

rare cases owners are cruel and beat them. At Caxoeira, a pretty girl was collecting money to buy herself off because, according to her story, her master beat her constantly. There is no slave market in Bahia. The slaves that have not been born in the country, but were brought from the coast, have marks cut on their cheeks, the marks of the tribes to which they belong, and of which they are proud. There are many of these to be seen in the streets; but there is no means of distinguishing a slave from a freed man. The following slave statistics are taken from the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* :—

“In the province of Gopaz the 8,903 slaves registered in 1872, had on the 31st of December, 1875, become reduced to 7,888 by 357 deaths, 222 liberations, and 436 removals. At the same date there existed 921 freeborn children of slaves. In the province of Pernambuco, during the same four years, the 106,201 slaves diminished 3,386 by death, and 1,049 by emancipations. From September 28th, 1871, to the end of December last, the number of children of slaves born free under the law of 1871 was 12,312, of whom 2,802 died, leaving 9,510. In the province of San Paulo there died, from April, 1872, to the end of 1875, of the 147,746 slaves registered, 8,561, and 3,410 were emancipated. In 111 of the 151 parishes the freeborn births were 18,176, of whom 5,861 had died.”

We left Bahia on September 25th. The voyage to Tristan da Cunha was not very eventful. A suspicious case of fever appeared on board, and we were for some time in anxious suspense as to whether we were not going to suffer from an epidemic of yellow fever, but all turned out well. We crossed the track of sailing vessels bound round the Cape, and sighted two English vessels bound for Chittagong and Point de Galle. There is some doubt as to when the first Albatross was met with; but a bird, either an Albatross or the Giant Petrel (*Ossi-fraga*) was seen on October 4th, in lat.  $27^{\circ} 43'$ . We arrived at Tristan da Cunha on October 15th.