.

These two slaves have been received at the Consulate, and have been freed (as per receipt attached).

(Signed) A. G. CURZON-HOWE, *Captain.*

"Boadicea," June 8, 1889.

AFRICA (WEST COAST).

No. 33.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received February 4.)

Sir,

Downing Street, February 2, 1889.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquis of Salisbury, with reference to the letter from this Department of the 16th November last, papers relating to the affairs of Agilete in Ilaro.

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

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Inclosure 1 in No. 33.

Governor Moloney to Lord Knutsford.

My Lord,

Government House, Lagos, December 22, 1888.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 6th (October last, I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, and for record, a copy of a further Report from the Commissioner of the Western District on the affairs of Agilete in Ilaro, and on the withdrawal thence of the white traders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 33.

District Commissioner, Badagry, to Private Secretary.

Sir,

Badagry, December 15, 1888.

IN continuation of my letter of the 4th October, with regard to Agilete, I learn from good authorities that Mr. Huguener, one of the white traders at that town, has ceased to do business there, and that the other white trader, an agent of Messrs. Voight and Co., is about to be withdrawn, having lost a considerable sum of money.

2. It is not improbable that the secret opposition of Addo has caused this result. Ajibi and other large slave traders of Porto Novo have also, doubtless, done much to undermine this attempt to establish legitimate commerce.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALVAN MILLSON.

No. 34.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received March 8.)

Sir,

Downing Street, March 7, 1889.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, with reference to the Foreign Office letter of the 28th November last, copy of a despatch from the Governor of Lagos, relating to the Traffic in Slaves through Porto Novo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 34.

Governor Moloney to Lord Knutsford.

My Lord,

Government House, Lagos, January 23, 1889.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd ultimo, requesting me to endeavour to procure conclusive evidence of the existence of the Traffic in Slaves through the French territory of Porto Novo, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a Minute addressed by the Commissioner of the Western District to the Colonial Secretary, covering a statement on the subject by one Wheto.

2. I have called the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that Wheto's statement is unsupported, and have requested him to endeavour to supply specific cases of Slave Traffic, and full evidence in support.

3. The importance slave-dealers attach to the route viâ Ilaro, Addo, &c., may be gathered from the Minutes of Proceedings at an interview I had with the Egba and Ilaro messengers, also from an affair that recently occurred at Ilaro; particulars of the occurrence are embodied in the attached copy of Minutes of Proceedings of

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an interview I have had with a messenger from the King, and authorities of that Kingdom at present with me.

4. I may mention to your Lordship that, on my recent visit to Porto Novo, a Portuguese merchant established there as well as at Lagos was good enough, among others, to call upon me, and in course of conversation dropped the remark that trade had then been dull for some months, that communication proceeded between Abeokuta and Porto Novo viâ the Addo River, but that the Egbas did not bring produce, only cloths and slaves, and to my inquiry as to what became of the latter he replied they were sold behind in Porto Novian towns and villages.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED MOLONEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 34.

Minutes.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary,

WITH reference to previous correspondence addressed, in September last, to the Commissioner of the Western District, I have now to request him to endeavour to procure conclusive evidence of the existence of the Traffic in Slaves through the French-protected territory of Porto Novo.

(Initialled) A. M.

January 4, 1889.

District Commissioner, Badagry,

Secretariat, January 4, 1889.

His Excellency's Minute of this date forwarded for your information and guidance.

(Signed) G. C. DENTON, *Colonial Secretary.*

Hon. Colonial Secretary,

I attach a statement as to actual condition of affairs. Several of the Houssas in my detachment have been brought to Porto Novo as slaves along the same route, but not very recently. Statements from escaped slaves of more recent date could, I believe, be secured without much difficulty.

(Signed) ALVAN MILLSON,

Deputy Commissioner, Badagry.

January 9, 1889.

His Excellency,
Submitted.

(Signed) G. C. DENTON, *Colonial Secretary.*

January 20, 1889.

Wheto of Badagry, canoe-man carrying passengers to and from Addo, states as follows, this 7th day of January, 1889:—

I have been in the habit of going to Addo every market for the last twenty years: at first as assistant to a head canoe-man named Vuduna, and afterwards as head canoe-man. I see the Porto Novo market and traders' canoes when they leave for Porto Novo after the markets. They take loads of yams, corn, plantains, beans, &c., and slaves. I know they are slaves, because of the manner they are treated. I also see them bought. There are, at this moment, in two compounds about ten slaves offered for sale. One of the captains, named Okoja, and another man, named Ashade, are the owners of the compounds. Strangers from Abeokuta and Jebu come and stop in the Addo people's compounds and offer slaves for sale. Sometimes the slaves are brought from Abeokuta and Jebu in chains or tied, but they generally carry provisions on their heads, and indigo and country cloth.

The Porto Novo people come and buy the slaves, and indigo and cloth. A boy of 7 to 14 years old is bought for 60 bags of cowries; after 14 for from 60 to 80 bags; grown men for from 30 to 50 bags; a girl from 7 to 14 years old is worth from 50 to 80 bags; from 14 onwards, according to quality, from 70 to 90 bags. I

saw a fine young virgin who had been caught by the Dahomians when they destroyed Okeodan sold by Olumoju, a slave-merchant of Porto Novo, to her relatives for 120 bags of cowries. This occurred ten months ago. The girl is now in the Ishaga quarter of Addo town. I do not know her name. The money was paid half in silver and half in Croydon cotton cloth. Older women fetch much less. Grey-haired women or men fetch from 15 to 25 bags.

The slave season is the same as the oil season. When oil is scarce, slaves are scarce.

Many slaves are brought from Porto Novo by market canoes, and by Yaca, Olumoju Adegbala Adeingaju (or Adamu), and a woman named Ojucknu, who is a resident at Addo and sends to Porto Novo, where her son lives, for slaves. She both buys and sells many. Sometimes they are sold for goods and cash, gin, rum, tobacco, &c., sometimes exchanged for Egba slaves or Jebu slaves. Ojucknu trades chiefly in slaves with Chief Zunu of Porto Novo. Zunu and Ajibi of Porto Novo are large slave-traders, but do their business at Addo through agents.

I saw four slaves at Okoja's house ready for shipment to Porto Novo last market, and six at Yaca's house. Yaca and Olumoju have houses at Addo for this purpose, though they are Porto Novians.

Four markets ago I saw four slaves from Porto Novo landed for sale at Addo and taken to Olumoju's house. One has been sold at Shagbo. They were three men and one woman. The woman is a Popo of Porto Novo, called Ahonyo. She told me her name. The three men were Popos from villages near Porto Novo.

The largest number I have seen shipped to Porto Novo is from 80 to 120 a-month during the oil season, and the least number from Porto Novo during the same season from 60 upwards. Many also pass by land to Choki and Porto Novo through Mumfo. Some pass direct to Ajara, Ashiba, and Jagan for sale.

(Signed)

WHETO, his × mark.

ALVAN MILLSON, *Deputy Commissioner,*
Badagry.

(Signed)

J. BRIGHT JOHNSON, *Interpreter.*

Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I have to call attention to the fact that Wheto's statement is unsupported, and may be true or the reverse,

I have to request Commissioner to supply specific cases of recent Slave Traffic, and full evidence in support, so as to prevent risk of charge being disposed of by a simple denial of the truth.

(Initialled)

A. M.

January 23, 1889.

Inclosure 3 in No. 34.

Minutes of Proceedings of an Interview held at Government House, Lagos, January 23, 1889.

Present :

His Excellency the Governor.

G. Stallard, Esq., Private Secretary.

Mr. A. L. Hethersett, Interpreter.

Adeshina, Messenger of the King and authorities of Ilaro.

Messenger.—All the slave-dealers in Abeokuta came into the town of Ilaro, a great number of them, and delivered a message from the Alake and authorities of Abeokuta in these words :—

The authorities of Abeokuta's compliments, and that their orders to the King, the Asipa, and other authorities of Ilaro are that they should go to sleep with all those who have hands in sending to the Lagos Governor, and that such as Tela-Eni-Olorun-da and others should have their heads brought to Abeokuta to the authorities.

The King lodged them and sent messengers privately the same day to

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Ogundeyi, the Magaji of Iporo, to inquire whether the message was from him and the authorities of Abeokuta, who sent word back and replied that he was pleased to learn from them that they were going to the Governor for the safety of their town, which is the safety of Abeokuta; and that neither he nor the authorities knew anything of the message, and that whoever troubles them should be troubled.

The Ilaro messengers returned from Abeokuta the second day, and a meeting was held in which the false messengers were asked to go back to Abeokuta with their own (Ilaro) messengers to verify their statement before the authorities; they refused to go, it became warm, an affray ensued, Tela and some of the Ilaros were wounded, two of the false messengers were secured and sent to Abeokuta. He, Adeshina, was to relate this and to inquire if any message for them from England concerning their offer of cession had been received.

The slave-dealers arrived there thirty days ago, the affray took place twenty-seven days ago. I was not sent earlier because of Tela's wounds, which are now getting healed.

The two prisoners sent to Magaji were questioned by Magaji three times if he knew anything of their movements in the presence of Ilaro messengers, and the prisoners replied they took the message there on the interest of their trade, no one in Abeokuta sent them.

The messengers returned twenty-four days ago to Ilaro from Abeokuta, and left there the prisoners; we do not know, and have not heard from Abeokuta, what was done with them.

Governor.—What is the business of the slave-dealers?

Adeshina.—Buying and selling slaves. They are Egbas, mostly of the township of Own. Traders go to Ilorin to buy slaves for goods, bring them through Abeokuta, and the slave-dealers take them to Ilaro, and either sell them there or take them to Porto Novo. They go by land viâ a road passing about 3 miles outside the town of Ilaro to Ajilete, and from there by water to Porto Novo, or by land all the way.

Governor.—Do they take slaves to Ilaro now?

Adeshina.—No, they have not recently done so. We have not dealt with slaves since we have asked the Governor to accept our country. But once we had to give a man two slaves as compensation for a relative of his who was killed by accident in the bush. We bought them. It was an old "palaver."

Governor.—It was very wrong, you ought to have given him the value of two slaves, if you had to give anything, but not slaves.

Adeshina.—The Egbas do not like our having given our country to the Queen, as it interferes with their slave-road; we are, however, on friendly terms, and there is constant communication between Ilaro and Abeokuta.

There was an Egba Ajele in Ilaro, but when he died no other was appointed. There is no Ajele now at Ilaro, and has not been one since we came to the Governor. There are no white men at Ajilete now.

(Signed)

GEO. STALLARD, *Private Secretary.*

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No. 35.

Mr. Gough to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 14, 1888.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 22, 1887.

THE emancipation of slaves without any compensation to their owners is proceeding at a constantly accelerated pace. In the Province of São Paulo a generous enthusiasm seems to have arisen, which has induced a number of planters to eman-

cipate or promise emancipation to all their slaves within the next three years. In all parts of the Empire family festivities, such as the birthday of a member, the passing of an examination by a son, the recovery from illness of a child, a visit by a great man, are consecrated by the freeing of one or more slaves, and the work is prudently helped on by the present Minister of Agriculture by constant Circulars clearing away any official obstructions which may be found to exist and facilitating the arrival of immigrants.

No statistics, unfortunately, exist at this moment which would enable me to state the exact number of the slaves in the Empire, but a great effort is now being made to prepare them by the 15th April next; and meanwhile I have the honour to inclose a short note, which I trust may be of interest to your Lordship, giving details of the events of the last few weeks.

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

Inclosure in No. 35.

Notes on Progress of Emancipation in Brazil.

ON the 18th October, 1887, the Minister of Agriculture addressed a Circular to the Presidents of provinces, instructing them that slaves freed conditionally on service for a period of time were not to be registered or kept on the Register of Slaves.

On the 22nd October a fresh Circular ordered that, on its being reported that any slaves were freed conditionally or not, the Registrar, should he not hear of it officially within eight days, must communicate with the owner, and inquire into the truth of the report, and, if accurate, erase the names of the slaves from the Register.

The Law of the 28th September, 1871, says: "An emancipation with a clause of service during a certain period shall not be annulled by the non-fulfilment of such clause;" so that the Minister has merely called attention to the existing law.

But this Circular seemed to stir up public feeling towards further steps, and on the 9th December a great meeting at the Presidential Palace at Nicthero, capital town of the Province of Rio de Janeiro, decided—

1. To advance money for European immigrants' passages.
2. To attract Brazilian immigrants from other parts.
3. To examine and buy lands for immigrants and establish sugar-mills.

The Central Government pays all passages for immigrants after they are established in the country, and the above provincial Resolution merely decided to advance the passage-money, so that the persons who bring them over should not be kept out of their money for some months. Contracts with immigrants to serve out the expense of their journey have been in practice abandoned.

This important meeting was, no doubt, greatly influenced by political motives, a cry having been raised in the country that the Metropolitan Province, which is the centre of a zone including the northern part of São Paulo, and the Provinces of Minas and Espirito Santo—in fact, the old coffee territory—was doing little to prepare for the early abolition of slavery without compensation to the owners.

The disorganization of São Paulo has not yet reached this zone, the flight of slaves and freedmen from the plantations has not commenced, but, if it should come, it will be far worse than it is in São Paulo, which will get over the crisis sooner, having begun it sooner, and especially having made considerable preparations to meet it by the introduction into the province of many thousands of Italians.

The above-mentioned Rio zone is the most thickly populated part of the Empire, and produces little else but coffee. The coffee tree exhausts the land in twenty years, and it is hoped that the immigrants will be able to grow sugar on the old coffee plantations, while such freed blacks as remain will be employed in clearing virgin forests for the cultivation of coffee.

Under the Law of 1885 slavery will last for thirteen years more; but, in fact, one-third of that time, if not less, represents its probable duration.

Ceará and Amazonas have no longer any slaves; Maranhão had 74,598 slaves on the 30th September, 1873, and now has only 33,446. But it would be a mistake

to attribute any importance to the slavery of those northern provinces; it is only in the central zone described above and in São Paulo where the matter is of national importance.

On the 15th December a great meeting took place in São Paulo, attended by 300 owners of 7,000 slaves. The "Emancipation Association of São Paulo" was formed, and a feeling of pride in their own province induced these country gentlemen to act on their own initiative independently of being forced by any law.

It was decided, after an admirable debate, that the Association should—

1. Liberate all their slaves by the 31st December, 1890, at latest.
2. Induce others to join the Association under the same conditions.
3. Watch over the registers, so that all slaves freed, conditionally or not, should

at once have their names erased.

Two hundred members, representing 6,000 slaves, signed at once.

Ten members, including some rather important persons, protested and withdrew, on the ground that all the members should free their slaves at once, and that it was not enough that the Association approved of any individual members freeing their slaves then and there.

Numerous adhesions have already come in.

40*l.* apiece is a very low average to mention as the salable value of slaves who are necessarily all between the ages of 18 and 60, so that the 6,000 slaves affected by the above decision means a voluntary offering on the ground of humanity of 240,000*l.*

No. 36.

Mr. Gough to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 15, 3.55 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.)

Rio de Janeiro, May 15, 1888, 11.25 A.M.

SLAVERY abolished 13th.

No. 37.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Brazil, to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 16.)

(Télégraphique.)

Rio de Janeiro, le 15 Mai, 1888.

PARLEMENT approuve projet Gouvernement abolissant complètement esclavage Brésil. Régent le sanctionna le 13. Manifestations extraordinaires allégresse.

No. 38.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Minister for Foreign Affairs, Rio de Janeiro.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, May 19, 1888, 4.20 P.M.

ACCEPT my warm congratulations on passage of a measure so important to the progress and prosperity of Brazil.

No. 39.

Mr. Gough to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 29.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 7, 1888.

HER Imperial Highness the Princess Regent, who, on opening the Legislature on the 3rd May, was received with more imposing manifestations of popular rejoicing than have ever been seen before in this capital on such an occasion, ended her speech by calling attention to the "admirable example of abnegation shown by the proprietors of slaves," and went on to express her confidence that the Legislature "would not hesitate to expunge from the law of the Empire the only exception to be found in it to the Christian and liberal spirit of Brazilian institutions."

The abnegation shown by the proprietors is partly demonstrated by the following details:—

On the 28th September, 1885, a Law was passed by which an owner, on freeing his slaves, might obtain from Government bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent., for half the value of the slaves.

It appears that until last December no proprietor applied for such bonds, and in that month one owner (a Privy Councillor) did so apply for one-half the value of eighty-eight slaves. But as hundreds of slaves were being freed gratis, as reported in my despatch of the 22nd December last, he was refused his request.

In the Province of São Paulo there were, on the 30th March, 1887, 107,000 slaves registered, their value, officially fixed, being over 6,000,000*l.* Between the 30th March, 1887, and the 20th March, 1888, out of the above 107,000 slaves 41,000 were freed by removing their names from the Register, at a loss to their owners of over 2,000,000*l.* (the average official value is 67*l.*); 66,000 slaves are nominally left, but half of these are in practice free.

In the Province of Minas Gerães there were, on the 30th March, 1887, 192,000 slaves, worth 13,000,000*l.*, and, though greatly reduced in number now, their liberation has not proceeded so quickly as in São Paulo.

In all the Empire, on the 21st January, 1888, there were only left 204 slaves belonging to monasteries, and ten slaves belonging to pious establishments.

Within the last few days there have been numerous liberations in the Province of Rio de Janeiro. Among others two brothers, Count São Clemente and Count Nova Friburgo, in one day freed their 1,900 slaves, worth 120,000*l.* The whole Province of Rio freed, in March and April, 25,000 slaves, worth 1,500,000*l.*

The total number of slaves in Brazil on the 30th March, 1887, was 723,000, officially valued at 48,000,000*l.* The existing total at the date of this despatch is supposed to be about 500,000, worth nominally 30,000,000*l.*, but at this moment quite unsaleable; indeed, since November last I have not observed any advertisements in the newspapers of slaves for sale, and up to that date only very few, the price usually asked being 40*l.*, whereas twelve years ago it used to approach 200*l.*

The Ministry hope to bring in a Bill next week freeing all the remaining slaves, which, from one point of view, is confiscating property worth 30,000,000*l.*

They hope, however, to bring in another Bill prohibiting vagrancy, so that the labourers may be kept from leaving their homes.

In cases where slaves have been freed up till now, and have remained on the plantations, they generally receive board, lodging, clothing, and medical attendance, and 1*s.* a-day in money. Their employer, too, usually arranges for their marriage, and pays the fee of 1*l.* for each couple, which fee is never reduced, at least in this province, whatever the number of marriages performed in one day on an estate may be.

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

No. 40.

Mr. Gough to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 13, 1888.

THIS afternoon Her Imperial Highness the Regent signed the Law extinguishing slavery, and a Decree putting the Law into force.

The Law consists of the following two Articles:—

- “1. From the date of this Law slavery is declared extinct in Brazil.
- “2. All laws to the contrary are hereby revoked.”

It was brought into the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th May, and at the second reading, on the 9th May, it passed by 83 against 9 votes.

It was brought into the Senate on the 11th May, and passed there its second reading on the 12th May by 43 against 5 votes, of which latter Baron Cotegipe's was one.

The third reading in the Senate took place this (Sunday) morning, and at 3 o'clock it was signed by the Regent, who awaited its receipt in the City Palace.

Baron Cotegipe and others of its opponents made some deplorable innuendoes and even statements with regard to its effects on existing institutions, as connected

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with the highest personages; but Senator Dantas, head of the Liberal party, replied:—

“It were better only to wear the Crown for a few hours and enjoy the immense happiness of being a fellow-worker with a whole people in such a Law as this, than to wear the same Crown for year upon year on the condition of keeping up the accursed institution of slavery. No! there is no danger. From my experience and on my political responsibility I declare from my seat in this House that to-day we have a new country, that this Law is a new Constitution.”

Senator Jaguaripé, one of the chief abolitionists, also remarked:—

“We have faith in existing institutions. If they be worth anything, it is not by the non-existence of slaves that they will fall.”

The number of slaves freed by this Law is from 500,000 to 600,000. In 1873 there had been 1,584,974, and in 1884, 1,133,228. In 1887 the number of slaves in Brazil was set down at 723,419.

His Holiness the Pope has, together with his blessing on the work of extinction of slavery, this day conferred the Golden Rose upon Her Imperial Highness as a mark of joy at so meritorious an action.

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

No. 41.

Mr. Wyndham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 25.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, June 3, 1888.

WITH reference to Mr. Gough's despatches of the 7th and 13th May last respectively, I have the honour to report that, according to information which I gathered from Her Majesty's Consular officers at the ports at which I lately touched on my voyage down the coast of Brazil to this place, viz., Pernambuco, Maceio, and Bahia, the recent liberation of the slaves had passed off everywhere in the districts adjoining the above-mentioned towns with the greatest tranquillity, and that since my arrival here I have learnt that such had been the case in this province and throughout the Empire in general.

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

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No. 42.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received March 21.)

Sir,

Admiralty, March 19, 1888.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, extracts from a letter from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Albacore," dated the 22nd February, reporting on the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.

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

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Inclosure in No. 42.

Lieutenant-Commander Jones to Admiral His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

(Extract.)

"Albacore," at Suakin, February 22, 1888.

I MAY observe that I could see no signs of the Slave Trade having been carried on at Ras Majundah, nor were there any signals, &c., such as were seen by Commander Dawson, of Her Majesty's ship "Sylvia," and reported by him in his letter of the 19th ultimo. Arrived at Hodeidah on the 11th instant, and communicated with Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Dr. Atta Mahomed, who informed me that 188 slaves had been landed during January in three dhows on the coast, viz., at Ras Majundah and to the southward, also near Kamaran Islands to the northward, and that November, December, and January were the months they usually ran slaves, in consequence of the favourable winds then prevalent, and that they were brought from Beilul Bay, Assab Bay, and Tajourra, &c.

7. During this course I boarded all dhows sighted, but none of them showed any signs of being, or having been, engaged in the Slave Trade.

No. 43.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received April 3.)

Sir,

Admiralty, March 31, 1888.

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 January, from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "Sylvia," relative to the reported landing of slaves on the east coast of the Red Sea.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

Inclosure in No. 43.

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

Sir,

"Sylvia," at Malta, January 19, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Royal Highness that in a letter dated the 30th October, 1887, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Hodeidah drew my attention to the reported landing of slaves near Ras Mujamelah, off which the "Sylvia" anchored, as follows:—

"While you are there, please keep a watch for any boats which you may see making for shore after sunset, as they may be bringing in slaves. It is only lately, within a period of a fortnight, that three batches are said to have been landed near Ras Shureim, Wadi Zubed, &c."

2. Without actually seeing slaves landed, it was noticed by the officers of the "Sylvia" and myself that during any temporary lull of the south wind, at night, near the coast, boats crept out and communicated apparently with dhows in the offing.

3. Day signals, for which we could not account, consisting of a white flag, sheet, or other such mark, made at various points along the coast, especially near the entrance to the Shureim River, were generally followed towards evening by an influx of boats, the contents of which it was impossible to determine, as they gave the "Sylvia" and steam-cutters a wide berth.

4. When sounding in the ship between Jebel Zukur and Ras Mujamelah, as often as the strong wind permitted, a large Arab dhow would sally out, sail round the "Sylvia," apparently taking careful stock of our proceedings, and again sail back towards the entrance of the Shureim River.

5. I need hardly add that my instructions were not connected in any way with the Slave Trade, nor were there any slave papers on board, but, under the circum-

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stances, I consider it my duty to bring the above facts before the notice of your Royal Highness.

6. After the arrival at Ras Mujamelah of the Turkish corvette "Brussa," the suspicious movements alluded to appeared to cease.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. S. DAWSON.

No. 44.

Sir E. Baring to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 28.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 18, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Allen, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, asking me to forward to His Highness the Khedive a letter, copy of which is also inclosed, in which he expresses his satisfaction at the results which are being attained in Egypt through the action of the Slave Trade Department, and thanks his Highness for the personal interest he takes in the matter.

I will take an early opportunity of delivering to the Khedive the letter addressed to him.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 44.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to Sir E. Baring.

Sir

London, May 11, 1888.

I AM directed by the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society to offer you their sincere thanks for the kindness and attention shown by you to the Treasurer and Secretary of this Society during their recent short stay in Cairo.

Although their visit was entirely unofficial, the facilities so freely offered by your Excellency enabled them to obtain an insight into the manner in which the work of emancipation is steadily progressing in Egypt.

Colonel Schaeffer, who appears to be eminently fitted for the duties of his responsible post, gave details of the working of his Department, which enabled the Committee to form a high estimate of the manner in which he is able, by the invaluable aid so freely given by your Excellency, not only to secure the possibility of emancipation to slaves in Egypt proper, but to prevent the introduction of fresh slaves into the country, and in great measure also their sale from house to house.

The Committee ask the favour of your kindly presenting the inclosed letter to His Highness the Khedive, and with the expression of their and my own cordia thanks, I have, &c.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 44.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to His Highness the Khedive.

Highness,

London, May 11, 1888.

I AM directed by the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society to offer their sincere thanks for the cordial reception given by your Highness to the Treasurer and Secretary on their introduction by Her Majesty's Representative, Sir E. Baring.

The Committee have heard with pleasure of the sympathy shown by your Highness for the work of the Society in its efforts to put a stop to the desolating scourge of the Slave Trade in Africa, and to procure the emancipation of slaves throughout Egypt.

The Committee are glad to believe that the traffic of slaves in Egypt proper has now, under the rule of your Highness, been practically stopped, for although a few

captives may here and there be smuggled across the border, they believe that the arrangements carried out by the Slave Trade Department render it more and more difficult for human chattels to be bought and sold in the dominions over which your Highness now bears rule.

The official monthly Reports issued by Colonel Schaeffer have been brought before the notice of the Committee, and have afforded them the greatest satisfaction. The fact that more than 2,000 slaves were emancipated in Egypt during the past year is a proof that the Slave Trade Department, over which Colonel Schaeffer so worthily presides, is carrying out in a *bond fide* manner the instructions of your Highness to afford facilities whereby any slave, who possesses the proper information and is not forcibly detained, can procure manumission papers and become free.

The number of freed women slaves received at the Cairo Home proves that this institution affords a means of shelter that must very much conduce to the gradual emancipation of women slaves. The Committee will do their best to assist the Egyptian Government in providing the means for carrying on the benevolent work of this most valuable institution.

Trusting that the abolition of slavery throughout Egypt, though gradual, may steadily increase until it becomes complete, the Committee beg to offer to your Highness the expression of their esteem and regard.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

No. 45.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 1, 1888.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 18th ultimo, containing copies of letters addressed by the Anti-Slavery Society to His Highness the Khedive and yourself, containing the expression of their gratitude for the services rendered by His Highness, Colonel Schaeffer, and yourself in the suppression of slavery in Egypt.

I have read with satisfaction the testimony thus rendered to the services you have been able to afford in this respect as the Representative of Her Majesty's Government in Egypt.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY

No. 46.

Sir E. Baring to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 16.)

My Lord,

Cairo, July 7, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a list, drawn up by Mr. Vice-Consul Norrish, of slaves who have been liberated at Suez from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1888.

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

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Inclosure in No. 46.

LIST of Slaves liberated at Suez from January 1 to June 30, 1888.

| Number. | Names. | Nationality. | Age. | Sex. | How disposed of. |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|------|-----------|---|
| 1 | Trougua | Abyssinian | 18 | Female .. | } Remained at Suez in search of employment. |
| 2 | Adam Hair | Nubian | 35 | " .. | |
| 3 | Behita | " | 25 | " .. | |
| 4 | Shama | " | 25 | " .. | |
| 5 | Tausoof | " | 15 | " .. | |
| 6 | Fadle Kerim | " | 30 | " .. | |
| 7 | Behita | " | 20 | " .. | |
| 8 | Mabrook | " | 35 | Male .. | |
| 9 | Mabrooka | " | 45 | Female .. | |
| 10 | Fayrooze | " | 30 | Male .. | |
| | Males | | .. | .. | 2 |
| | Females | | .. | .. | 8 |
| | Total | | .. | .. | 10 |

No. 47.

Foreign Office to Mr. Portal.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 1, 1888.

WITH reference to Sir E. Baring's despatch of the 19th May of last year,* respecting the question of the guarantees for dhows trading in the Red Sea, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inquire whether any decision has been arrived at in regard to the amendment of guarantee papers.

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

No. 48.

Mr. Portal to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 6.)

My Lord,

Cairo, July 22, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, from the "Journal Officiel" of yesterday, translation of a Circular which Riaz Pasha has addressed to all the Governors of cities and provinces in Egypt, calling on them to exercise increased vigilance and activity in the repression of the Slave Trade, and more especially of the sale of slaves from family to family, the illegality of which was established by the Convention of 1877 between Egypt and England.

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

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1888)," No. 94.

Inclosure in No. 48.

Extract from the "Journal Officiel" of July 21, 1888.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

Service de la Répression de la Traite des Esclaves.

Circulaire adressée aux Gouverneurs et Moudirs.

M. le *Le Caire, le 21 Juillet, 1888.*
 LE Conseil des Ministres, dans la séance du 17 Chawal, 1305 (26 Juin, 1888), a décidé que le Service de la Répression de la Traite serait détaché de celui de la sécurité publique, et constituerait désormais un Service spécial relevant directement du Département de l'Intérieur.

A une époque déjà éloignée, dans une Circulaire datée du 9 Juin, 1880, j'ai exprimé toute l'importance que j'attachais à la suppression de la Traite des Esclaves, à la disparition de ce Trafic honteux au point de vue de l'humanité, et en opposition avec les engagements qui ont fait l'objet d'une Convention entre les Gouvernements de Son Altesse le Khédivé et de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Les mesures prises en vue d'assurer l'exécution de ces engagements ayant eu pour effet de mettre un terme presque absolu à l'importation des esclaves en Égypte, les questions sur lesquelles j'appelle, d'une façon spéciale, aujourd'hui, votre attention, se rapportent à la vente des esclaves de famille à famille, et au fonctionnement des Bureaux d'Affranchissement dans l'intérieur du pays.

Aux termes de la Convention et du Règlement relatifs à la suppression de la Traite, vous ne devez pas ignorer, M. le , que ces ventes sont à l'heure actuelle formellement prohibées. Vous avez à bien vous pénétrer de cette idée et à porter à la connaissance des habitants de votre province, la ferme résolution prise par le Gouvernement de Son Altesse de sévir, comme par le passé, avec la plus grande sévérité, contre les contrevenants aux dispositions du Règlement susmentionné.

En ce qui concerne l'affranchissement des esclaves, le devoir s'impose pour vous, non seulement de veiller avec le plus grand soin à ce qu'aucune entrave ne soit apportée dans l'accomplissement des formalités exigées pour l'obtention des cartes d'affranchissement, mais encore de le faciliter aux esclaves.

Vous aurez d'ailleurs, à ce sujet, à vous conformer aux dispositions du Règlement relatif à la suppression de la Traite, et aux Circulaires qui s'y rattachent.

Vous reconnaîtrez M. le Colonel Schaefer Bey comme Chef du Service de la Répression de la Traite.

Vous devrez suivre en conséquence ses instructions avec la plus ponctuelle exactitude et lui prêter, sans retard, votre concours dans toute circonstance où les besoins de son Service le rendraient nécessaire.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,
(Signé) RIAZ.

(Translation.)

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

Slave Trade Department.

Circular to Governors and Mudirs.

Sir, *Cairo, July 21, 1888.*
 THE Council of Ministers, in their sitting of the 17th Chawal, 1305 (26th June, 1888), decided that the Slave Trade Department should be separated from that of Public Safety, and should for the future form a separate Department immediately under the Department of the Interior.

Some time ago, in a Circular dated the 9th June, 1880, I gave full expression to the importance which I attached to the suppression of the Slave Trade, to the

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extinction of a Traffic shameful from the point of view of humanity, and opposed to undertakings which have been embodied in a Convention between the Governments of His Highness the Khedive and Her Britannic Majesty.

The measures which have been taken to carry out the engagements in question have resulted in putting an almost complete stop to the importation of slaves into Egypt, and the questions to which I have now to draw your especial attention are those connected with the house to house sale of slaves, and the working of the Enfranchisement Offices in the interior of the country.

You are doubtless aware that, in accordance with the terms of the Convention and the Regulation relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade, that these sales are at present formally prohibited. You should never lose sight of this fact, and you should inform the inhabitants of your province of the firm resolution to which His Highness' Government have come to continue to prosecute with the greatest severity any one infringing the provisions of the Regulation in question.

With regard to the enfranchisement of slaves, your duty is not only to watch with the greatest care that no obstacle is thrown in the way of the formalities required before manumission papers can be given, but also to aid the slaves in complying with them.

You should furthermore be guided by the provisions of the Regulation relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade, and to the Circulars belonging to it.

You will consider Colonel Schaefer Bey as Head of the Slave Trade Department.

You will accordingly follow his instructions with the utmost punctuality and exactitude, and afford him without delay your assistance under all circumstances in which the execution of his duties may render your doing so necessary.

The Minister of the Interior,
(Signed) RIAZ.

No. 49.

Foreign Office to Mr. Portal.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 9, 1888.*
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to instruct you to express to the Egyptian Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the recent Circular issued by Riaz Pasha with regard to the Slave Trade, a translation of which was sent home in your despatch of the 22nd ultimo.

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

No. 50.

Mr. Portal to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September 14, 1888.*
WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch inquiring whether any decision has been taken in regard to the amendment of guarantee papers for dhows trading in the Red Sea, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received on the subject from Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Suakin, from which it appears that the terms of the guarantee papers have been amended. Copies of a letter on the subject from the Acting Governor-General of Suakin, and a translation of the existing form of guarantee, are also inclosed.

Mr. Oswald adds his opinion, which, as that of a leading merchant in those parts, is entitled to some weight, to the effect that although the conditions imposed on guarantors of dhows are stringent, it is not desirable to introduce into them any further modifications for the present.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 50.

Acting Consul Oswald to Mr. Portal.

Sir,

Suakin, August 29, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 14th instant, respecting the question of guarantees for dhows trading in the Red Sea.

In reply, I beg leave to inclose copy of a communication from the Local Government, with a translation of the existing form of guarantee, from which it will be observed the terms of guarantee papers have been amended.

As the result of inquiries amongst dhow-owners and others, I am of opinion that whilst the conditions placed upon guarantors are stringent, it would not be advisable under existing circumstances to further modify them.

Respectable traders have little difficulty in finding the necessary guarantees, whilst owners or "reises" of dhows trading with Jeddah cannot so readily obtain them. Thus a check is maintained upon the slave and contraband trades.

The local coasting trade is being carried on without difficulty, and pearl-fishing dhows, all under local guarantees, come into this port frequently for water and provisions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. S. OSWALD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 50.

Colonel Rundle to Acting Consul Oswald.

Sir,

Suakin, August 26, 1888.

IN reply to your letter dated 23rd instant, referring to the question of guarantee for dhows trading in the Red Sea, I have the honour to inform you that in April last a case happened which proved the inefficiency of the guarantee signed at that time by the owners of dhows.

His Excellency the Governor-General applied to Cairo for legal advice, and in accordance with the opinion given, the form of guarantee was modified, copy inclosed.

The owners of the dhows submitted to sign the new form without any objection, and the same is now in force since the month of May.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. M. LESLIE RUNDLE,
Acting Governor-General, Red Sea Littoral.

Inclosure 3 in No. 50.

Form of Guarantee actually in Force.

(Translation.)

I, the Undersigned and sealed, hereby guarantee the dhow _____, owned by _____, Reis _____, and _____ seamen, which proceeds to _____ for the purpose of _____.

This is a guarantee for both money fines and punishments, viz : If the sambouk proceeds to another destination or loads any contraband I am personally responsible, and shall be condemned to a fine of from 1l. to 50l., as the Governor-General may assess, without any prejudice to my being further tried before a Court assembled by the orders of the Governor-General.

Should the dhow escape after the offence, I am bound to deliver up the offenders to the Government within a time that the Government may think sufficient, and subject otherwise to whatever judgment there might be awarded against the dhow by a Court assembled as above.

This guarantee stands good for three months.

Approved for use.

(Signed) KITCHENER.

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No. 51.

Foreign Office to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 5, 1889.

THE Porte has been urged on several occasions by Her Majesty's Embassy to seize the schooner "Mahroussa," which had been guilty of landing slaves at Fochia, and repeated promises have been given that effective measures should be taken to put a stop to this vessel's illicit traffic.

Endeavours were also made by Sir W. White, through the Consular officers on the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria, Tripoli, and Turkish Arabia, to ascertain the port of registry of the "Mahroussa," but without result; and although it was ascertained that the vessel had visited several of the ports on those shores in 1886, it has been found impossible to trace her movements accurately during the last year.

It has now been asserted by the Prefect of the Port at Constantinople that the "Mahroussa" was not an Ottoman vessel, but was probably registered in Alexandria or some other Egyptian port; and I am accordingly directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request you to make inquiries through the Khedivial Government and endeavour to ascertain whether the vessel is of Egyptian register, and, if so, where she is at the present time.

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

No. 52.

Sir E. Baring to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 14.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 3, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a list of the slaves liberated at Suez during the quarter ended the 31st December, 1888.

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

Inclosure in No. 52.

LIST of Slaves liberated by the Police Office of Suez during the quarter ended December 31, 1888.

| Name. | Sex. | Age. | Country. | Master. |
|---------------|--------------|------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Farag | Male | 38 | Nubia | Mohamed Serhan. |
| Borakat | " | 35 | " | Salem Pasha. |
| Osman | " | 35 | " | Ibrahim Abo Howla. |
| Hoshe | Female | 25 | Abyssinia | Rashed Effendi. |
| Abdalla | Male | 22 | Nubia | Reshwan Hemada. |
| Gainla | Female | 22 | Abyssinia | Zakaria Saleh. |
| Nassra | " | 28 | Nubia | Mohamed Elwouli. |
| Kezsk | Male | 20 | " | Saifen Abo Nessir. |
| Belal | " | 22 | " | Mohamed Abo Gamil. |
| Aman | " | 16 | Abyssinia | Arfi Bey. |
| Osman | " | 15 | " | Hadiya Hanem. |
| Sabah | Female | 18 | Nubia | Ditto. |
| Amna | " | 15 | " | Arfi Bey. |
| Said | Male | 25 | " | Yessara Mabrook. |

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Males | 9 |
| Females | 5 |
| Together | 14 |

Suez, December 31, 1888.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 3, 1889.

M. CATALANI has called on me by instruction from his Government to state that, in consequence of your complaint with regard to the action of the Italian Consul at Suakin in relation to the dhows restored to the Italian authorities, that officer has been directed to hold no further communication with local Egyptian authorities on the subject, which will be dealt with directly by the two Governments.

I requested M. Catalani to convey my thanks to Signor Crispi for that communication.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 54.

Sir E. Baring to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 4.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 20, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Allen, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, respecting the Cairo Slave Home, inclosing a Memorandum prepared by Mrs. Shakoor, Secretary of the Home, giving some details of the work done in the past year, and also a statement of the accounts of that institution for the year 1888.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 54.

Sir E. Baring to Mr. C. Allen.

Sir,

Cairo, January 20, 1889.

I BEG to forward herewith a Memorandum prepared by Mrs. Shakoor, the Secretary of the Home for Freed Women Slaves in Cairo, which will give some idea of the work performed through the agency of this institution during the year 1888. I can also bear my personal testimony to the utility of the Home. There can be no more effectual method of doing away with domestic slavery in Egypt than in providing means through which respectable Egyptian families can obtain free domestic servants.

This is what the Home does. You will observe that Mrs. Shakoor states that the demand for servants is greater than the supply. Not only is the institution popular amongst the freed slaves who have benefited by it, but I may also observe that it has always met with the most cordial support from His Highness the K.hedive, and so far from exciting any hostility amongst the Mahommedan population of Cairo, it is, I believe, often regarded as a very useful institution, through the agency of which respectable servants may be obtained. That it should continue to be so regarded is a very important element in the successful working of the institution, and I do not doubt that it will continue to be viewed with favour so long as it is managed on the same principles as at present. One of the most important of those principles is that any attempt at proselytism is strictly forbidden.

I also beg to inclose the accounts for the year 1888, which have been prepared by Sir C. Scott Moncrieff, the Treasurer of the Home. You will observe that the year commenced with a balance of 611*l.*, and closed with a balance of 447*l.*, that is to say, the balance was reduced by 164*l.*

The receipts during the year amounted to 241*l.*, of which nearly the whole, that is to say, 227*l.*, was contributed by the Egyptian Government. Fees brought in a little over 10*l.*; the subscriptions only amounted to 3*l.*

The expenditure amounted to 405*l.* This, however, includes an abnormal item of 50*l.* which was paid to the American Mission, who kindly consented to take charge of some young Christian Abyssinian girls who sought refuge in the Home.

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Although I have called this expenditure abnormal, it is not improbable that accidental items of this kind may occur from time to time.

I have reason to believe that the Egyptian Government will continue its contribution, amounting to 227*l.*, during the year 1889. With this sum and a balance of 448*l.* in hand on the 1st January, the Committee feel justified in renewing the rent of the house and in carrying on the work of the Home during the current year. At the same time, it is certain that they will have to draw on their balance, which is made up of the unexpended portion of the money collected in England some three or four years ago.

It is obvious that this process cannot continue for an indefinite period, and that unless some subscriptions can be obtained the Home will, sooner or later, have to be closed.

This would, I think, be a subject for much regret, as for some few years at all events I think the Home will find plenty of work to do.

The Committee trust, therefore, that they may rely on your valuable assistance for collecting funds in England. I shall be happy to subscribe 10*l.* myself, which I will pay to the Treasurer here.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 54.

Memorandum by Mrs. Shakoore.

WITHIN the last year, that is from one December to another, 399 slaves have passed through the Home; all of these have obtained their papers of freedom and been given a fresh start in life; twelve of them were white slaves; two of these white slave were Bulgarians, to whom the Khedive very kindly gave a free passage to Constantinople, to which place they wished to return, as they said they had friends and relations there. Another of these white slaves was a little girl of 12 or 14, who had been bought and sold so long as she could remember; she escaped from a harem at night on hearing that she was to be sold again; was rescued by the Cairo police and brought to the Home, and remained there attending Miss Whateley's school daily until the Khedive took her under his protection, and is now having her educated at his own expense. The rest of the white slaves were either happily married from the Home or provided for otherwise. The black slaves are very easily provided for, as they make good house servants, and the demand for them is greater than the supply; they generally return to the Home between their situations until they have saved enough money to take a room between two or three of them and start a little home of their own. The children who are placed in situations from the Home the matron visits from time to time, sees that they are properly cared for, and that they do not forget that they are no longer slaves. I think the Home is really doing a good work; many slaves of good character would never have courage to leave the harems if they had not the Home to go to, in fact, I think it would be wrong to encourage either black or white slaves to leave their harems unless we had this refuge for them, for on leaving the harems they are quite helpless, as they have neither friends nor relations to go to, and are like tame birds set free.

December 29, 1888.

Inclosure 3 in No. 54.

HOME FOR FREED WOMEN SLAVES IN CAIRO.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1888.

| Dr. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | | | Cr. | | | |
|---|---------|----|---------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| Balance in hand, January 1— | | | | | House-rent for the year | 100 | 0 | 0 | | |
| In bank | 602 | 18 | 10 | | Mrs. Crewe's salary | 100 | 0 | 0 | | |
| With Mrs. Crewe | 8 | 8 | 3 | | To the American Mission on account | | | | | |
| | | | | 611 | 7 | 1 | | | | |
| Subscriptions during the year .. | 3 | 1 | 10 | | of Abyssinian girls | 50 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Fees paid to Mrs. Crewe | 10 | 12 | 3 | | Household expenses during the year. | 149 | 6 | 0 | | |
| Subvention from the Egyptian Government | 227 | 13 | 9 | | To Mrs. Shakoor: sundries | 3 | 4 | 10 | | |
| | | | | 241 | 7 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | Error in calculation | 0 | 0 | 8 | | |
| | | | | | Photographs of inmates of home .. | 2 | 7 | 6 | | |
| | | | | | Carried over to 1889 (bank) | 450 | 9 | 1 | 404 | 19 |
| | | | | | Deduct— | | | | | |
| | | | | | Due to Mrs. Crewe | 2 | 13 | 2 | | 15 |
| Total | | | | 852 | 14 | 11 | | | | 852 |
| | | | | | Total | | | | | 14 |

January 18, 1889.

(Signed)

C. C. SCOTT MONCRIEFF.

No. 55.

Sir E. Baring to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 4.)

My Lord,

Cairo, January 24, 1889.

ON receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant, I at once requested Sir Charles Cookson to obtain all possible information at Alexandria with regard to the schooner named "Mahroussa," which had been guilty of landing slaves at Fochia.

I have now the honour to inclose herewith copy of a Memorandum written by Captain Blomfield, Controller of the Port of Alexandria, showing the date of registration and the movements of an Ottoman schooner "Mahroussa."

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. BARING.

Inclosure in No. 55.

*Memorandum.**Administration of the Egyptian Railways, Telegraphs, and Port of Alexandria.*

Port Office, Alexandria, January 22, 1889.

I HAVE gone carefully through our registers of arrivals and departures since the 1st July, 1887, and find as follows:—

Ottoman schooner "Mahroussa," Captain Mohammed Ahmed-el-Mur; registered in the Port of Alexandria on the 9th October, 1884, 67½ tons burden.

(No. branded on mainmast, 651.)

| Arrived at Alexandria. | Left Alexandria. |
|---|---|
| August 3, 1887, from Jaffa, laden with water melons. | August 6, 1887, for Jaffa, in ballast. |
| March 21, 1888, from Mersim (Caramania), laden with charcoal. | April 19, 1888, for Cyprus, loaded. |
| July 20, 1888, from Jaffa, laden with water melons. | July 27, 1888, for Jaffa, in ballast. |
| August 23, 1888, from Stankoi (Kos Island), laden with grapes. | August 26, 1888, for Stankoi (Kos Island), loaded. |
| September 15, 1888, from Stankoi (Kos Island), laden with grapes. | September 23, 1888, for Constantinople, in ballast. (Not since returned to Alexandria.) |

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Another schooner "Mahroussa," Captain H. Abdul Latif, arrived at Alexandria on the 18th November, and left on the 10th December, but this was a very small vessel of 15 tons.

With this exception, no other Ottoman vessel named "Mahroussa" than that of Ahmed-el-Mur has visited Alexandria between the 1st July, 1887, and this date.

(Signed) R. M. BLOMFIELD.

No. 56.

Foreign Office to Sir E. Baring.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 26, 1889.

THE Marquis of Salisbury referred your despatch of the 24th January last, concerning the schooner "Mahroussa," to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and I am now directed by his Lordship to transmit to you a copy of Sir W. White's reply,* from which you will perceive that his Excellency suspects the vessel in question to be the one which landed slaves at Fochia two years ago.

I am to request that you will place yourself in communication with Sir C. Cookson, Her Majesty's Consul and Judge at Alexandria, and that, should he consider that there is a *prima facie* case against the "Mahroussa," you will endeavour to procure her arrest, and proceed against her as suggested by Her Majesty's Ambassador.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 57.

Sir E. Baring to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 13.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 2, 1889.

I OBSERVE that on the 26th ultimo a debate took place in the House of Commons on the subject of the abolition of slavery. I understand that, as a result of this debate, steps will be taken to ascertain whether the Powers are willing to meet in Conference for the purpose of discussing measures for the suppression of slavery.

In the observations which I am about to submit to your Lordship I do not propose to deal with the question of the suppression of the Slave Trade. This is, indeed, by far the most important branch of the subject, but for several reasons it is unnecessary that I should dwell upon it.

In the first place, the import and sale of slaves into Egypt no longer exists. The sale of slaves from family to family is illegal, and is severely punished by law. I am not prepared to go so far as to say that no such sales ever take place, but if they do take place I am confident that they are of rare occurrence.

In the second place, although the abolition of the Slave Trade presents very great practical difficulties, we are not, in dealing with this branch of the subject, brought face to face with any obstacles based on the fundamental tenets of the Mahomedan religion. The Koran, indeed, recognized one kind of slavery, viz., the servitude of men made captive in *bond fide* lawful warfare ("Jihad-i-Sherai"). But so far from encouraging, it discouraged any Traffic in Slaves. I quote the following words from a book entitled, "The Personal Law of the Mahomedans," written by Seyyid Ameer Ali, an Indian barrister, and late a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal:—

"Mohammed," he says, "according to a tradition from Imam Jaafer-el-Sadik, declared the man who dealt in slaves as the outcast of humanity. Slave-lifting and slave-dealing he utterly reprobated and condemned. The enfranchisement of slaves was pronounced to be the highest act of virtue. It was forbidden in absolute terms to reduce Moslems to slavery" (p. 37).

My observations, therefore, are confined to the question of the abolition of domestic slavery as distinct from that of the abolition of the Slave Trade.

* No. 87.

The former of these questions, though relatively perhaps of less importance than the latter, presents some peculiar difficulties of its own.

I observe that Mr. Buxton, in moving his Resolution in the House of Commons, stated that "there were four things of a real and practical kind which they might hope to attain from a meeting of the Powers." I need here only allude to the first of these *desiderata*. It was "that the status of slavery should be no longer recognized by international law."

Sir John Kennaway, in seconding the Resolution, said that "he thought that the Congress should be asked to procure the abolition of the legal status of slavery in Mahomedan countries, and first and foremost in Pemba and Zanzibar. Through our occupation of Egypt, slave-markets were no longer held there, and any slave might now go and demand his freedom. That was being carried out now under a Treaty which took effect in 1884 with the hearty co-operation of the Khedive."

I am not sure if I quite rightly understand what both Mr. Buxton and Sir John Kennaway mean in speaking of the abolition of the legal status of slavery. If, as I rather infer, all that is intended is that the laws now existing in Egypt on this subject should be applied to other Mahomedan countries, I have, of course, looking at the matter from the Egyptian point of view, no observations to make on the subject. On the other hand, I have to observe that the legal status of slavery is not as yet completely abolished in Egypt, and that any proposal to procure its complete abolition by legislative enactment is a matter which would require very serious consideration. I beg, in connection with this subject, to refer your Lordship to my despatch to Earl Granville of the 25th February, 1884, which has been already presented to Parliament ("Slave Trade No. 2: 1884").

The state of affairs in Egypt in connection with this subject is at present as follows. Any slave has, under the terms of the Convention between Great Britain and Egypt, a right to demand his freedom at any time. As a matter of fact, thousands of slaves, mostly women, have, during the last few years, been liberated in virtue of the Convention. The process of liberation is still going on; it cannot be doubted that the number of domestic slaves in Egypt is now enormously diminished as compared to past times. The liberty acquired under the Convention, however, only amounts to this: that the manumitted slave has a perfect right to go where he pleases, and to earn his livelihood in any manner he thinks fit. In respect to these matters, the slave-owner has no means of coercion whatever by which he can prevent the manumitted slave from exercising full liberty of action. The large majority of the slaves in Egypt are women. Most of those who claim their liberty go to the Slave Home which was instituted a few years ago in Cairo, and which is supported partly by a subvention from the Egyptian Government, and partly by voluntary contributions. The remain a short while at the Home, and then very frequently obtain places as domestic servants.

The Convention, however, does not and cannot give the full rights of citizenship to a freed slave. Under the Mahomedan law a slave cannot marry or inherit property without the consent of the master or mistress. The following passage which I quote from "Hughes' Dictionary of Islam" (p. 599), puts the matter clearly:—

"Slaves have no civil liberty, but are entirely under the authority of their owners, whatever may be the religion, sex, or age of the latter, and can possess no property unless by the owner's permission. The owner is entire master, while he pleases, of the person and goods of his slave, and of the offspring of his female slave, which, if begotten by him, or presumed to be so, he may recognize as his own legitimate child or not; the child, if recognized by him, enjoys the same privileges as the offspring of a free wife, and, if not recognized by him, is his slave."

As a matter of fact, the civil disabilities under which the manumitted slave labours do not, generally speaking, give rise to many practical difficulties. In the first place, slave-owners often give manumission papers willingly, a course which, I may observe, is encouraged by the Mahomedan religion. In the second place, it is a mistake to suppose that whatever advantages may be held, in the eyes of some Mahomedans, to attach to slavery, those advantages are entirely on the side of the masters and mistresses. I cannot say how the case stands elsewhere, but it is certainly a fact that in Egypt many slave-owners are beginning to find out that the possession of slaves is a grievous burden to them. Hence, when a slave escapes from the harem, the master or mistress is not unfrequently very glad to give the necessary certificate of freedom, and to be altogether freed from any further expense

and responsibility in respect to the slave's future. Cases are, however, from time to time brought to my notice in which girls, having sought refuge in the Home, subsequently wish to marry, but are unable to contract a legitimate marriage owing to the refusal of the former owner to sign the certificate of manumission required by Mahomedan law. The Convention does not give me any power to interfere in cases of this sort, neither are there any legal means for obliging the former owner to sign certificates of liberty. Practically, however, I have not as yet found that cases of this sort present much difficulty. I have always made a personal appeal to the Khedive, and I may add that I have never appealed in vain. Through the exercise of his personal influence, His Highness has always obtained properly signed certificates of manumission, although occasionally they have not been obtained without considerable difficulty.

It will be observed that this method, far from violating Mahomedan law, involves the gradual abolition of slavery by the adoption of a procedure which is in entire conformity with the practice and principles of the Sheriât. It would be altogether a different thing to pass a legislative enactment such as Act V of 1843 of the Indian Legislature. That Act, as I explained to Earl Granville in my despatch of the 25th February, 1884, provides that no person who may have acquired property by his own industry, or by the exercise of any art, calling, or profession, or by inheritance, assignment, gift, or bequest, should be dispossessed of such property or prevented from taking possession thereof on the ground that such person, or that the person from whom the property may have been derived, may have been a slave.

I venture to assert without hesitation that no amount of diplomatic pressure would insure the adoption of an enactment of this sort in Egypt. It is, in fact, a measure to which no Mahomedan Ruler could assent without forfeiting the respect and confidence of his subjects. The opposition to any such proposal would be extreme, and would proceed not so much from persons interested in the maintenance of slavery, as from the general body of devout Mahomedans who maintain that the sacred law of Islam cannot be overruled by any act of the Government, whether acting in its executive or legislative capacity. It would be most impolitic to raise any question of this sort, and not only would it be impolitic, but in so far as Egypt is concerned, it is quite unnecessary to raise it. Slavery is moribund in Egypt. The Convention of 1877, which was originally negotiated by Lord Vivian with Ismail Pasha, has proved a most effective weapon for its destruction. The presence of a British army in Egypt and the predominance of British influence during the last few years have, of course, greatly contributed to facilitate the operations against slavery and the Slave Trade, although even these new and important elements would probably not have produced their full measure of beneficial effect had not the cordial and intelligent co-operation of the Khedive been assured. I venture to think that no enterprise which the British Government has undertaken in Egypt has been more successful or, in view especially of the methods employed, can be regarded with greater satisfaction than this. Not only has no violent Mahomedan opposition been excited, not only has the adoption of any measure contrary to the tenets of Mussulman law and religion been scrupulously avoided, but the sympathies of Mahomedans themselves have been gradually enlisted in favour of the suppression of slavery. It is becoming gradually felt that free labour is cheaper than slave labour. At the Slave Home in Cairo more demands for servants are often received than the institution can supply. The disappearance of slavery has been so gradual and insensible, and has been effected by such unostentatious methods, that probably few Mahomedans are themselves aware of the extent to which this great social change has been carried. All that is now required is continued watchfulness in the execution of the existing system, and if this watchfulness be exercised, I cannot doubt that before many years are past domestic slavery in Egypt will be practically extinct. Any radical change of system is greatly to be deprecated. I am far from saying that any such change is contemplated, but as it is probable that the whole question of the Slave Trade may before long come under discussion, I have thought it advisable to submit to your Lordship these observations in respect to the state of affairs in Egypt in connection with this subject.

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

ITALY.

No. 58.

M. Catalani to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 15.)

(Translation.)

My Lord,

20, *Grosvenor Square*, January 14, 1889.

ACTING on instructions received from the King's Government, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that on the 10th instant the Commander of the "Cariddi," while cruising in the Red Sea, captured, off the coast between Ras Kasar and Taklai, three dhows, two of which had slaves on board, and the third a cargo of arms. The slaves were immediately liberated.

I will, if necessary, communicate further details as to this capture, and have, &c.

(Signed) T. CATALANI.

No. 59.

The Marquis of Salisbury to M. Catalani.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

Foreign Office, January 24, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to thank you for your note of the 14th instant, in which you were good enough to inform me of the capture of three dhows on the 10th instant by the Commander of the "Cariddi" while cruising in the Red Sea.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 60.

M. Catalani to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 9.)

(Translation.)

My Lord,

20, *Grosvenor Square*, February 6, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter from the General commanding the Royal troops in Africa, containing particulars of the measures taken by him at Massowah for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. CATALANI.

Inclosure in No. 60.

The General commanding the Italian Troops in Africa to the Minister of War at Rome.

(Translation.)

Massowah, January 6, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that towards the middle of last December I was informed by the native police that certain young Galla slaves, sold here by Abyssinians, were about to be shipped for transportation to the coast of Asia.

We proceeded to arrest the Abyssinians who sold the slaves, as well as a native named Taris Scinetti, who acted as an agent in the sales, and was well known as a person engaged in the Slave Trade, and who had been condemned in 1886 by the Military Court to a fine of 5,000 lire for a crime of this nature.

The Military Court took proceedings against the prisoners.

Of the three liberated slaves, two, about 14 years of age, were handed over to the Engineer Department, who are taking pains to teach them a trade, while the third, aged about 7, was placed in charge of the missionary Father Bonomo.

About the same time thirteen women and a young boy of the Baria tribe succeeded in getting to Massowah. They had been made slaves about a year and a-half before in a raid made by the Abyssinians into their country, and had managed to escape.

Some Chiefs of their tribe happened to be at Massowah at the time and, at their request, the women and boy were handed over to them upon their formally declaring that they would take them to their country and protect them on the way, and restore them to their respective families.

One Baria girl, about 9 years old, preferred to remain here, and was handed over to the Swedish Mission.

On the 25th December last His Majesty's ship "Cariddi" proceeded on a cruize to the north of Massowah, and having searched three boats flying the Italian flag, found on board three young Galla slaves. One boat, with the crew of ten men, was seized and taken to Massowah, but the other two escaped.

The Military Court is now taking proceedings against the slave-traders, and of the liberated slaves, two were intrusted to naval officers who promised to provide for their future, and one to the Engineer Department to be taught a trade with the others already handed over to them.

From information received from the Gallas found on the boats above referred to, there was reason to believe that there were other slaves waiting in the Dahlak Archipelago to be taken to the coast of Asia, and I accordingly sent His Majesty's ship "Mestre" there to make inquiries. No discoveries, however, were made, and the only information obtained was that the inhabitants of Dahlak are not free from the guilt of the Slave Trade.

Certain natives of Massowah who have been proved to be habitually engaged in the Slave Trade have been taken to Assab, and will be kept there for an indefinite time under special supervision.

The facts which I have had the honour to report to your Excellency, and which in all probability do not include all the cases of Slave Trade which have occurred of late, are signs of a recrudescence of the shameful Traffic in Slaves, which, in my opinion, is principally due to the present condition of Abyssinia, where the raids of the Negus into Goggiam have furnished a large supply of slaves to the dealers.

The suppression of the Trade is a very delicate, complicated, and difficult matter, both on account of the interests which are touched, and by reason of a species of universal conspiracy to conceal the Traffic, which is looked upon in very different ways by the natives of this country and by us.

But I consider that the chief encouragement to the Trade in this quarter of the globe is to be found in the action of the Turkish authorities on the coast of Asia. If they do not actually favour the Slave Trade, they certainly do nothing to prevent the landing of slaves or to punish those who bring them.

It cannot be denied that, if the slave-traders did not find convenient and lucrative markets on the Asiatic coast, they would not expose themselves so lightly to the penalties to which they are liable when found out.

The Major-General, Commander-in-chief,
(Signed) BALDISSERA.

No. 61.

M. Catalani to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 22.)

(Translation.)

My Lord,

20, Grosvenor Square, May 20, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 11th April last the Italian man-of-war "Miseno," when cruising about the coast north of Massowah, captured, near Mandalu, a dhow, under Turkish flag, called the "Rashidia," which had on board five slaves, from 8 to 12 years old, one a Galla and the others Soudanese, who were being transported to Jeddah.

The dhow and its crew were taken to Massowah and submitted to the Military

Fiscal Advocate. One of the slaves was kept by the Commander of the "Miseno," and the others were intrusted to the care of the Italian Mission at Hotumlo.

The Commander-in-chief in Africa points out that it is now ascertained that the Slave Trade from the western coast of the Red Sea is carried on generally by Turkish dhows, particularly from Jeddah, who escape from the sphere of Italian jurisdiction, and increase thereby the difficulty of suppressing the Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. CATALANI.

No. 62.

M. Catalani to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 15.)

(Translation.)

My Lord,

20, Grosvenor Square, June 12, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a Report which has been received by my Government from the Commander at Massowah on the subject of the liberation of certain slaves, on the 10th May last, by the Italian ship of war "Palinuro," near Teramba, on the coast to the north of Massowah.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) T. CATALANI.

Inclosure in No. 62.

The Commander-in-chief of the Italian Troops in Africa to the Minister of War at Rome.

(Translation.)

Massowah, May 18, 1889.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 15th instant, I have the honour to report that His Majesty's ship "Palinuro," while cruising on the north coast near Teramba, sent ashore on the morning of the 10th instant a body of native troops, who found on the beach three fugitive female slaves, who implored their protection.

On their being brought to Massowah the following particulars were elicited from them:—

Their names are: Hana, aged 22; Hana, of Hummed, called Mastura, aged 18; and Maraisila, of Saleh, called Saida, aged 18.

The two former are natives of Darfour, where they were captured in a raid by Zober Pasha and taken to Kassala, where they fell into the hands of the Dervishes, who sold them to private persons.

The third, a native of Kordofan, was captured in her childhood and also taken to Kassala.

Five months ago they were taken by the Hadendowas, and after passing through the hands of various masters were taken to the coast with other female slaves to be transported to Jeddah.

Eighteen of them had, in fact, a few days before the three girls were found, been put on board a native boat to be taken to Jeddah, and the three girls, seeing a ship flying the Italian flag, had run away from their masters.

They have been declared free, and have got places as servants in families at Massowah.

(Signed) BALDISSERA, Major-General.

No. 63.

The Marquis of Salisbury to M. Catalani.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

Foreign Office, June 25, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to thank you for the intelligence conveyed in your note of the 12th instant, relating to the liberation of slaves near Teramba by the Italian war-ship "Palinuro."

I have, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

ITALY.—MADAGASCAR.

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No. 64.

M. Catalani to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 4.)

(Translation.)

My Lord,

London, June 25, 1889.

IN pursuance of instructions received from his Excellency Signor Crispi, I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency copy of a Report from His Majesty's Consul-General in Tripoli respecting the Slave Trade on the Barbary coast.

His Majesty's Consul states that the places where the slaves are collected are Ogila and Gialo, and that the ports of embarkation for the coast of Asia Minor are those between Derna and Solum.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) T. CATALANI.

Inclosure in No. 64.

Signor Grande to Signor Crispi.

(Translation.)

Tripoli, June 8, 1889.

THE English gun-boat "Dolphin," Captain Neville, 115 men and 4 guns, put in here from Malta, Goletta, and Sfax, and left yesterday for Havas, Bengazi, and Derna.

The recent presence of such English ships in Barbary ports is due to the Black Slave Trade.

It is, however, difficult to carry on that Trade along those shores, as they are under almost constant supervision.

At present, the only places where these poor wretches can be collected are Ogila and Gialo, and the places where they are embarked for the coasts of Asia Minor are those from Derna to Solum. That is the region where a cruiser should be stationed, *i.e.*, between Alexandria and the Cirennica, in order to catch the small sailing-boats which leave those solitary shores for Asia Minor.

(Signed) GRANDE.

No. 65.

The Marquis of Salisbury to M. Catalani.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

Foreign Office, July 9, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 25th ultimo, transmitting copy of a Report from the Italian Consul-General in Tripoli relative to the Slave Trade on the Barbary coast, and to express my thanks for this communication.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

MADAGASCAR.

No. 66.

Acting Consul Sauzier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 3.)

(Extract.)

Tamatave, November 8, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, inclosed herewith, copy of a despatch, dated the 22nd October, from Vice-Consul Knott, reporting the arrival of

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Her Majesty's ship "Algerine" at Mojunga, and the action taken by Commander Forsyth there.

Inclosure in No. 66.

Vice-Consul Knott to Acting Consul Aitken.

(Extract.)

Mojunga, October 22, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Algerine," Commander Forsyth, fell in with an Arab slave-dhow, in which were about 178 slaves, at Maintirano, and after a most determined fight with the boat commanded by Lieutenant Fitzherbert (which unfortunately in entering was capsized in crossing the bar there and thereby losing all the rifles but one), was captured and destroyed, but not before 150 of the slaves had been got ashore.

The Sakalavas and Arabs kept up a most determined fire on the boat, thereby killing one of the crew, and they themselves lost four or five men. The boat being only able to return the fire with one rifle was at a great disadvantage.

At Tamborano, north of Maintirano, another slaver, a fore and aft schooner, belonging to some Sakalavas, was taken and burnt, and at Baly Bay there was a dhow which there was every evidence to believe had just discharged a cargo of 120 slaves, but which Commander Forsyth, although morally certain, did not consider himself justified in seizing.

No. 67.

Acting Consul Aitken to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 2, 1889.)

My Lord,

Tamatave, December 30, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch of the 26th ultimo from Vice-Consul Knott, at Mojunga, reporting to me that the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Penguin" have captured at Maintirano, south of Mojunga, two slave-dhows on the 16th November last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. AITKEN.

Inclosure in No. 67.

Vice-Consul Knott to Acting Consul Aitken.

(Extract.)

Mojunga, November 26, 1888.

I HAVE received reliable information that the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Penguin," after leaving here, captured at Maintirano two slave-dhows on Friday, the 16th instant, but unfortunately all the slaves were got on shore, but the dhows were destroyed.

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No. 68.

Consul Wood to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 25.)

My Lord,

Bengazi, January 29, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith inclosed, the copy of a despatch, and its inclosures, I have this day addressed Her Majesty's Ambassador at

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Constantinople, in reply to a communication from his Excellency, dated Therapia, the 27th August, with regard to the instructions which had been issued to the Vali newly appointed to Bengazi concerning the Slave Traffic.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 68.

Consul Wood to Sir W. White.

Sir, *Bengazi, January 29, 1888.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellency that, shortly after the arrival of Hassan Tahsin Pasha here, I found occasion to bring to his notice a serious accusation brought by a black woman against the "Kiatib" of Zaptiehs, some irregularities with regard to the delay, on various futile pretexts, in the delivery of emancipation papers, and the seizure of emancipated slaves by their late owners.

Having, at the Vali's special request, put my observations into writing, I have now the honour to inclose the copy of the letter I addressed his Excellency on the 10th ultimo.

On the 29th December I forwarded, in reply to a written request of his Excellency, the translation of some extracts from my despatch of the 11th June, 1887, showing the number of slaves directed, in somewhat less than four years, to this coast.

Your Excellency may rest assured that I shall not omit any effort in my power to aid Hassan Tahsin Pasha's researches, as his Excellency seems to be animated with the best intentions and a real desire to do his duty. The mere fact of his having refused the gift of a slave-girl on his arrival at Bengazi is a great step in the right direction, whilst its effect on the Traffic of Slaves, which had assumed shocking proportions, owing to the bad example hitherto given by the highest officials, and the low price of human merchandize in these times of dearth, has been exceedingly satisfactory.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 68.

Consul Wood to Governor-General, Bengazi.

Excellence, *Bengazi, le 10 Décembre, 1887.*

ME rendant avec plaisir au désir exprimé par votre Excellence à la suite de la conversation qui a eu lieu entre nous le 6 courant, je m'empresse de mettre sur papier les quelques observations ayant trait aux nègres ou esclaves en général.

Le premier cas, à cause de sa gravité, qui se présente à la considération éclairée de votre Excellence, est celui d'une négresse déjà émancipée par ses maîtres, nommé Khadija, qui demande en vain la restitution, ou même la simple comparution, de sa fille Miriam, enfant de 13 ans, qu'elle affirme avoir de bonnes raisons pour croire être disparue par trop mystérieusement [*sic*] le 8 Ramadan passé de la maison du Kiatib des zaptiés, au service duquel elle était quelques heures après que les voisins eurent entendu des coups de feu retentir dans la dite demeure.

Ne trouvant aucune appui auprès de l'autorité locale, à qui elle s'était adressée, Khadija implora les bons offices de ce Consulat pour faire parvenir sa faible voix à qui de droit.

Les circonstances ont malheureusement empêché que les justes réclamations de la malheureuse mère se fassent entendre jusqu'au jour 6 courant, où elles arrivèrent, par mon entremise, à la connaissance de votre Excellence.

Il y a en plus le cas de Khadija, esclave de Djerbo, dont l'émancipation fut demandée par l'entremise de ce Consulat le 29 Octobre, 1886, sans que son papier lui ait été délivré.

L'esclave aussi de Hadj Mohammed Bousheiba, nommé Kathloom, dont l'émancipation fut demandée le 17 Novembre de la même année, n'a pas encore reçu son document de libération.

Pour l'année courante (1887) j'ai à signaler que le nègre Abd-el-Kérim, pour

lequel j'avais obtenu l'émancipation le 12 Mai passé, fut saisi ensuite par son ex-maître, Mohammed Sowwerghi, le 17 du même mois. Ce malheureux réussit à s'échapper des griffes de son ancien propriétaire et des amis de ce dernier, qui lui tirèrent trois coups de feu pendant sa fuite, et vint se réfugier à ce Consulat.

Quoique je le fis accompagner auprès de l'autorité, rien jusqu'à présent n'a été entrepris contre ceux qui ont si gravement violés toutes les lois.

Que la négresse Saïd-bint-Abdallah, esclave de Hadj Salem-bin-Khalifa, pour laquelle j'avais demandé l'émancipation le 25 Juin, et qui a été envoyée chez le Sheikh des noirs, s'est plaint, à diverses reprises, qu'elle n'a pas reçu son papier, et qu'on l'empêche de chercher à gagner son pain, et ceci nonobstant les représentations que je fis à l'autorité le 2 Août et à une autre occasion.

Que Bakheit, auquel le papier d'émancipation délivré, pour la seconde fois, le 28 Juillet,* n'a pu garantir la liberté, est encore en le pouvoir de son maître, Yunis-ben-Mohammed-el-Abbar, depuis le 2 Août, date de sa capture pour la deuxième fois.

Que Kheïra-bint-Abdallah, esclave de Samekh-el-Abbar, qui j'avais envoyée, le 29 Septembre passé, au château, accompagnée de ses deux enfants, nés de père nègre, n'a pas encore reçu son papier.

Qu'Abdallah-ben-Hmed, ex-esclave de Mhadjoub Ladeïra, émancipé le 10 Décembre, 1886, est venu se plaindre, le 17 Octobre passé, qu'il avait été vendu par son maître, et que, quoique je portais le cas à la connaissance de l'autorité, rien n'a été fait contre Mhadjoub.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) CECIL G. WOOD.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

Bengazi, December 10, 1887.

I HAVE much pleasure in complying with the request expressed by your Excellency in the course of the conversation which took place between us on the 6th, and I hasten to set down a few observations on the subject of negroes and slaves in general.

The first case in point of gravity which I have to submit for your Excellency's consideration is that of a negress named Khadija, already emancipated by her owners. She has in vain demanded the restoration, or even the mere production, of her daughter Miriam, a child of 13 years old, whom she states she has good reason to believe disappeared very mysteriously on the 8th of last Ramadan from the house of the Kiatib of the zaptiehs, in whose service she was, some hours after the neighbours had heard shots fired in the house.

Finding herself unable to obtain any assistance from the local authorities, to whom she had applied, Khadija implored the good offices of this Consulate, to make her feeble voice heard by those whom the case concerned.

Circumstances unfortunately prevented the just complaints of the unhappy mother from being heard before the 6th instant, when by my intervention they were brought to your Excellency's knowledge.

There is, besides the case of Khadija, a slave of Djerbo, whose emancipation was demanded through this Consulate on the 29th October, 1886, but whose papers have not yet been delivered to her.

There is also the slave of Hadj Mohammed Bousheiba, called Kathloom, whose emancipation was demanded on the 17th November of the same year, and who has not yet received his papers.

As for the current year (1887), I have to inform you that the negro Abd-el-Kerim, whose emancipation I procured on the 12th of last May, was seized by his ex-master, Mohammed Sowwerghi, on the 17th of the same month. The poor wretch succeeded in escaping from the clutches of his old master and of his master's friends, who fired at him three times as he fled and took refuge in this Consulate.

Although I sent him to the authorities (accompanied by one of my employés), no steps have as yet been taken against those who have so seriously violated all the laws.

* Cette saisie a eu lieu pendant que le document en question était soumis, pour cause, à la considération de la Sublime Porte.—C. G. W.

(Translation.)

This capture took place while the document in question was under the consideration of the Sublime Porte.—C. G. W.

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Next there is the case of the negress, Saïd-bint-Abdallah, a slave of Hadj Salem-bin-Khalifa's, for whose emancipation I asked on the 25th June, and who has been sent to the Sheikh of the Blacks. She has several times complained that she has never had her papers, and that she is prevented working for her living, and this in spite of the representations I made to the authorities on the 2nd August and on one other occasion.

There is also the case of Bakheit, to whom manumission papers were delivered for the second time on the 28th July, but whose liberty even this has not been able to assure, and who has been in the power of his master, Yunis-ben-Mohammed-el-Abbar, ever since the 2nd August, when he was captured for the second time.

Then there is the case of Kheïra-bint-Abdallah, a slave of Samekh-el-Abbar, whom I sent on the 29th September last to the castle, accompanied by her two children born of a negro father, and who has not yet received her papers.

Lastly, that of Abdallah-ben-Hmed, ex-slave of Mhadjoub Ladeïra, who was emancipated on the 10th December, 1886, and who came on the 17th October last to complain that he had been sold by his master. In spite of my having drawn the attention of the authorities to this case, no action has as yet been taken against Mhadjoub.

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

No. 69.

Consul Biliotti to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 17.)

My Lord,

Canea, Crete, May 17, 1888.

YESTERDAY I had the honour to wire to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople that the Ottoman steam-packet "Hassan Pasha," that departed on the 14th instant for Constantinople, had on board three female slaves from Derna, and that an unsuccessful search for them had been made on board by the local police.

A novel and most curious feature in the present instance is that the information was conveyed to me in a letter from a Mussulman civil servant on the coast of Barbary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFREDBILIOTTI.

No. 70.

Consul-General Blunt to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)

My Lord,

Salonica, May 11, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople reporting the liberation by the Turkish authorities of three black slaves.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 70.

Consul-General Blunt to Sir W. White.

Sir,

Salonica, May 11, 1888.

WITH reference to your Excellency's Circular of the 6th March last respecting the action of Her Majesty's Consular officers in dealing with Slave Trade questions, I have the honour to report that the Turkish authorities of this vilayet have recently granted certificates of manumission to three runaway domestic black slaves (two females and one male).

The females, named Aïshé and Zarafet respectively, took refuge at this Consulate. As, however, it did not appear from the inquiries I made that they had

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suffered any ill-usage from their owners, I recommended them to apply to the Governor-General, Galib Pasha, for assistance in this matter.

One of them, Zarafet, did so, when his Excellency, after inquiring into her case, furnished her with a certificate of manumission.

The other female slave, Aïshé, on proceeding to the konak to lodge her application, was seized upon by her owner and sent by him to Yenidjé, in the interior, to be sold; but his Excellency Galib Pasha, to whom I communicated the circumstance, had the woman brought to Salonica, where she was at once manumitted by order of the Medjliss. Inclosed is a copy of the certificate delivered to her.

With regard to the male slave, Ziver-ben-Abdullah, I had no occasion to interfere at all in his case. He only applied to me for pecuniary help after securing his freedom with the assistance of Galib Pasha. Inclosed is a translation of his certificate.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 70.

Certificate of Manumission.

(Translation.)

THIS is to declare that the slave Zarafet, a native of Nuba, in Arabia, who, having been brought to Salonica, was in the service of Sadyk Agha, and latterly of Ahmed Effendi Arzuhaji, at Yenidjé, and now requests a certificate of manumission from the Government, is free, as in the case of other slaves, and may go where she pleases without let or hindrance, having been manumitted by the authorities.

*Bureau of the Administrative Council of the Vilayet
of Salonica, March 16 (28), 1304.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 70.

Certificate of Manumission.

(Translation.)

THIS is to certify that the slave Aïshé, who was in the service of Ahmed Effendi, late Notary of Salonica, has applied to the authorities for a certificate of manumission, and is free, according to precedent, being at liberty to go where she pleases without let or hindrance.

*Bureau of the Administrative Council of the Vilayet
of Salonica, April 6 (18), 1304.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 70.

Certificate of Manumission.

(Translation.)

THE slave Ziver-ben-Abdullah having been for seven years in the service of Osman Bey, son of Hadji Hussein Agha, of Salonica, and having by Petition applied to the Government for a certificate of manumission, is, according to precedent, free, and this document is given him to certify that he has been liberated by the authorities, and is free to go where he will without hindrance from any one.

*Bureau of the Administrative Council of the Vilayet
of Salonica, January 17 (29), 1304.*

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No. 71.

Consul Biliotti to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 28.)

My Lord,

Canea, Crete, May 15, 1888.

SOME weeks since a negress, about 18 years old, called Talibé, took refuge in this Consulate, stating that, although she was a free woman, she was detained as a slave by a Turkish naval officer, whose wife had destroyed her paper of manumission.

She related having embarked at Bengazi as a servant to another Turkish officer, who appears to have sold her here on his way to Constantinople.

In consequence of an understanding between Costaki Pasha Anthopoulo and myself, Talibé was lodged in the harem of the Negro Elder in this town, and it having been proved by fresh documents from Bengazi that her statement was correct, she now is perfectly free.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED BILIOTTI.

No. 72.

Sir W White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 16.)

My Lord,

Therapia, June 8, 1888.

HER Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Smyrna, in his despatch of the 30th ultimo, copy of which is herewith inclosed, has brought to my knowledge the fact that some of the Mahsoussé steamers have on several recent occasions landed Arab slaves from Bengazi at Smyrna. Mr. Barnham, however, states that the authorities at Smyrna were doing their duty in watching the ships arriving from Bengazi, and also Hadji Halil, of Smyrna, to whom it is suspected these slaves are consigned.

On the receipt of this despatch I considered it my duty to address a note to his Excellency Saïd Pasha requesting that categorical orders might be sent to the Vilayets of Tripoli, Bengazi, the Hedjaz, and the Yemen, with a view to prevent the embarkation at ports of those vilayets of negroes provided with irregularly drawn up papers of manumission.

I venture to hope that this note, copy of which is herewith inclosed, will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 72.

Acting Consul-General Barnham to Sir W. White.

Sir,

Smyrna, May 30, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to invite your Excellency's attention to the fact that on several recent occasions steamers of the Mahsoussé Company, plying between Bengazi and Constantinople have landed Arab slaves at this port. On Saturday, the 19th instant, the steam-ship "Hassan Pasha" landed eight women, but the local authorities, having been apprised of their arrival beforehand, sent the police on board and had them sent to the konak for examination. It appears that six of them had received documents at Bengazi purporting to be certificates of freedom and bearing the seal of the Court of First Instance at that place, but as such papers are valueless, and were probably obtained by the slave-merchant from some subordinate official in that Court on payment of a bribe, they were taken from the women, and they were at once freed by an Ilam of the Sheri.

Two days ago another steamer of the same Company landed two other women, who were taken to the konak and received papers of manumission the same day. The local authorities are therefore doing their duty in the matter, but it would be beneficial if steps could be at once taken at Bengazi to prevent the embarkation of Arabs carrying similar papers. There is reason to believe that these slave-women are all consigned to a certain Hadji Halil, of Smyrna. We have no direct

proof of his guilt, but I have instructed the cavasses to watch him, and any ship arriving from Bengazi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY D. BARNHAM.

Inclosure 2 in No. 72.

Sir W. White to Saïd Pasha.

M. le Ministre,

Therapia, June 8, 1888.

I FEEL it my duty to call the serious attention of the Sublime Porte to the fact that the steamers of the Mahsoussé Company plying between Tripoli, Bengazi, and Constantinople, as well as between Jeddah and other ports of the Red Sea and the Capital, very often receive on board, at their port of departure, negroes furnished with irregularly drawn up papers of manumission, and that the slave-dealers endeavour to deceive the authorities by giving them to understand that the negroes in question are domestic slaves, the real fact being that they are imported for purposes of slave-trading, a proceeding which is contrary to the terms of the Slave Trade Convention concluded between England and Turkey for its suppression.

I am informed that such negroes are frequently landed at intermediate ports, amongst others Crete and Smyrna, where, as well as Constantinople, I am bound to confess the local authorities display the utmost readiness in at once setting them free in accordance with the terms of the Convention above mentioned.

Your Excellency is well aware that, according to the provisions of the 3rd paragraph of Article V of the Convention, whenever vessels sailing under the Ottoman flag are found in Ottoman harbours and African slaves on board for purposes of traffic, they shall, on being denounced by a British Consular officer, immediately be searched by Ottoman authorities, and any slaves who may be found on board shall be released and manumitted, and the vessel, her master, officers, and all persons who shall be proved to have acted in connivance with them, handed over to the competent Ottoman authorities, to be dealt with in accordance with Ottoman Laws for the suppression of the Slave Traffic.

In face of the above severe enactments, laid down and constantly followed in the case of the Slave Traffic regularly carried on on board the dhows and other slavers in the Red Sea and other Ottoman waters, I do not consider it just that this Traffic should continue with impunity on board the Mahsoussé steamers, nor can I refrain from expressing the deepest regret that the steamers of a regular Company such as the Mahsoussé should transgress the law in spite of the vigilance of the authorities.

Under these circumstances, I wish to impress upon the Sublime Porte the necessity of sending to the Vilayets of Tripoli, Bengazi, the Hedjaz, and the Yemen categorical orders with a view to prevent, for the future, the embarkation of negroes provided with irregularly drawn up papers of manumission.

At the same time, I would suggest that a warning be addressed through the Ministry of Marine to the captains and officers of the Mahsoussé Company enjoining them to do all in their power to prevent their steamers being used as a means for the importation of negro slaves, and pointing out to them the severe penalties laid down in the Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade to which they subject themselves by disregarding such injunction.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 73.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 5, 1888.

I APPROVE the note, copy of which was inclosed in your despatch of the 8th ultimo, addressed by your Excellency to Saïd Pasha, requesting that orders might be sent to the Vilayets of Tripoli, Bengazi, the Hedjaz, and the Yemen, with

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a view to prevent the embarkation at the ports of those vilayets of negroes provided with irregularly drawn up papers of manumission.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 74.

Consul-General Blunt to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 17.)

My Lord,

Salonica, July 11, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople relative to the manumission of a black female slave named Kadem-i-Haïr.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 74.

Consul-General Blunt to Mr. Fane.

Sir,

Salonica, July 11, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report that a black female slave, named Kadem-i-Haïr, who applied to this Consulate for assistance, has been manumitted by the local Turkish authorities.

I inclose a translated copy of the certificate of manumission which has been delivered to her.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 74.

Certificate of Manumission.

(Translation.)

THE female slave Kadem-i-Haïr, a native of Arabia, who has for two years been in the service of Hakki Bey, President of the Tribunal of First Instance, having applied to the authorities for a certificate of manumission, is, according to precedent, declared free, and in order that she may without let or hindrance go where she pleases, this certificate of manumission, asserting her freedom, has been handed to her by the authorities.

*Bureau of the Administrative Council of the Vilayet
of Salonica, Shawal 27, 1304 (July 7, 1888).*

No. 75.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Therapia, July 27, 1888.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th December last,* I have the honour to inclose herewith a translation of further despatches sent by the Minister of the Interior to the Valis of Bengazi and Crete, transmitting to them fresh instructions in connection with the discovery of black slaves on board the Turkish schooner "Mahroussa."

I am still insisting on a reply to the note addressed by Her Majesty's Embassy to the Sublime Porte on the 12th December, a copy of which was transmitted to your Lordship in my above-mentioned despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1888)," No. 230.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 75.

Translation of a Despatch addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Vilayet of Bengazi on June 27 (July 9), 1888.

IN response to a note from the British Embassy, requesting that the ship "Mahroussa," Captain Ahmed Amara, of Tripoli (Syria), should be seized and confiscated, and the captain and crew punished, for having landed a cargo of slaves at the harbour of Fochia, at the request of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and considering it probable that the said ship might be found on the coasts of your vilayet, I addressed a despatch to your Excellency on the 12th (24th) January, 1888.

Having received no reply, and as the Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me that the Embassy still presses for the punishment of the said captain, and, consequently, requests me to ascertain from your Excellency what has been done in this matter in your vilayet, I beg you to be good enough to inform me how the matter stands.

Inclosure 2 in No. 75.

Translation of a Despatch addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Vilayet of Crete, dated June 27 (July 9), 1888.

IN response to a note from the British Embassy, requesting that the ship "Mahroussa," Captain Ahmed Amara, of Tripoli (Syria), should be seized and confiscated, and the captain and crew punished, for having landed a cargo of slaves at the harbour of Fochia, at the request of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and considering it probable that the said ship might be found on the coasts of your vilayet, I addressed a despatch to your Excellency.

In reply, you informed me, under date the 15th (27th) February, 1888, that the ship and captain in question were not to be found in the island, but that the necessary care would be taken, and proper steps taken in the event of their arrival; this reply I communicated to the Foreign Minister. As his Excellency informs me that the Embassy still presses for the punishment of said captain, and, consequently, requests me to ascertain from your Excellency what has been done in the matter in your vilayet, I beg you to be good enough to inform me how the matter stands.

No. 76.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 27.)

My Lord,

Therapia, August 17, 1888.

WITH reference to the slaver "Mahroussa," flying the Ottoman flag, which I have been persistently urging the Sublime Porte to seize, and to punish its owners for their dealings, I have received a reply at last from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, of which I beg leave to inclose a copy.

It appears to me that the Turkish authorities have shown a great want of proper diligence in not seizing this vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 76.

Said Pasha to Sir W. White.

*Sublime Porte, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères,
le 16 Août, 1888.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

J'AI reçu les deux communications que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser les 26 Septembre et 12 Décembre, 1887, relativement au schooner "Mahroussa."

Le Ministère de l'Intérieur, auquel j'avais donné connaissance de ces notes, n'avait pas manqué d'inviter les Gouverneurs-Généraux de Tripoli d'Afrique, de Benghazi, et de Crète à découvrir et à saisir ce bâtiment et à sévir contre le capitaine et son

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équipage conformément aux dispositions de la Convention relative à la suppression de la Traite des Nègres.

Il résulte cependant des réponses des Gouverneurs-Généraux des Vilayets de Tripoli d'Afrique et de l'Île de Crète que le susdit schooner n'a pu, malgré toutes les recherches des autorités Impériales, être découvert jusqu'ici; mais que celles-ci continueront leurs investigations et se conformeront strictement aux instructions de la Sublime Porte dès que le navire signalé paraîtra dans les eaux de leur circonscription. Nonobstant ces assurances, son Excellence Munir Pacha me fait savoir qu'il a transmis de nouveaux ordres aux dits Gouverneurs-Généraux pour les engager à lui faire savoir ce qui a été fait jusqu'ici à cet égard.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) SAÏD.

(Translation.)

*Sublime Porte, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
August 16, 1888.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

I RECEIVED the two communications your Excellency did me the honour to address to me on the 26th September and 12th December, 1887, respecting the schooner "Mahroussa."

The Ministry of the Interior, before whom I laid the note in question, did not fail to request the Governors-General of African Tripoli, Bengazi, and Crete to search for and seize the vessel, and to take proceedings against the captain, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

However, from the answers returned by the Governors-General of the Vilayets of African Tripoli and Crete, it would appear that, in spite of all the efforts made by the Imperial authorities, it has up to now been found impossible to discover the schooner in question. It is added that the latter would continue their investigations, and would conform strictly to the instructions laid down by the Sublime Porte as soon as the vessel in question appeared in their waters. Notwithstanding these assurances, his Excellency Munir Pasha informs me he has sent fresh orders to the said Governors-General requesting to be informed what steps have been taken in the matter up to the present.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAÏD.

No. 77.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, August 29, 1888.

I HAVE read your Excellency's despatch of the 17th instant, and concur with your Excellency's opinion that the Turkish authorities should be pressed to take every step in their power to seize the "Mahroussa."

No. 78.

Consul Biliotti to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 25.)

My Lord,

Canea, Crete, September 13, 1888.

A FEW weeks since a negress of about 16 years of age, and the slave of a Turkish naval surgeon, took refuge in this Consulate, complaining of ill-treatment on the part of her master.

She stated to me that she was a native of Bengazi, and a free woman, who, two years back, together with three other girls of her own age, had been allured on board a Turkish steamer bound to Constantinople, and that on her passage here she was sold to her present master.

The Vali being absent, I confided the girl to the Negro Bey in Canea, and communicated with the naval authorities, to whom I stated that I had no objection to her master trying to induce her to return with him, but that I could not allow her to be forcibly taken by him.

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An interview between the parties having led to no result, the negress, whose case I also submitted to the Vali on his return into town, continues to live in perfect liberty under the care of the Negro Bey.

I beg leave to call attention to the statement of this girl, the more so that a few months back another young negress, whom I likewise confided to the Negro Bey, and has since married as a free woman, related her story to me in exactly similar words. (Reference to my despatch of the 15th May last.)

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED BILIOTTI.

No. 79.

Foreign Office to Consul Biliotti.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 28, 1888.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 13th instant, detailing the circumstances under which you effected the liberation of a negress claiming to be a free woman, native of Bengazi, and I am to express to you his Lordship's approval of your action as therein reported.

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

No. 80.

Consul Dickson to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 30.)

My Lord,

Damascus, November 16, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the Mecca caravan of pilgrims arrived at Damascus, on its return journey, on the 23rd ultimo, but, as has been the case during recent years, there was a decrease in the number of pilgrims who selected the land route. This year they hardly exceeded 1,000.

Attempts were made by a few of the pilgrims to import negro slaves, but I am happy to be able to inform your Lordship that this object was frustrated by the Damascus authorities. Six female slaves, in the possession of pilgrims, were seized by the police, and certificates of manumission given to them; and I am informed that employment has been found for them as domestic servants. Most of these slaves were destined for Aleppo and other parts of Northern Syria.

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

No. 81.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 27.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, December 20, 1888.

I ADDRESSED a Circular on the 26th October to the Consular officers at Smyrna, Beyrout, Alexandretta, Rhodes, Canea (Crete), Tripoli, Bengazi, and Jeddah, instructing them to ascertain if the slave-schooner "Mahroussa" were on the registers of the port at which they reside. I now have the honour to report that these inquiries have proved to be of no avail.

Acting on information supplied by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Beyrout, I further communicated with the Consular officers at Adalia and Mersina, but with a like result.

The "Mahroussa" appears to have called at several of these ports in the course of last year, but no trace of her has been found this year, beyond a statement made last month to Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi to the effect that she had been seen at Tripoli (Syria), early in 1888, and that the captain of the vessel would return there from Fenekeh, a port in Lycia, with a cargo of wood.

I communicated this information to Mr. Consul-General Eldridge at Beyrout, but have received an answer from him to the effect that the registers at Tripoli did not

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contain the required information, and, at my request, the Minister of the Interior instructed the Vali of Beyrout to give orders for the seizure of the "Mahroussa" should that vessel arrive at Tripoli from Fenekeh.

The registers here have also been carefully searched, with no success, but Delaver Pasha, the Prefect of the port, having informed Mr. Blech that he had no hesitation in asserting that the "Mahroussa" was not an Ottoman vessel, but was probably registered in Alexandria or some other Egyptian port, I would therefore suggest, for your Lordship's consideration, that any further inquiries as to the whereabouts of the vessel should now be prosecuted in Egypt.

I shall, in the meantime, not relax my efforts, and should the "Mahroussa" put in at any Turkish port, shall endeavour to obtain orders for her immediate seizure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 82.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 9.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 5, 1889.

MR. CONSUL BILIOTTI addressed a telegram to me on the 28th ultimo stating that, in consequence of information supplied him by Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi, he had requested the Vali of Crete to ascertain whether there were any slaves on board the Turkish steam-packet "Ali Saïd Pasha," but that none had been discovered before the departure of that vessel from Crete on the 25th December for this place.

I now have the honour to report to your Lordship that I at once instructed Mr. Marinitch to communicate with the proper authorities here in order to take the necessary measures, which resulted in the discovery on board that vessel, on its arrival here on the 30th December, of three African female slaves.

Although these women had been furnished by the Benghazi authorities with papers describing them as Africans brought here for domestic purposes only, and not as slaves, they were conveyed at once to the Ministry of Police, where they were given certificates of manumission and Turkish passports, and distinctly told they were free.

The persons to whom they have been intrusted have been compelled to pay them a monthly salary, the amount of which has been fixed by the Ministry of Police.

This successful result is in great part due to the zeal and ability displayed by Mr. Marinitch in dealing with the case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 83.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 17, 1889.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 5th instant, and have to express the satisfaction with which I have learnt the success which has attended your efforts in obtaining the manumission of the three African female slaves found on board the Turkish steam-packet "Ali Saïd Pasha."

Mr. Marinitch appears to have acted in the matter with energy and judgment.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 84.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 28.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 22, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy of a despatch from Mr. Cameron, reporting the assistance rendered by Hassan Pasha towards bringing slave-dealers at Bengazi to justice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 84.

Consul Cameron to Sir W. White.

(Extract.)

Bengazi, December 26, 1888.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that I complained to the Pasha about some recent abuses of Slave Trade in this town.

At my request he to-day examined two fugitive female slaves in my presence, and called upon the police authorities to make searching inquiries and to bring the slave-dealers to justice.

I thanked his Excellency, and told him that an occasional investigation by him would have a good effect in the town.

He again assured me that he would do all he could personally to free slaves or to punish definite cases of trading.

No. 85.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir W. White.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 27, 1889.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 20th December, on the subject of the slave-schooner "Mahroussa," I transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch, and its inclosure, from Sir E. Baring,* to whom your despatch was communicated, and who was instructed to endeavour to ascertain whether the vessel had an Egyptian register.

From the Memorandum by Captain Blomfield (Controller of the Port of Alexandria), inclosed in Sir E. Baring's despatch, your Excellency will see the date of registration and movements of an Ottoman schooner "Mahroussa," and I shall be glad to learn whether your Excellency thinks that this is the vessel of that name guilty of landing slaves at Fochia, and, if so, what steps you would propose to take.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 86.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 21.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, March 12, 1889.

I HAVE been informed by the Minister of Police that, in obedience to the instructions lately sent by the Sublime Porte, the authorities of the Vilayet of the Hedjaz have made careful searches in certain houses in Mecca and other places in the Hedjaz, and have discovered 225 black slaves, all of whom were immediately freed and the slave-dealers punished by the authorities.

The action taken spontaneously by the Ottoman Government, especially as regards the Hedjaz, is worthy of notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

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No. 87.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 21.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, March 14, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 27th ultimo, on the subject of the slave-schooner "Mahroussa," and transmitting a Memorandum by Captain Blomfield, the Controller of the Port of Alexandria, respecting the registration and movements of a schooner of this name.

It appears to me that the ship mentioned by Captain Blomfield is the same schooner which was guilty of having landed African slaves at Fochia two years ago, though the captain's name according to our records here appears to be Ahmed-el-Murr Esshanie.

When I attempted to ascertain whether the "Mahroussa" was registered or not in the books of the Prefecture here, I was informed that the schooner was probably an Egyptian one. In order, therefore, to facilitate the work of identification of the schooner and master, it would perhaps be useful to quote the deposition made at Smyrna on the 3rd June, 1887, by one Mehmed, a sailor on board the said schooner, which is as follows:—

"I do not know her tonnage, but she can carry 4,000 kilog. of wheat or 6,500 kilog. of salt; she carried two boats, one large and one small; she is a two-masted schooner, hull painted white, copper-bottomed, and worth about £ T. 800.

"The captain, Ahmed, is a native of Tripoli in Syria. His family resides on the coast about Alaya. He has on previous occasions smuggled powder, salt, and tumboki. He is about 40 years old, tall, with a big nose and large moustache, his face being shaven. He wears a Turkish fez and is dressed in European trousers and coat. He knows a little Greek, but speaks Turkish and Arabic well."

The above details might assist in identifying the vessel, and if it should be proved that the Egyptian vessel is the one guilty of landing slaves at Fochia, the only course open would be that this ship and its master and crew should be seized and dealt with according to the 3rd paragraph of the Vth Article of the Slave Trade Convention.

I would therefore venture to submit that your Lordship, should you see no objection, should instruct Sir E. Baring to use his influence with the Egyptian Government in order that prompt steps should be taken to secure the schooner "Mahroussa" mentioned in Captain Blomfield's Report, and ascertain whether she is really the slaver we are endeavouring to seize.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

No. 88.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 18.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 13, 1889.

HER Majesty's Consul-General at Smyrna having reported to me, by telegraph, that the Turkish steamer "Ali Saïd Pasha," which left Smyrna on the 6th instant, was reported to have African slaves on board, I caused, on the arrival of the steamer, the matter to be brought to the notice of the police authorities.

In view of the recent debate in the House of Commons, it may be of interest to your Lordship to be informed that the slaves were at once provided with certificates of manumission; and from the inclosed Memorandum your Lordship will be placed in possession of the steps which were taken by the Minister of Police in this case, and the same action is taken whenever a similar information is given by Her Majesty's Embassy to the Minister of Police.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 88.

Memorandum by Mr. Marinitch on Consul-General Holmwood's Telegram of April 6, 1889.

I DID not fail to bring at once to the knowledge of the authorities of the police that the Turkish steamer "Ali Saïd Pasha," which had left Smyrna last night (Friday) for Constantinople, has been reported to have African slaves on board.

On the arrival of the said steamer in this port from Jeddah on the 28th (9th) instant, the maritime police authorities went on board as usual and discovered eight female and four male slaves, and although they were provided with certificates of manumission, they were all of them conveyed to the Ministry of Police for examination.

In fact, the slaves were brought into contact with the Minister of Police himself, who, after having carefully investigated their cases, declared to them clearly and distinctly that they must consider themselves as quite free and manumitted.

They answered to his Excellency that they knew that fact, stating at the same time that they arrived in Constantinople of their own will and to accompany their masters, and that they were willing to continue to live with them.

Notwithstanding this, the Minister of Police caused them to be furnished with fresh certificates of manumission regularly drawn up in lieu of those granted to them by the local authorities, which were cancelled. Moreover, the Minister has taken guarantees to the effect that they will not undergo any ill-treatment at the hands of those to whose care they have been intrusted. These slaves will be also furnished with "teskérés," called "hamidiehs," proving that they are henceforth regular Ottoman subjects, and, finally, their masters have been compelled to pay them a monthly salary.

(Signed) H. MARINITCH.

Constantinople, April 12, 1889.

No. 89.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 12.)

(Extract.)

Therapia, July 8, 1889.

FROM Mr. Cameron's Memorandum, copy of which is herewith inclosed, your Lordship will see that the existence of the Slave Trade in the neighbourhood of Bengazi is not denied, but the Minister of Police seems anxious to do all in his power to put a stop to the Traffic, but the Imperial Government has evidently not sufficient military resources at its disposal in those parts to cope successfully with the Trade.

Inclosure 1 in No. 89.

Report by Consul Cameron.

THE Slave Trade in this district is due to slaves having been brought up by caravans from Wadaï and Donfour to Ojila, whence they are spread over this province as domestic slaves, and a minority are shipped on the coast for other parts of Turkey.

At Ojila the Turks have a colonel, a civil tax-gatherer, and some fifty police for the collection of the tax on palm trees. This small force appears to be quite unable to check the Slave Traffic in that oasis. Practically, every Bedouin who owns a camel or a piece of land owns one or more slaves. The same is true of the town Arabs. Nearly every house has its male or female slaves. Owing to neglect and ill-treatment, more than 100 domestic slaves appeal annually to this Consulate. The Consulate shelters the refugees in a slave home, and obtains their freedom from the Governor. During the past quarter, thirty-six slaves have thus been freed. The Slave Traffic is of two kinds:—

1. The export of so-called domestic slaves, who are said to have been freed by their owners. These are embarked at Bengazi in small numbers, per Mahsoussa

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steamers. Now and then there is a scandal, and the captains refuse to take them. After a lull, the petty Traffic begins again.

2. The export of slaves per schooners on the coast. A schooner clears from Bengazi sometimes with the declared intention of taking a cargo of charcoal from Tokra, a village some 40 miles to the north. Sometimes it puts into Tokra without excuse. By previous arrangement made here, slaves are collected and put on board at Tokra. The secret leaks out some days or weeks later on; there is not sufficient proof to lead to the arrest of the agent on shore; there is no telegraph. I do not wish to exaggerate this trade; but it does exist secretly and by private contract.

There has been certainly a general improvement under Hassan Pasha, who is now leaving. He confessed to me that he had not the means nor any telegraph at his disposal to cope with the evil.

Such a confession is a step forward from the statements of earlier Governors that Slave Trade did not exist, or that it had been effectively stopped.

The police are unpaid. The Mahsoussa Agency is powerful and independent. An energetic Governor, Reshed Pasha, has now arrived, and I am anxious to see how his Excellency will deal with the agency and the police.

(Signed) D. A. CAMERON.

Bengazi, May 11, 1889.

Inclosure 2 in No. 89.

Memorandum by Mr. Marinitch.

I CALLED yesterday upon the Minister of Police, in order to compare the information received by his Excellency from Bengazi with that contained in the general Report on Slave Trade for quarter ended the 30th March last, forwarded to Her Majesty's Embassy by Mr. Consul Cameron in his despatch of the 11th May last.

I have been made acquainted with the Report sent by the police authorities at Bengazi, which, in substance, states that there is a pass called Kufra, which is situated at a distance of fifteen days' journey from Bengazi, and that on various grounds it is quite impossible to send there troops, and to provide for their maintenance, in order to exercise efficacious control over that destitute and savage country, and succeed in seizing the African slaves brought in by caravans from the centre of Africa. That these slaves are imported into Bengazi in small batches of two or three, and when seized by the local authorities are furnished by them with certificates of manumission if not freed by their owners. That the slaves thus captured and liberated at Bengazi being very numerous the local authorities, with a view to protect these poor creatures from destitution and starvation, submitted the fact, some time ago, to the serious consideration of the Sublime Porte, and, acting upon instructions received from the Minister of the Interior, the local authorities who take care of the captured slaves are in the habit of shipping them to Smyrna and Constantinople and other towns in the Ottoman dominions, where again, through the care of the Government, they are intrusted to the care of Mussulman families to serve in domestic capacities on a monthly salary.

The Report of the police authorities at Bengazi does not deny that the Arab tribes at Ojila and Zalu are engaged in the Slave Trade, and it concurs in the statement contained in Mr. Consul Cameron's Report, that the local authorities are unable to check the Slave Traffic in that oasis which they allege is beyond the sphere of their control.

The Report concludes by stating that there appear to be three or four persons at Bengazi who are at present suspected of being in direct connivance with slave dealers, and the Minister of Police showed his readiness to give instructions that these individuals should be closely watched. His Excellency went on to say that he is prepared to endeavour to bring about even more substantial results than those which may follow on these Circulars.

The Report of the police authorities at Bengazi does not contain any blame against the agency of the Mahsoussa Steam Company.

(Signed) H. MARINITCH.

Pera, July 6, 1889.

No. 90.

Sir W. White to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 26.)

My Lord,

Therapia, July 22, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of a despatch addressed to me by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli, giving a general Report of the Slave Trade for the quarter ended the 30th June.

Mr. Hay referred to very stringent instructions recently issued to all the Governors of districts, threatening them with dismissal and punishment should they allow the Traffic in Slaves; and I have now caused inquiries to be made on the subject, and I am informed that these orders were the outcome of an Imperial Iradé addressed to the Valis of the Hedjaz, Tripoli, and Bengazi. I am also informed that the Vali of Tripoli, in reporting to the Ministry his compliance with the Iradé, stated that, thanks to the vigilance of the local authorities, the Traffic in Slaves in Tripoli has diminished by about 90 per cent. compared with that of former years.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. A. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 90.

Consul-General Drummond Hay to Sir W. White.

Sir,

Tripoli, July 1, 1889.

IN compliance with the instructions in your Excellency's despatch of the 13th April, I have the honour to report that there has been a sensible diminution of late in the Slave Trade in my district.

The facility with which slaves can obtain their freedom either through the intervention of foreign Consulates, or by applying directly, as slaves generally now do, to the Local Government, has had the effect of discouraging the trade, causing it to be looked upon as a rather hazardous investment of capital, and a less remunerative trade than was formerly the case.

I am informed by the Vali, Ahmed Rasim Pasha—and I have reason to credit his assertion—that about 1,400 slaves have been manumitted in this manner during the last seven years.

I had the honour to report to your Excellency in my despatch of the 28th May the condemnation to one year's imprisonment of an Arab convicted of trafficking in slaves, and in a few days I hope to succeed in obtaining the like punishment of another Arab for the same offence. These sentences, if carried out, will have a salutary effect.

The Vali has assured me that he is determined to put an end altogether to any fresh importations into this country of slaves from the interior of Africa, and has addressed very stringent instructions to all the Governors of districts, threatening them with instant dismissal and punishment should they allow any Traffic in Slaves in their several districts, and has also published in the Local Government newspaper a notice to the same purport.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. DRUMMOND HAY.

No. 91.

Consul-General Blunt to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 6.)

My Lord,

Salonica, July 31, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to draw your Lordship's notice to the action of Mr. Consular Assistant McGregor in obtaining, during my recent stay at Uskup, the manumission of the negro slave-woman, Seyret. I inclose a translated copy of the certificate of manumission granted to her by the local authorities.

With reference to the case of Slave Traffic mentioned by Mr. McGregor, I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship that his Excellency the Governor-General,

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Galib Pasha, has freed the individuals referred to, and found them situations as servants in the houses of some leading Turkish Notables here.

Moreover, he has apprehended a certain Ibrahim Agha, a native of Crete, who acted as the agent of Captain Bairam Agha, the importer of these slaves, and who will be prosecuted by the Procureur-Impérial.

As the above-mentioned Bairam Agha had at the same time imported four other slaves, two of whom he had succeeded in selling here and two of whom he had taken to Crete, Galib Pasha is causing a strict search to be made for them, and has also telegraphed to the Governor-General of Crete to take the necessary steps against Bairam Agha.

I inclose a translated extract from the "Salonica Gazette" relative to this case.

The authorities have not yet been able to discover in what vessel these slaves were imported, and where they were landed on the Macedonian coast.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 91.

Mr. McGregor to Consul-General Blunt.

Sir, *Salonica, July 17, 1889.*
I HAVE the honour to report that during your absence at Uskup a black female slave came to this Consulate begging to be set at liberty, as she had been ill-treated by her master.

I immediately sent her to the konak under the care of a cavass, with a Petition to the Governor-General on her part (translation inclosed), and a request that a certificate of manumission should be handed to her after an inquiry had been made into her case. This has since been done.

I have also to report that on the 10th instant I received a call from Colonel Enver Bey, an officer on the staff of the Commander-in-chief, who came to inform me that some African slaves, six in number, and of ages varying from 6 to 18, had been lately imported by a Cretan for the purpose of being sold, but, having managed to escape from their owner, had sought refuge in Enver Bey's house. He informed me that one was at present under his protection, and that the rest had been temporarily lodged in various private houses, and he asked me what steps ought to be taken, as he was afraid that if an attempt were made to bring them to the Consulate, they might be seized in the street.

I suggested that he should collect them in his own house, when I would take the necessary steps in the matter. This he agreed to do, and subsequently to your return here on the 12th instant he communicated with you on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MCGREGOR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 91.

Petition from Negro Slave-woman, Seyret, to the Vali of Salonica.

(Translation.)

To the Vali of Salonica :

I, the Undersigned, a native of Arabia, having served for five years in the house of Mustafa Effendi, and having been dismissed, desire that, according to precedent and the orders of His Majesty the Sultan, a certificate of manumission be given me.

(Signed) SEYRET BEN ABDULLAH.

July 8, 1889.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 91.

Certificate of Manumission.

(Translation.)

THIS certificate of manumission is to certify that the female slave, Seyret, a native of Arabia, who was brought to Salonica, and has been in the service of Mustafa Effendi, has, according to her request, been made free, and this document is given to her in order that she may go where she pleases without let or hindrance.

(The Administrative Council of the Vilayet of Salonica.)

July 13, 1889.

Inclosure 4 in No. 91.

Extract from the "Selanik" of July 22, 1889.

(Translation.)

BLACK SLAVES.—The authorities having been informed that an inhabitant of Canea called Baviam Capudan had bought twelve slaves from Bengazi and conveyed ten of them to Salonica the necessary inquiries were made, with the result that six of them were discovered and manumitted.

As Baviam Capudan is in Crete, the authorities there have been requested to take the necessary steps with regard to the other slaves. It is a thankworthy feature of this glorious reign that such poor creatures should obtain the blessings of liberty.

No. 92.

Foreign Office to Consul-General Blunt.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 13, 1889.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 31st ultimo, reporting the success of Mr. Assistant McGregor in obtaining the manumission of Seyret, a female slave, during your absence at Uskup, and the steps taken by his Excellency the Governor-General in freeing other slaves and obtaining situations for them, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to express the satisfaction with which his Lordship has heard of these successful arrangements.

Her Majesty's Government regret, however, to hear that the Turkish authorities have not yet been able to ascertain in what vessel the African slaves referred to were imported, or at what point of the Macedonian coast they were landed, but they trust that every effort will be made to procure this information.

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

No. 93.

Consul-General Blunt to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 22.)

My Lord,

Salonica, August 16, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship, copy of a Report, with two inclosures, which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople relative to the case of Slave Traffic in Salonica which formed the subject of my immediately preceding despatch of the 31st ultimo.

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

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Inclosure 1 in No. 93.

Consul-General Blunt to Sir W. White.

Sir, *Salonica, August 16, 1889.*
 ON the 13th instant I received your Excellency's despatch of the 8th idem, in answer to my Report of the 31st ultimo, relative to the manumission of the negro slave-woman, Seyret, and the case of Slave Traffic in Salonica.

I have had the pleasure to convey to Mr. Consular Assistant McGregor, in conformity with your instructions, your appreciation of his action in procuring the manumission of the above-named negro slave-woman.

I have also, in accordance with your Excellency's suggestion, presented to his Excellency the Vali, Galib Pasha, a "takrir," of which I inclose a translation, setting forth the particulars of the case of Slave Traffic alluded to, and demanding that the individuals who have been engaged, directly or indirectly, in it should be brought to trial, and punished according to the provisions of Article I of the Slave Trade Convention of the 25th January, 1880; and I shall not fail to watch carefully the proceedings of the Court in this matter. Having learned that the slaves in question were landed on the coast between Capes Karabouroun and Panomi, in the Gulf of Salonica, I presented to the Vali a further "takrir," of which I inclose translation, calling his attention to the subject, and suggesting that fresh orders should be issued to the police authorities on the coast in conformity with the Circular instructions which the Sublime Porte addressed to the provincial Governors in February 1885, and the substance of which was forwarded to me in the Embassy Circular of the 9th March, 1885.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 93.

Consul-General Blunt to Galib Pasha.

Excellence, *Salonique, le 14 Août, 1889.*

AINSI qu'il est à la connaissance de votre Excellence, le Capitaine Bairam, de la Canée, qui avait fait enlever à Bengazi douze négresses, a réussi à introduire dans la ville de Salonique les dix. La destination qu'il a fait prendre aux deux autres étant inconnue, votre Excellence a bien voulu écrire en Crète pour qu'on fasse les investigations nécessaires à cet égard.

D'autre part, grâce aux soins vigilants de votre Excellence, sur les dix négresses portées ici six ont été retrouvées et mises en liberté. L'autorité recherche également les autres et je veux espérer que ces recherches ne seront pas infructueuses. En attendant, l'autorité a procédé à l'arrestation du nommé Ibrahim Effendi, Crétois, prévenu comme étant en correspondance et de connivence avec le Capitaine Bairam ou autres individus mêlés dans ce Trafic.

Je veux espérer, M. le Gouverneur-Général, que le Département de la Justice procédera à une enquête minutieuse sur cette affaire. Il parviendra, je ne doute pas, à découvrir le nom du navire qui a opéré le transport de ces négresses; le lieu où elles ont été précisément débarquées, la maison dans laquelle elles ont été enfermées à Salonique. Les négresses libérées pourront, je le pense, donner des explications utiles à cet égard. On pourra par ces investigations connaître les personnes qui se trouvent directement ou indirectement mêlées dans ce Trafic inhumain, car il est à considérer que ce Trafic ne peut être fait qu'avec le concours des personnes qui habitent et connaissent bien le pays; et, comme votre Excellence le sait, l'opinion publique accuse principalement le prévenu Ibrahim comme un important importateur et vendeur d'esclaves. C'est en retrouvant et punissant les coupables; c'est en connaissant les moyens que l'on a usé pour se dérober à la vigilance de l'autorité qu'on pourra, M. le Gouverneur-Général, prendre des mesures propres à empêcher que Salonique ne se prête plus à l'avenir à l'alimentation de ce commerce.

Aussi je dois demander à votre Excellence de vouloir bien engager le Procureur-Général à procéder à l'enquête précitée et à poursuivre le Capitaine, le dit Ibrahim, et tous autres ayants cause avec toute la rigueur de la loi, afin que le Tribunal

compétent leur inflige une punition exemplaire en conformité du Firman Impérial du I Djemazi-ul-Akhir, 1273, et de la Convention passée entre le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique et la Sublime Porte en date du 25 Janvier, 1880.

Permettez-moi, enfin, d'ajouter que la publicité des débats qui est d'ailleurs toujours respectée par les autorités judiciaires, sera d'une grande utilité dans l'espèce pour satisfaire l'opinion publique offensée; aussi je prie votre Excellence de bien vouloir me faire connaître le jour que les débats auront lieu.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) J. E. BLUNT.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

Salonica, August 14, 1889.

AS your Excellency is already aware, Captain Bairam, of Canea, who carried off twelve negresses at Bengazi, has succeeded in introducing ten into the town of Salonica. The destination to which he has dispatched the other two being unknown, your Excellency was good enough to write to Crete to have the necessary investigation made into the case.

On the other hand, thanks to your Excellency's vigilant care of the ten brought here, six have been recovered and set at liberty. Search is being made for the others, and will, I trust, be successful. Meanwhile, the authorities have arrested a certain Ibrahim Effendi, a Cretan, accused of being an accomplice of Captain Bairam or of other persons concerned in the Trade.

I venture to hope that the Department of Justice will cause a searching investigation to be made into this affair. It will, I doubt not, succeed in discovering the name of the vessel which carried the negresses in question, the exact place where they were disembarked, and the house in which they were shut up at Salonica. The negresses who have been set at liberty would, I should think, be able to give useful information on this head. By means of these investigations, it will be possible to ascertain who are the people directly or indirectly concerned in this inhuman Traffic, for it is to be remembered that the Traffic in question can only be carried on with the concurrence of those who live in and are well acquainted with the country. And, as your Excellency is aware, public opinion for the most part inclines to consider the prisoner Ibrahim as the principal importer and seller of slaves. It is by finding and punishing the guilty parties; it is by discovering the methods which have been employed to escape the vigilance of the authorities, that it will be possible to prevent Salonica from lending itself for the future to the support of the Traffic in question.

I have accordingly to request your Excellency to be good enough to instruct the Procureur-Général to proceed with the inquiry referred to above, and to prosecute the captain, the said Ibrahim, and all others concerned with all the rigour of the law, in order that the competent Court may inflict upon them an exemplary punishment in accordance with the terms of the Imperial Firman of the 1st Djemazi-ul-Akhir, and those of the Convention concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Sublime Porte on the 25th January, 1880.

Allow me, lastly, to add that the publication of the proceedings, which is, however, always respected by the judicial authorities, will be of great use in the matter in satisfying public opinion, which has been thus outraged; and I should, therefore, be greatly obliged to your Excellency if you would be good enough to inform me on what day the proceedings will take place.

I take, &c.

(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 93.

Consul-General Blunt to Galib Pasha.

Excellence,

Salonique, le 15 Août, 1889.

POUR faire suite à mon "takrir" en date de hier, j'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence, qu'il résulte des informations prises que le débarquement des négresses importées à Salonique est effectué entre le parage du Grand Karabouroun et du Cap de Panomi, d'où on les transporte à Salonique en voiture pendant la nuit.

Il serait donc utile d'appeler à ce sujet l'attention des agents de police qui se

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prouvent dans le littoral, et de leur rappeler à cette occasion les prescriptions de la Circulaire que la Sublime Porte a adressée aux autorités provinciales en Février 1885, pour mieux assurer la défense de la Traite des Noirs.

Veillez, &c.
(Signé) J. E. BLUNT.

(Translation.)

Excellency,

Salonica, August 15, 1889.

IN continuation of my "takrir" of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inform you that it appears from inquiries that have been made that the negresses imported into Salonica are disembarked along the coast between the Grand Karabouroun and Panomi Cape, and that they are subsequently conveyed by carriages to Salonica during the night.

It would therefore be as well to call the attention of the police who are stationed on the coast to this fact, and, at the same time, to remind them of the provisions of the Circular which the Sublime Porte addressed to the provincial authorities in February 1885 with a view the better to prevent the Trade in Blacks.

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

SLAVE TRADE. No. 1 (1839).

CORRESPONDENCE relative to the Slave Trade:
1888-89.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
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