

of the blockade so long as it serves Portuguese ends alone. The chief Malemya sent from Lake Shirwa a present of a small tusk recently to the authorities of Quillimane, and received in turn ten kegs of gunpowder, several guns and the inevitable Portuguese flag. Five tons of gunpowder were landed for Serpa Pinto's expedition in May. The Senga Arabs are well supplied by the Tete merchants with gunpowder on the Upper Zambezi, and it is believed that this is largely used against the African Lakes Company, whose agents are so heroically fighting the battle for freedom and civilization at the north end of Lake Nyassa.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have presented the following significant memorial to the Marquis of Salisbury touching the present state of affairs with regard to slavery in Portuguese East Africa:

"Now that Portugal has again put forward her shadowy and unsubstantial claims to the possession of regions in Central and Southern Africa, over which she has never exercised jurisdiction, and of the nature of which, until explored by British subjects, she was practically ignorant, the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society feel it to be their duty to call your lordship's attention to the conditions on which large sums of money—amounting in the aggregate to more than £1,000,000 sterling—were advanced to Portugal by England to indemnify her for any loss incurred in carrying out her treaty obligations for putting down the slave trade. That the British Government has always maintained that Portugal failed to fulfill the conditions of the treaties for which this large sum was advanced to her is abundantly shown in the slave trade papers laid before Parliament at various times, and specially by the exhaustive despatch forwarded by Lord Palmerston to Baron der Moncorvo, the Portuguese Minister in London, under date 13th of April, 1836. In reply to that despatch the Portuguese Minister virtually admitted that Portugal had not carried out her treaty duties, the excuse being the difficulty of preventing connivance on the part of local authorities with the desperadoes engaged in the slave traffic. Since Portugal, even when handsomely indemnified for her supposed loss in the stopping of the slave trade, never carried out the terms of the treaty until she was absolutely compelled to do so, the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society would urge upon her Majesty's Government that the preposterous claim above alluded to, now put forward by her, could not safely be recognized, even if accompanied by the strongest promises for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade."

We have not had for years a more emphatic declaration on behalf of the rights of humanity in oppressed Africa. This protest has more influence, inasmuch as it proceeds from a body of gentlemen holding high positions in Parliament and the commercial world.

V.—THE FIGHT AGAINST SLAVE TRADERS ON NYASSA.

Captain Lugard has in the September *Contemporary Review* a graphic sketch of the defense of Karonga and the assaults on the Arab stockades. He bitterly regrets the apathy of Christian England, and especially the inaction of the African Lakes Company. The captain pertinently asks, "Are these men (the defenders of the Karonga station), reduced by sickness, bad food and every kind of hardship, to remain in their present position unrelieved during another unhealthy, rainy season?" In a tone of despairing sadness he observes: "It is now over two and a half months since I landed in England, and still no help has been sent to Nyassa." The gal-

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