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تحتوي النسخة الإلكترونية على معلومات إضافية ونصوص وصور بدقة عالية تسمح بإمكانية تكبيرها ومطالعتها بسهولة.

"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشيين في زنبار"

المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند

IOR/L/PS/18/B90

١٨٧٠ (ميلادي)

الإنجليزية في اللاتينية

ملف واحد (٢٨ ورقة)

الملكية العامة

المؤسسة المالكة

المرجع

التاريخ/ التواريخ

لغة الكتابة

الحجم والشكل

حق النشر



حول هذا السجل

يحتوي هذا الملف على مجموعة من المراسلات والمقتطفات والتقارير المتعلقة بتورط الرعايا
البريطانيين من ولاية كوتش الأميرية في تجارة الرقيق في زنبار ومحاولات من جانب الحكومة
البريطانية لإنهاء هذه الأمر.

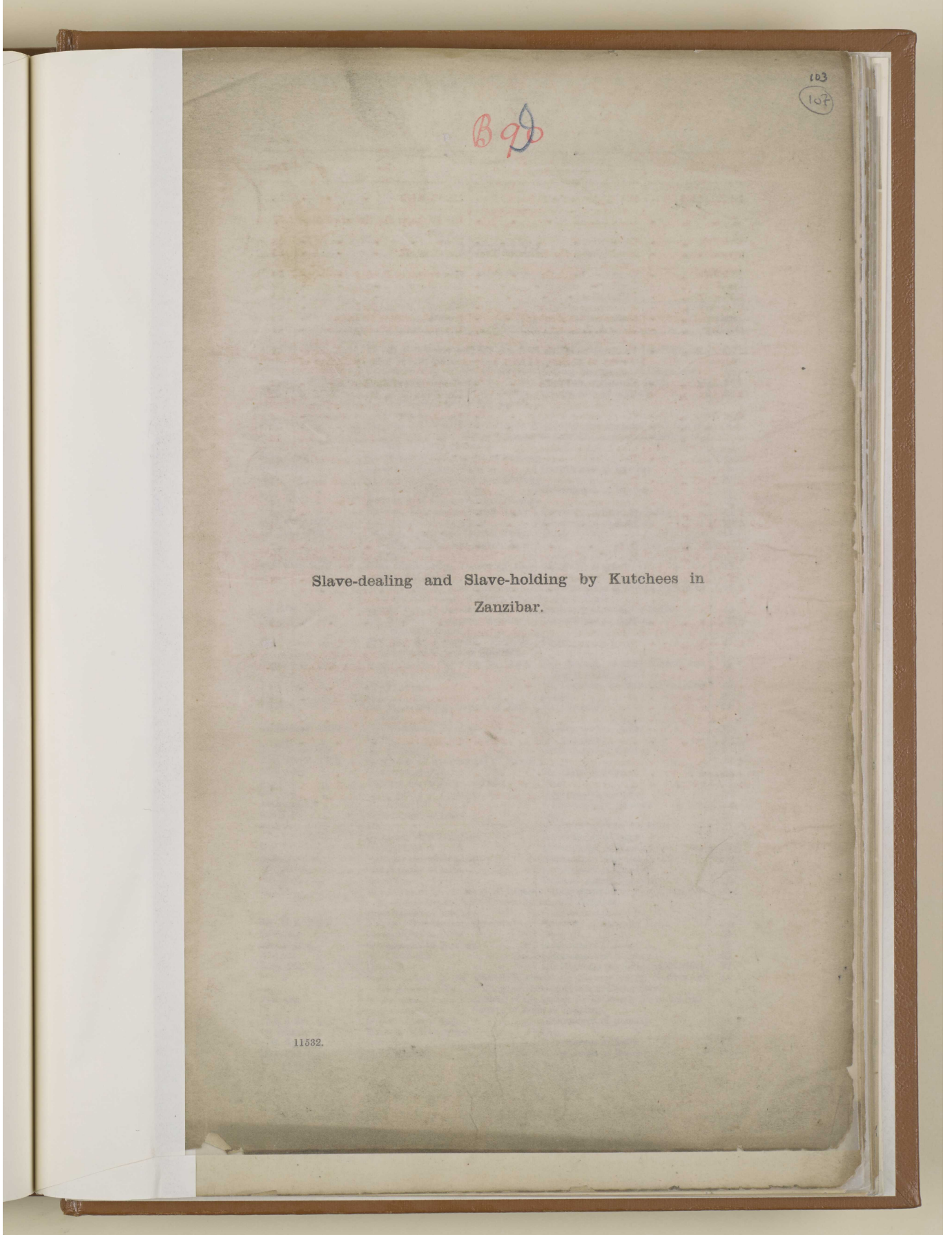
كثير من المراسلات تابعة للوكيل السياسي البريطاني في زنبار، هنري أدريان تشرشيل، والوكيل
السياسي البريطاني في كوتش أليكسندر يانج شورت. ويتضمن هذا نُسخ مُترجمة للمراسلات بين تشرشيل
وسلطان زنبار سيّد ماجد بن سعيد.

في الورقة ١٢٨، يحتوي الملف على إعلان صادر عن حاكم كوتش المهراجا ذيراج ميراز ماها راو شري
براجورولجي، الذي حذر رعاياه في كوتش بعقوبات في حال تورّطهم في تجارة الرقيق بصورة عامة وفي

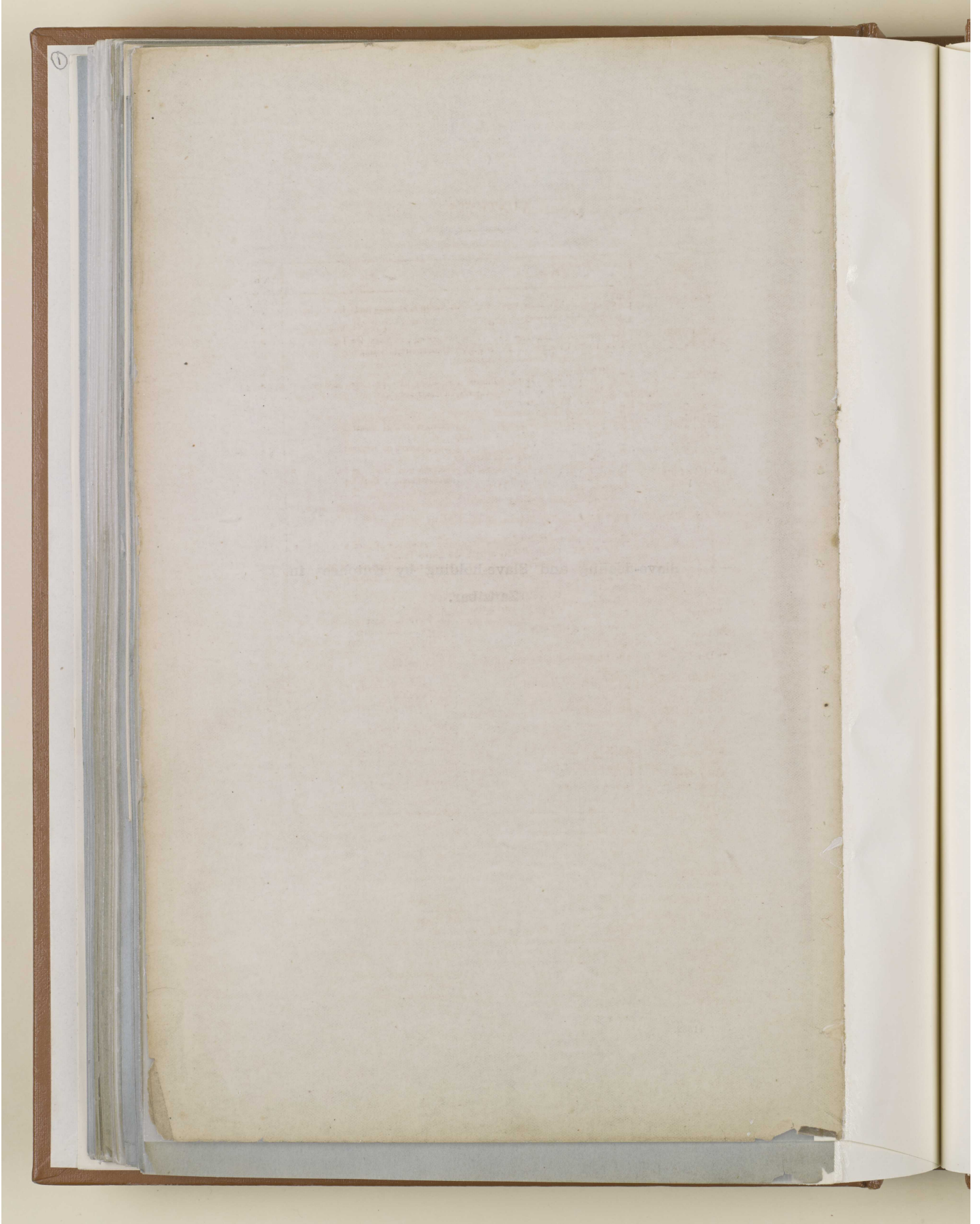
"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشيين في زنجبار" [أمامي] (٦٣/١)



"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشيين في زنجبار" [١٠٧ و] (٦٣/٢)



"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشيين في زنبار" [١٠٧ظ] (٦٣/٣)



"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشيين في زنجبار" [١٠٨ و] (٦٣/٤)

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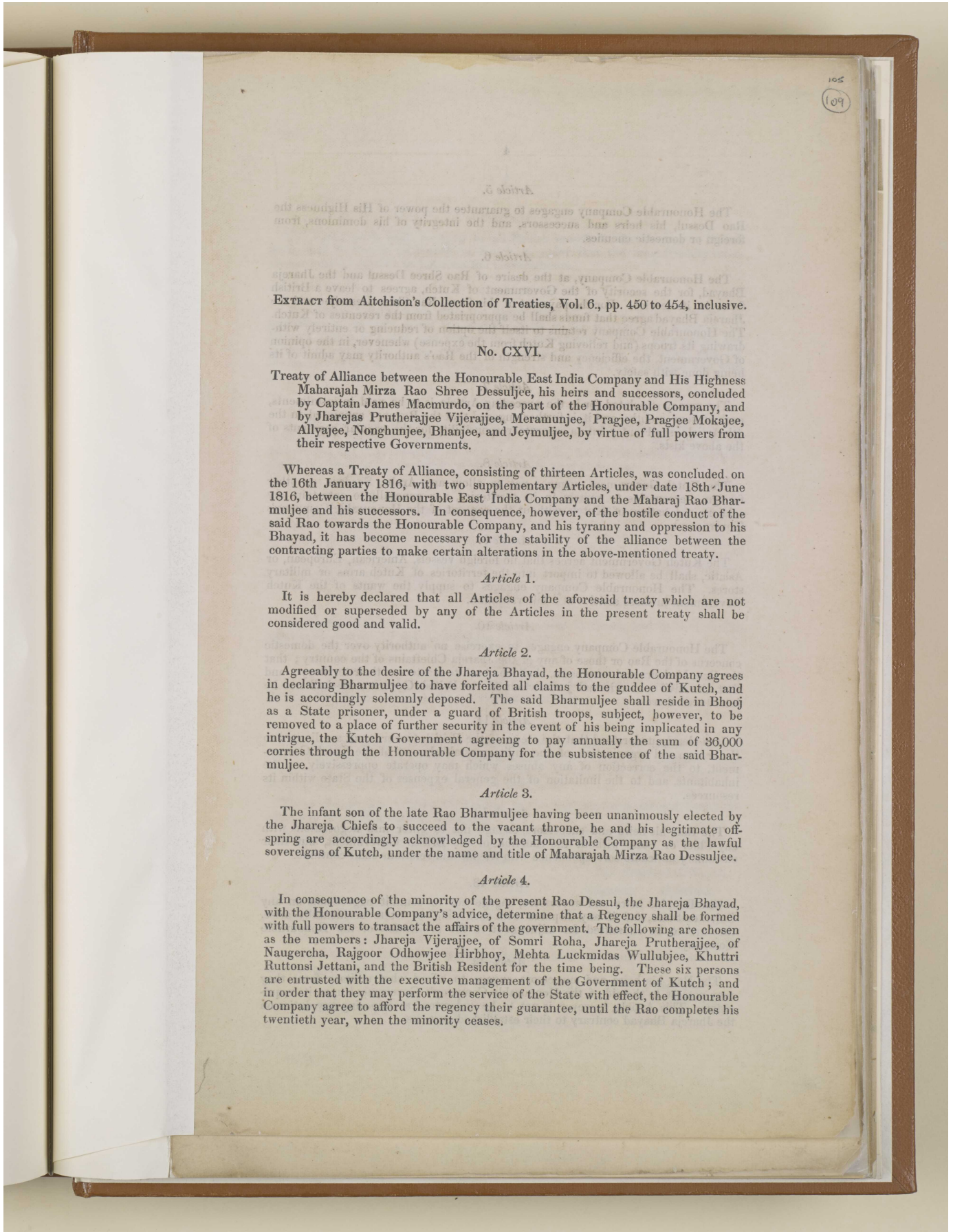
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Article 5.

The Honourable Company engages to guarantee the power of His Highness the Rao Dessul, his heirs and successors, and the integrity of his dominions, from foreign or domestic enemies.

Article 6.

The Honourable Company, at the desire of Rao Shree Dessul and the Jhareja Bhayad, for the security of the Government of Kutch, agrees to leave a British force in its service. For the payment of this force, Rao Shree Dessuljee and the Jhareja Bhayad agree that funds shall be appropriated from the revenues of Kutch. The Honourable Company retains to itself the option of reducing or entirely withdrawing its troops (and relieving Kutch from the expense) whenever, in the opinion of Government, the efficiency and strength of the Rao's authority may admit of its being done with safety.

Article 7.

The money stipulated for in the preceding Article is to be paid in instalments, each of four months, and it is further engaged that the Regency appointed in the 4th Article shall enter into a separate responsibility for the regular payments of the above kists.

Article 8.

The Kutch Government engages not to allow any Arabs, Seedees, or other foreign mercenaries to remain in its territories, nor generally to entertain any soldiers, not natives of Kutch, without the consent of the Honourable Company's Government.

Article 9.

The Kutch Government agrees that no foreign vessels, American, European, or Asiatic, shall be allowed to import into the territories of Kutch arms or military stores. The Honourable Company engages to supply the wants of the Kutch Government in these articles at a fair valuation.

Article 10.

The Honourable Company engages to exercise no authority over the domestic concerns of the Rao or those of any of the Jhareja Chieftains of the country; that the Rao, his heirs and successors, shall be absolute masters of their territory; and that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced therein.

Article 11.

It is clearly understood that the views of the British Government are limited to the reform and organization of the military establishment of the Kutch Government, to the correction of any abuses which may operate oppressively on the inhabitants, and to the limitation of the general expenses of the State within its resources.

Article 12.

The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage not to enter into negotiations with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government, but their customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

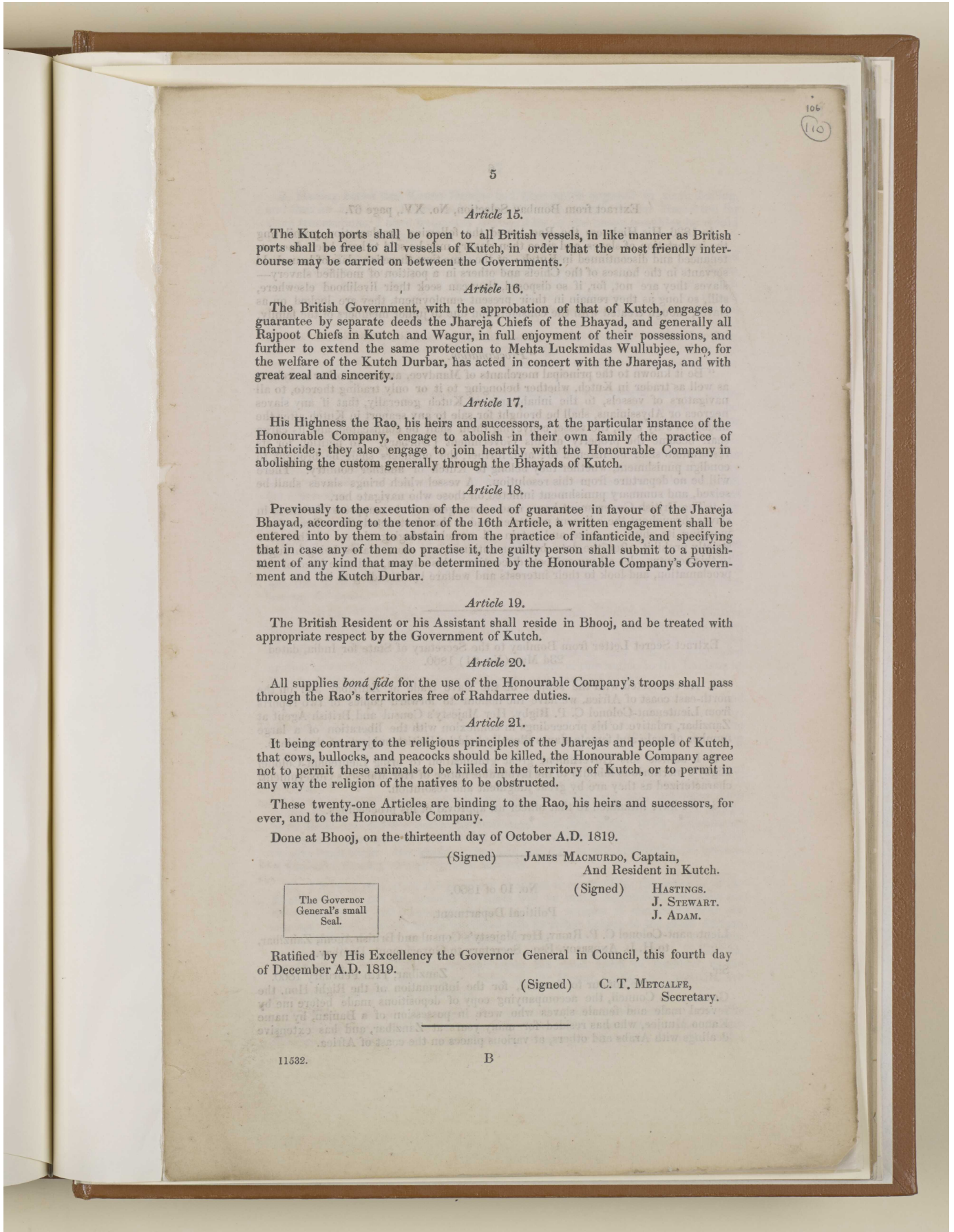
Article 13.

The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage not to commit aggressions on any Chief or State, and if any disputes with such Chief or State accidentally arise, they are to be submitted for adjustment to the arbitration of the Honourable Company.

Article 14.

The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage to afford what military force they may possess to the aid of the Honourable Company's Government upon its requisition. This Article, however, is not to be understood as imposing any duties on the Jhareja Bhayad contrary to their established customs.

"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشينيين في زرنبار" [١٠/١٠] (٦٣/٨)



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Extract from Bombay Selection, No. XV., page 67.

In 1836, His Highness the Rao issued the following proclamation, prohibiting the importation of slaves, and since then slavery may be said to have been discontinued and discontinued in Kutch; at the same time there is a class of household servants in the houses of the Chiefs and others in a position of modified slavery—slaves they are not, for, if so disposed, they can seek their livelihood elsewhere, still, so long as they remain in their present employment, they are looked on as slaves, though treated with the consideration due to junior members of the family.

"Proclamation.

"Be it known to the principal merchants of Mandvee, and every other merchant as well as trader in Kutch, whether belonging to it or only trading thereto, to all navigators of vessels, to the inhabitants of Kutch generally, that if any slaves negroes or Abyssinians, shall be brought for sale to any seaport in Kutch after the middle of July next, the vessel conveying them shall be confiscated, and its cargo shall become the property of this Government (Durbar). No petition for its restoration shall be listened to; and, further, the offenders shall be brought to condign punishment, whether they belong to Kutch or another country. There will be no departure from this resolution. A vessel which brings slaves shall be seized, and summary punishment inflicted on those who navigate her.

"The British Government have made arrangements to suppress the trade in slaves throughout the adjacent countries, and it has instructed the officers commanding its ships to seize and retain all vessels bringing slaves. I therefore strictly prohibit, after the date before-mentioned, any more slaves being brought to this country; let all my subjects discontinue this custom, and take heed of this proclamation, and look to their interests and welfare by attending to it."

Extract Secret Letter from Bombay to the Secretary of State for India, dated 23d May (No. 21) 1860.

1. As connected with the subject of the slave trade at Zanzibar and on the north-east coast of Africa, we have the honour to forward copies of two reports from Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Rigby, Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent at Zanzibar, relative to his proceedings in connexion with the liberation of a large number of male and female slaves illegally held by British subjects at that place.
2. It affords this Government great gratification to bring Lieutenant-Colonel Rigby's meritorious labours to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government, characterized as they are by great judgment and resolution.
3. We have intimated to that officer an approval of his proceedings.

No. 10 of 1860.

Political Department.

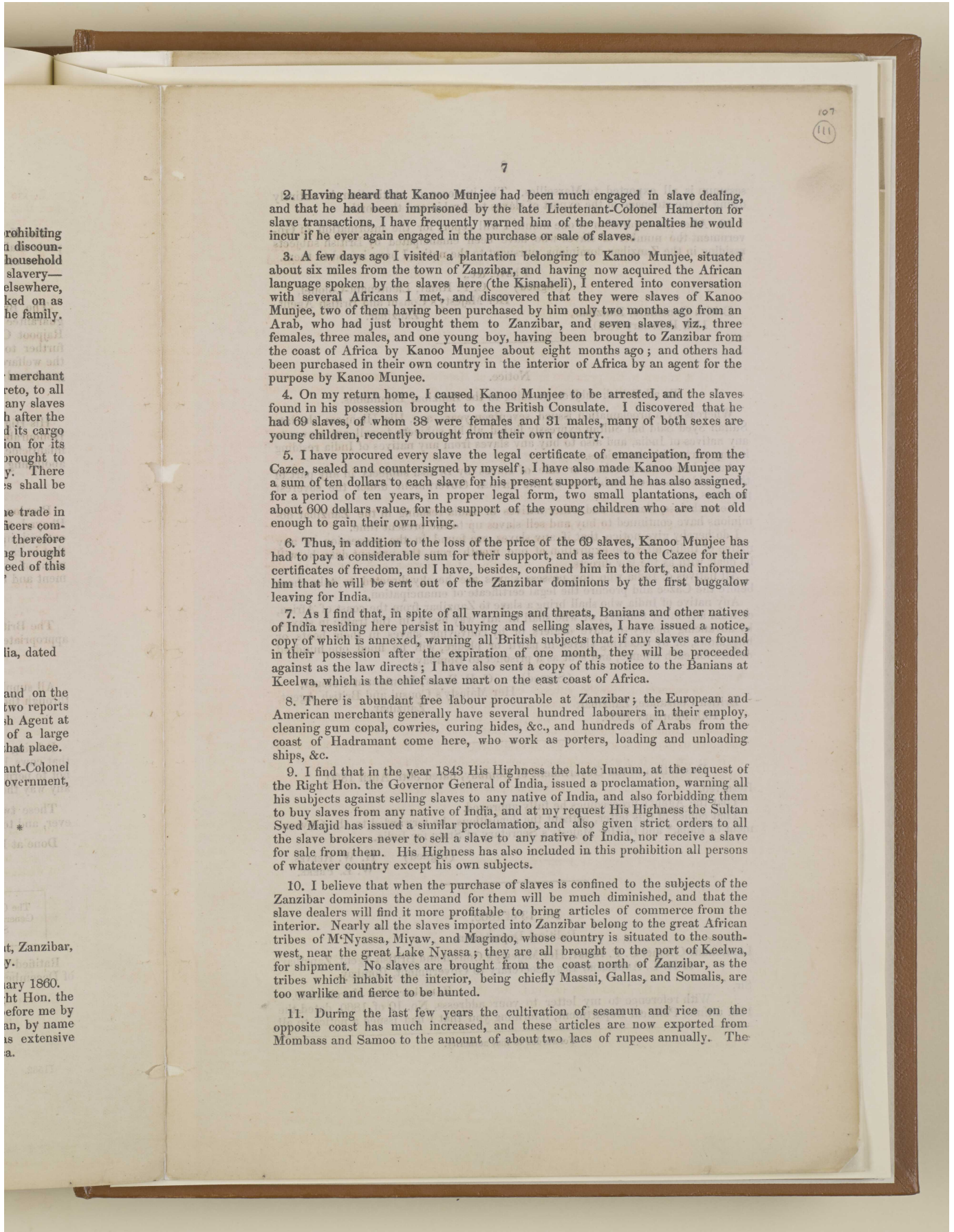
Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. RIGBY, Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent, Zanzibar,
to H. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Zanzibar, 11th February 1860.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of depositions made before me by several male and female slaves who were in possession of a Banian, by name Kanoo Munjee, who has resided for many years at Zanzibar, and has extensive dealings with Arabs and others, at various places on the coast of Africa.

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2. Having heard that Kanoo Munjee had been much engaged in slave dealing, and that he had been imprisoned by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hamerton for slave transactions, I have frequently warned him of the heavy penalties he would incur if he ever again engaged in the purchase or sale of slaves.

3. A few days ago I visited a plantation belonging to Kanoo Munjee, situated about six miles from the town of Zanzibar, and having now acquired the African language spoken by the slaves here (the Kisnaheli), I entered into conversation with several Africans I met, and discovered that they were slaves of Kanoo Munjee, two of them having been purchased by him only two months ago from an Arab, who had just brought them to Zanzibar, and seven slaves, viz., three females, three males, and one young boy, having been brought to Zanzibar from the coast of Africa by Kanoo Munjee about eight months ago; and others had been purchased in their own country in the interior of Africa by an agent for the purpose by Kanoo Munjee.

4. On my return home, I caused Kanoo Munjee to be arrested, and the slaves found in his possession brought to the British Consulate. I discovered that he had 69 slaves, of whom 38 were females and 31 males, many of both sexes are young children, recently brought from their own country.

5. I have procured every slave the legal certificate of emancipation, from the Cazee, sealed and countersigned by myself; I have also made Kanoo Munjee pay a sum of ten dollars to each slave for his present support, and he has also assigned, for a period of ten years, in proper legal form, two small plantations, each of about 600 dollars value, for the support of the young children who are not old enough to gain their own living.

6. Thus, in addition to the loss of the price of the 69 slaves, Kanoo Munjee has had to pay a considerable sum for their support, and as fees to the Cazee for their certificates of freedom, and I have, besides, confined him in the fort, and informed him that he will be sent out of the Zanzibar dominions by the first buggalow leaving for India.

7. As I find that, in spite of all warnings and threats, Banians and other natives of India residing here persist in buying and selling slaves, I have issued a notice, copy of which is annexed, warning all British subjects that if any slaves are found in their possession after the expiration of one month, they will be proceeded against as the law directs; I have also sent a copy of this notice to the Banians at Keelwa, which is the chief slave mart on the east coast of Africa.

8. There is abundant free labour procurable at Zanzibar; the European and American merchants generally have several hundred labourers in their employ, cleaning gum copal, cowries, curing hides, &c., and hundreds of Arabs from the coast of Hadramant come here, who work as porters, loading and unloading ships, &c.

9. I find that in the year 1843 His Highness the late Imaum, at the request of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India, issued a proclamation, warning all his subjects against selling slaves to any native of India, and also forbidding them to buy slaves from any native of India, and at my request His Highness the Sultan Syed Majid has issued a similar proclamation, and also given strict orders to all the slave brokers never to sell a slave to any native of India, nor receive a slave for sale from them. His Highness has also included in this prohibition all persons of whatever country except his own subjects.

10. I believe that when the purchase of slaves is confined to the subjects of the Zanzibar dominions the demand for them will be much diminished, and that the slave dealers will find it more profitable to bring articles of commerce from the interior. Nearly all the slaves imported into Zanzibar belong to the great African tribes of M'Nyassa, Miyaw, and Magindo, whose country is situated to the south-west, near the great Lake Nyassa; they are all brought to the port of Keelwa, for shipment. No slaves are brought from the coast north of Zanzibar, as the tribes which inhabit the interior, being chiefly Massai, Gallas, and Somalis, are too warlike and fierce to be hunted.

11. During the last few years the cultivation of sesamun and rice on the opposite coast has much increased, and these articles are now exported from Mombass and Samoo to the amount of about two lacs of rupees annually. The

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sesamun is all exported to Marseilles. The increase of cultivation is entirely owing to the stoppage of the export of slaves to Arabia and the north.

12. After the expiration of one month I will report for the information of Government the number of slaves who have been emancipated by British subjects residing in the Zanzibar dominions, pursuant to the notice I have issued to them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. P. RIGBY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent,
Zanzibar.

British Consulate, Zanzibar,
11th February 1860.

Notice.

To all British subjects residing in the Zanzibar Dominions.

Whereas by a proclamation issued seventeen years ago, His Highness the late Sultan Syed Said bin Sultan expressly forbid all his subjects to sell any slaves to any natives of India, and also to buy any slaves from any natives of India residing in any part of his dominions.

And whereas the purchase or sale of slaves by British subjects in any part of the world has been forbidden by the British Government under the severest penalties.

Nevertheless, Banians and other natives of India residing in the Zanzibar dominions have continued to buy and sell slaves up to the present time.

I do hereby give notice, that if any slaves are found in the possession of any native of India, after the expiration of one month from the present date, he will be dealt with as the law directs.

All natives of India who now possess slaves are hereby directed to take them before the Cazeer and procure the legal certificate of emancipation.

Any native of India who shall bring a slave to Zanzibar from the coast of Africa, or from any other country, or who shall in any way assist in the traffic in slaves, by advancing money to slave dealers, or by conveying slaves in their boats or buggalows, or by receiving slaves in pawn or pledge, will be fined one hundred dollars for each offence, and sent as a prisoner to Bombay.

(Signed) C. P. RIGBY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent,
Zanzibar.

British Consulate, Zanzibar,
15th February 1860.

Resolution of the Government of Bombay, dated 30th April 1860.

Resolved,

That the Agent's proceedings be fully approved.

That copies of this letter, without the depositions, be forwarded to the Government of India,* and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

(Signed) H. W. REEVES.
W. E. FRERE.

No. 13 of 1860.

Political Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. RIGBY, Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent, Zanzibar,
to H. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

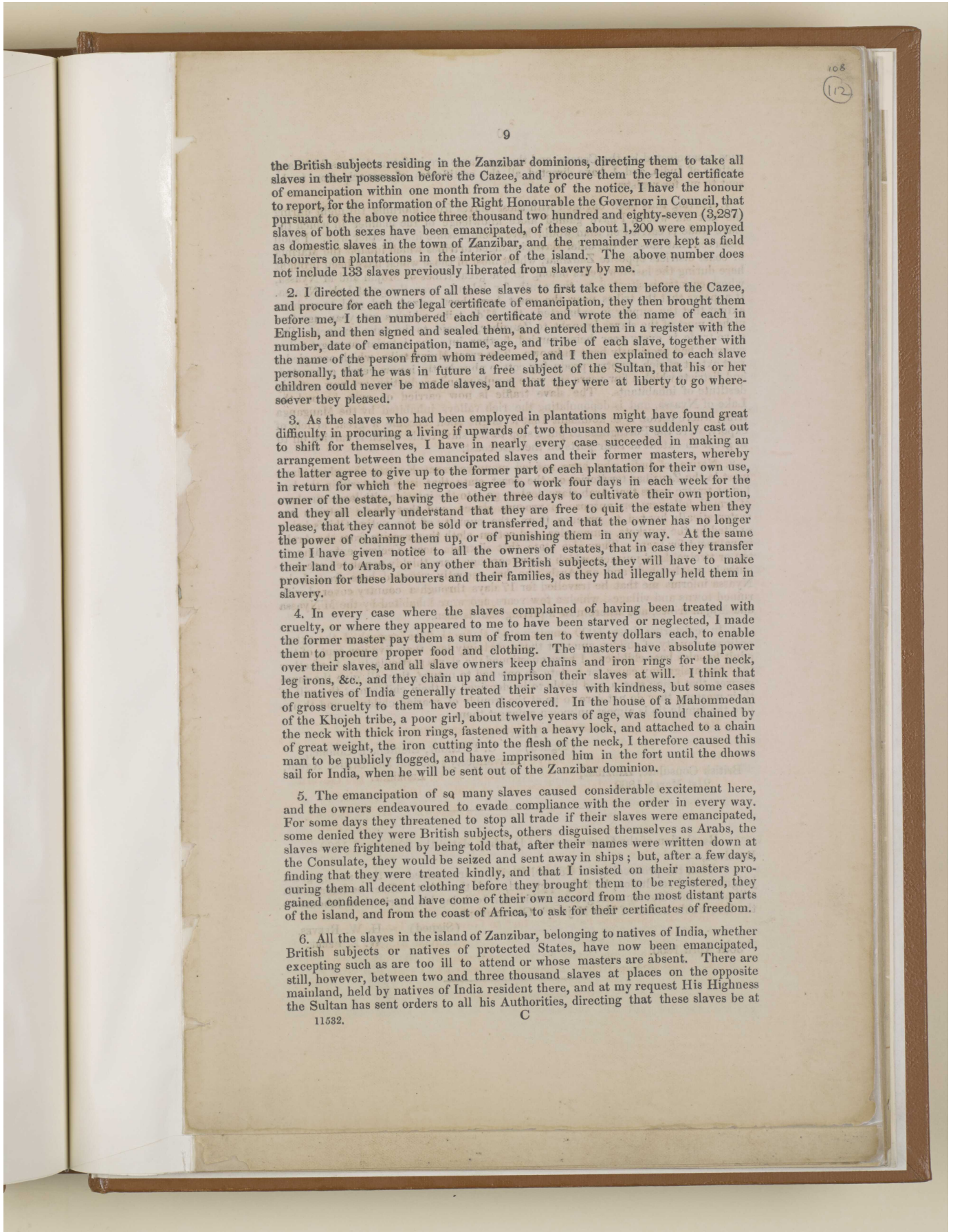
Sir,

Zanzibar, 21st March 1860.

With reference to my letter to your address, No. 10 of 1860, dated the 11th ultimo, Political Department, informing you that I had issued a notice to all

* Forwarded to that authority.

"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشين في زنجبار" [١١٢ و] (٦٣/١٢)



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once emancipated by the Cazees, and that no slaves are in future to be sold to any natives of India, and I have directed all the certificates of emancipation to be sent to me for registry.

7. Having thus been engaged with these slaves from morning till night during the last six weeks, I have gained more knowledge of the manner in which the slave trade is carried on than would have been possible in any other way. I soon observed that most of the older slaves belonged to tribes which inhabit the Marima or coast districts opposite Zanzibar, whilst most of those which have been brought here during the last few years belong to the great tribes of Mujan and M'Nyassa, whose country is situated to the south, far inland, near the great Lake Nyassa. It appears that the tribes near the coast have been seized and sold to such an extent that the supply is exhausted; the M'do tribe, which some years ago furnished most of the slaves brought to Zanzibar, is said to be quite extinct. The slave trade is every year being carried further into the interior, amongst tribes where it had previously been unknown. The great Mujan tribe, which occupied a vast extent of rich country, producing cotton abundantly, is now nearly exhausted, and districts which a few years ago were populous and productive, are now entirely destitute of inhabitants. The slave traffic is now carried on even beyond the Lake of Nyassa, and is depopulating the rich valleys inhabited by the Manganga tribe, where cotton is so abundant that it might soon become a great article of export, were the Portuguese to put a stop to the slave trade which is carried on to so great an extent at their ports on the east coast.

8. Natives of India who have resided many years at Keelwa, the chief slave mart in the Zanzibar territories on the coast, state that it is only within the last ten or twelve years that Arab slave dealers go into the interior with large numbers of armed followers on purpose to procure slaves, and that whole districts are systematically hunted to procure them, the cupidity of the native Chiefs being excited by the muskets, gunpowder, and cotton cloth they receive from the Arabs in payment for them. They also state that districts near Keelwa, extending to ten or twelve days' journey, which a few years ago were thickly populated are now entirely uninhabited, and an Arab who has recently returned here from Lake Nyassa informs me that he travelled for 17 days through a country covered with ruined towns and villages, which a few years ago were inhabited by the M'Nyassa and Mujan tribes, and where now no living soul is seen.

9. In registering these 3,000 emancipated slaves, I have remarked the extraordinary paucity of children amongst them, certainly less than five per cent. of the adult females bear children. I have questioned the slaves particularly as to whether they can assign any cause for a state so opposed to nature, they all give the same answer, that being slaves, and liable to be deprived of their children at the will of their masters, they do not care to be at the trouble of rearing children, and therefore the family tie is almost unknown amongst them.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. P. RIGBY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent,
Zanzibar.

British Consulate, Zanzibar,
21st March 1860.

Resolution of the Government of Bombay, dated the 30th April 1860.

Resolved,—

That the proceedings of Colonel Rigby, characterized as they are by great judgment and resolution, be fully approved, and that that Officer be informed it will afford this Government great gratification to bring his meritorious labours to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed) H. W. REEVES.
W. E. FREER.

30th April 1860.

"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشينين في زنجبار" [١٣ و] (٦٣/١٤)

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No. 23 of 1860.

Political Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. RIGBY, Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent, Zanzibar,
to H. L. ANDERSON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir, Zanzibar, 28th March 1860.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that, during the north-east monsoon just past, a very unusual number of boats and buttelas, belonging to the piratical tribes of the coast of Oman and the Persian Gulf, have visited Zanzibar and the ports on the east coast of Africa.

2. At the port of Mombass, Arabs of these pirate tribes commenced stealing the slaves and children of the inhabitants to such an extent that the latter rose and attacked them, and several lives were lost.

3. At Chak Chak, the port of the island of Pemba, about 15 large boats filled with Sooree and Joasmee pirates remained for several days plundering the country, and were only deterred from plundering the town of Chak Chak by the timely arrival of one of His Highness's ships of war.

4. On the 23d ultimo, the Nakhoda of a buggalow reported to me, that, whilst on his passage from Bombay under English colours, soon after leaving Mombass, his buggalow was chased by six pirate boats belonging to the Joasmee Arabs, and that in endeavouring to evade them, his buggalow was run on the Waseen rocks and lost, together with most of the crew and passengers.

5. I immediately informed His Highness of this circumstance, and he at once despatched his ship "City of Poona" to Waseen, with 200 soldiers; it was the fortunate arrival of this vessel at Chak Chak, which prevented that place being plundered.

6. These pirate boats leave their own coast just at the commencement of the north-east monsoon, and arrive at Zanzibar during the months of December, January, and February; they leave the coast of Africa to return north with the commencement of the south-west monsoon about the middle of March; each boat is crowded with armed men, they bring nothing for sale, and they take no cargo back, in fact, the boats are so filled with men that they could not possibly carry any cargo. Their sole object in coming to this coast is to procure slaves, either by kidnapping or by clandestine sale.

7. During the time these northern Arabs are here, Zanzibar resembles a city with a hostile army encamped in its neighbourhood, every person who is able to do so sends his children and young slaves into the interior of the island for security, people are afraid to stir out of their house after dark, reports are daily made of children and slaves kidnapped, and in the suburbs of the town they even enter the houses and take the children away by force.

8. Last month an African boy, who had been emancipated from slavery by me, was stolen from the house of a German merchant adjoining the British Consulate, and the little daughter of the havildar of peons at the Consulate was also stolen. Sooree Arabs have been found carrying kidnapped children through the public streets in large baskets during the day, their mouths being gagged to prevent their crying out. So little dependence can be placed on any of the Sultan's officials to stop this atrocious system, that I have been informed that a confidential Turkish Jemadar, who was placed in charge of a body of soldiers to patrol the sea-shore at night, actually himself sold 62 children to the northern Arabs, whilst thus employed.

9. I have repeatedly urged His Highness to take measures to put a stop to the outrages of these northern Arabs, by directing his soldiers to patrol the streets and sea-shore at night, and by ordering the Commanders of his ships of war to search boats and dhows in the harbour; I have myself frequently discovered slaves on board northern boats, and on reporting it to His Highness he has at once ordered them to be re-landed. On one occasion it was discovered that 40 slaves were in a dhow about to sail, and it was ascertained that they had been secretly

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"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشيين في زنجبار" [١٣] [٦٣/١٥]

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sold by the slave brokers, in consequence of which His Highness arrested the brokers and caused them to be publicly flogged.

10. A few days ago, I discovered a Maculla buggalow about to sail north, having on board a great number of young slaves; on going alongside and questioning the Nakhoda, he stated that he was conveying the slaves to the port of Lamoo (in the Zanzibar dominion), with the permission of the Sultan; I therefore informed His Highness that I did not consider it lawful for any vessel or boats, except those under his own flag and owned by his own subjects, to convey slaves from one part of his dominions to another, he therefore caused the slaves to be re-landed, and has sent one of his principal officers to visit all his ports on the coast to give orders that no slaves are to be shipped on board any boats whatsoever, except those belonging to his own subjects.

11. I believe that, in spite of all that His Highness can do, and of any orders he may issue, a great number of slaves will be taken north every year, so long as the boats of these pirate tribes from the shores of Arabia continue to come on purpose to obtain them; from their desperate character they inspire terror amongst all classes, and they know that the soldiers of the Sultan will always avoid a conflict with them, if possible. I am also of opinion, that all possible activity of British cruisers towards the Persian Gulf and coast of Arabia, will have very little effect in checking them. Their boats being of light draught, and most of them propelled by oars in addition to sails, creep close along the shore, where they know it would be unsafe for ships to cruise, and if chased by a ship of war, they think no more of throwing the slaves overboard than if they were brute animals.

12. I am of opinion, that this cruel system might be easily stopped were a steam gunboat of light draught stationed at Zanzibar during the months of January, February, and March. The knowledge that a vessel was here purposely to watch them, would alone deter many from embarking slaves, and probably after one or two seasons the pirate boats would cease to visit the east coast of Africa, and their owners would gradually find some more profitable and safe occupation. At present I believe, that these tribes look to the kidnapping of slaves from these coasts as their chief means of support throughout the year, and they come here because piracy in the Persian Gulf is no longer profitable or safe.

13. One drawback to steam vessels visiting Zanzibar was the want of coal, but His Highness the Sultan has ordered a supply from England, and one of the German mercantile firms here has also ordered out a supply, on purpose for the use of ships of war visiting this port.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. P. RIGBY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Her Majesty's Consul and British Agent,
Zanzibar.

British Consulate, Zanzibar,
28th March 1860.

Resolution of the Government of Bombay, dated the 30th April 1860.

Resolved,—

That copy of this letter be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with an expression of the hope of this Government that Her Majesty's Government will detach a steam vessel for the duty of checking piracy and slave dealing at Zanzibar. His Lordship in Council considers that the statement of Colonel Rigby cannot fail to command the earnest attention of Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed) H. W. REEVES.
W. E. FRERE.

of 30th April 1860.

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a general abolition, to become valueless. At present an estate which a few years ago may have been worth 30,000 dollars in the market would not fetch 8,000 dollars; it is the same in house property.

While stating these facts, I beg respectfully, but distinctly, to be understood not as deprecating a measure which had for its object the prevention of participation in slave profits by British subjects, but as explaining the tendency, in its commercial aspect, of the slave status in Zanzibar.

84, Jermyn Street,
14th February 1870.

My dear Sir,

I beg to send herewith a memorandum on the slave trade. I have obtained the information from a Bhatia trader, who was for seven years in Zanzibar and Mozambique and other places on the East Coast of Africa, and who is now here. I shall be glad to bring him to you if you wish to question him for further information, or obtain it myself.

Yours truly,
KAZI SHAHABUDIN.

J. W. Kaye, Esq.

MEMORANDUM on the connexion of Indian Traders on the Eastern Coast of Africa with the Slave Trade, by Kazi Shahabudin, Dewan of the Rao of Kutch, dated 84, Jermyn Street, London, 14th February 1870.

1. The following information is given by a Bhatia trader, who was at different places on the East Coast of Africa from 1859 to 1866.

2. There are natives of India at the following places:—

1. Lamu.	6. Mozambique.	11. Mazota.
2. Mombaz.	7. Quilimani.	12. Western Coast of Madagascar.
3. Zanzibar.	8. Sofala.	13. Mauritius.
4. Kiloa.	9. Juhambani.	14. Goji.*
5. Viboo.	10. Komoro.	

3. The following are their castes and countries:—

Bhatias; all from Kutch and Bombay, except a few, if any, from Kattywar. Wantias; chiefly from the Portuguese possessions of Diu and Damaon, and some from Kutch and Bombay.

Khojas; from Kutch, Kattywar, and Bombay.

Memuns; from Bombay and Kutch.

Parsees; believed to be from Diu and Damaon.

Woras; from Kutch, Kattywar, and Bombay.

Miscellaneous castes, such as Brahmins, barbers, tailors, silversmiths, masons, and other craftsmen.

4. These are distributed over the coast as shown below:—

	Bhatias.	Wantias.	Khojas.	Woras.	Parsees.	Memuns.	Other Castes.
Lamu - - -	75	5	—	—	—	—	10
Mombaz - - -	30	—	—	—	—	—	5
Zanzibar - - -	400	25	1,000	50	—	40	50
Kiloa - - -	60	—	20	—	—	—	5
Vibu - - -	25	4	—	1	1	—	5
Mozambique - - -	50	75	5	3	4	5	15
Quilimani - - -	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Sofala - - -	3	10	—	—	—	—	—
Juhambani - - -	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Komoro - - -	5	—	10	50	—	—	5
Mayota - - -	3	—	10	30	—	—	3
West Coast of Madagascar - - -	5	—	10	30	—	—	3
Mauritius - - -	1	—	10	5	—	30	3
Goji - - -	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals - - -	699	134	1,065	169	5	85	104
Grand Total - - -	1,966						

* An island near Mozambique, not in the map consulted by me.

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19a. None of the Hindoos on the African coast (except, I believe, barbers) have their wives with them. Some do not return to their homes for long periods. A few of these buy or engage female negroes who, with their children, if any, are invariably left behind when their masters return to India.

20. With regard to the subjects of Kutch, the Durbar has no control over those who live on the African coast. There is no slave trade with, or slavery in, Kutch itself. There is a direct trade between that country and the eastern coast of Africa carried on by boats belonging to Manday.

21. Before 1836 slavery existed in Kutch. The slaves were imported directly from the African and the Arabian coasts. In that year His Highness the late Rao issued a proclamation* (*vide* p. 310 of Government Selections on Kutch) prohibiting the trade under heavy penalties. I do not know whether there were any cases in which it was necessary to inflict these penalties, but it is a fact that the slave trade has not existed for many years, and does not now exist in Kutch.

22. Last year another proclamation was issued by His Highness to the same effect. It was published in the Bombay Government Gazette. Being at the time absent from Kutch, I do not know exactly the object of the said proclamation. I believe that the words "Kutch subjects," made use of in a paragraph which appeared in a Bombay paper, led to the issue of the proclamation. Otherwise there was no necessity whatever for it.

KAZI SHAHABUDIN.

14th February 1870.

Political Letter from Bombay to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, dated 9th May (No. 21) 1868.

Right Honourable Sir,

With reference to our Letter, No. 38, dated

* From the Political Agent, Zanzibar, No. 399/84, dated the 22d December 1867, with accompaniments.

Letter to the Government of India, No. 73, dated the 31st March 1868.

From the Political Agent, No. 408/88, dated the 24th December, 1867.

Resolution No. 830, dated the 28th March 1868.

Zanzibar, of the slaves working under contract with Messrs. Frazer & Co., of that port.

2. We would specially invite attention to our Secretary's letter, dated the 31st March last, to the Government of India with regard to the question raised in this correspondence by Mr. Churchill, respecting the right of the British Government to interfere with those subjects of His Highness the Rao of Kutch who have not availed themselves of the option offered to them of registering their names as entitled to British protection.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) W. R. S. V. FITZGERALD.
B. H. ELLIS.
S. MANSFIELD.

Political Despatch to Bombay, dated 9th August (No. 54) 1867.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your Letter, dated 8th June (No. 38) 1867, forwarding a communication from the Political Agent at Zanzibar, reporting the manumission by the Sultan of 711 slaves working under the contracts of an English sugar planter at that port, and suggesting that, as a recognition of this generous

* Note.—See p. 6.

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act on the part of His Highness, a portrait of the Queen should be presented to him by the British Government, I transmit to you herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, a copy of correspondence* with the Foreign Office on the subject of the proposed gift, from which my views will be gathered. I have no intimation of the course which Lord Stanley purposes to pursue.

* Letter from Foreign Office to India Office, 24th May 1867.
Letter from India Office to Foreign Office, 6th June 1867.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 31st March 1868.

No. 2144.

No. 399/84 of 1867.

Political Department.

HENRY A. CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar, to C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

22d December 1867.

In a Despatch addressed by the Right Hon. Lord Stanley to Dr. Seward, of which I beg leave to transmit to you a copy, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, I am requested to inform Her Majesty's Government "whether any of Her Majesty's Indian subjects in Zanzibar are in the habit of holding slaves," and am told that "it would be satisfactory to know that the steps taken by Colonel Rigby, in releasing a large number of slaves held in bondage by British Indian subjects, have proved effective, to prevent a continuance of the abuse by Her Majesty's Indian subjects of British laws for the suppression of the slave trade."

2. Already, on my arrival at Zanzibar, I had learnt, with no little concern, the fact that, although Colonel Rigby had succeeded in emancipating all the slaves in the possession of the natives of India established in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, upwards of one thousand two hundred slaves were still held in bondage by natives of that country, and that they enjoyed this privilege because they were under the protection of His Highness Seyd Majid. It struck me as being a circumstance worthy of notice that the Sultan should call himself the best friend of the British Government, and yet assist natives of India, by the protection he extended to them, in frustrating the efforts of the British Government to put a stop to the slave trade, and I did not fail to draw His Highness's attention to this anomaly. I told His Highness that it was a matter of much importance that the existence of this state of things should cease, and that I should soon do myself the honour to speak to him seriously on the subject; but, from His Highness's evasive reply, I felt that he was not over anxious to discuss the question with me, and as I was desirous, on my part, to read up the instructions, and see how far I should be borne out by Government in promoting the liberation of the said slaves, I was not sorry to put off, for a while, the discussion.

3. I learnt, from an attentive perusal of the instructions,—
- 1st. That, up to Colonel Rigby's departure from Zanzibar, no native of India had dared to possess a slave, after the sweeping emancipation prosecuted by that energetic Officer.
 - 2d. That Colonel Rigby had received the approval of Government in all his proceedings with regard to the slave trade and the emancipation of the slaves above alluded to.
 - 3d. That it was after Colonel Rigby's departure that natives of India were allowed to place themselves under the Sultan's protection.

From other sources I ascertained that the natives of India under the Sultan's protection, in whose country domestic slavery had ceased to exist for a con-

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siderable time, had, within the last five or six years, purchased many slaves, and were inducing their countrymen under British protection to reap the advantages of slave labour through their instrumentality, and several cases in which Banyans under British protection were accused, in Her Majesty's Consular Court, of holding slaves, had to be dismissed, from the simple assertion that the slaves did not belong to the accused individual, but to his brother or his uncle, who were under the Sultan's protection; and as this plea proved to be a sufficient one, for it was invariably well supported by evidence, it soon became obviously fruitless for the poor slaves to come to the Consulate, and complain that they were held in bondage by British subjects.

4. But my predecessor's resolution to protect no subjects of the protected Indian States who had not applied for such protection, was fully borne out by the instructions of the Honourable the Bombay Government; and had there been no later instructions than those of the 25th July 1863, No. 2341,* I should have hesitated to take any steps in the matter. In a letter, however, from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 104, of the 3d February 1866, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, it is ruled that "the subjects of any Native State bound, as Kutch is, to have no relations with foreign Powers, are morally entitled to be admitted in foreign territory to all the privileges which natives of British India enjoy in the same locality, and as the Sultan of Muscat and the subjects of Kutch resident in his dominions seem, from the passages marginally quoted, neither of them to entertain any doubt on this point, His Excellency in Council conceives that there can be no obstacle to the Political Agent at Muscat exercising the same authority in respect to Kutchees as in respect to British subjects. The Political Agent should be authorized to act in accordance with this opinion."

5. It is obvious that the above quoted resolution of His Excellency the Governor General in Council is meant for Zanzibar as well as for Muscat, and His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, like the ruler of Muscat, has never doubted the right of the British Government to exercise jurisdiction over the natives of Kutch or any other protected State in India, but since the abandonment by my predecessors of the right of protecting such of these natives of India who did not seek our protection, His Highness assumes that we have no further right to jurisdiction over them.

6. While weighing these considerations, I received the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs' Despatch, enclosed herewith, expressing a hope that the steps taken by Colonel Rigby had proved effective to prevent a continuance of the abuse by Her Majesty's Indian subjects of British laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

7. Now as ninety-nine out of a hundred of the slaves liberated by Colonel Rigby were the property of Kutchees, the Secretary of State evidently referred to the subjects of British protected States of India residing in the dominions of Sultan Majid, including all those who have since sought the protection of His Highness Seyd Majid. And I hesitated no longer in addressing the Sultan two letters which I beg to enclose in translation, the first claiming at his hands for trial a native of Kutch under His Highness's protection, who had committed a misdemeanor, and the second attacking the whole question of jurisdiction.

8. His Highness may be said to have tacitly admitted my right to exercise consular jurisdiction over the natives of India under his protection by having sent me without any comment the accused person, and by having allowed me without protest to try him and sentence him to imprisonment in His Highness's own fort; but he may also be said to have done so out of courtesy, and this I believe to have been the case. My second letter appears to have alarmed him, and he immediately expressed a wish to call on me and explain matters.

9. In the interview that ensued, His Highness argued that, had not my predecessors allowed it, no native of India would this day be holding slaves in his dominions, but that having been told that Kutchees and subjects of other protected States of India might be looked on as His Highness's Arab subjects, His

* Note.—Not separately reported from India, Bombay, or Zanzibar, and not entered in the Consultations.

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HENRY A. CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, to His Highness MAJID BIN SAEED, Sultan of Zanzibar, dated 10th December 1867.

After compliments.

For some months past theft has been rife in Zanzibar, and, notwithstanding the exertions of your officers entrusted with the police of the town, houses and shops are being broken into, or opened with false keys, and property is stolen.

Within the last few days it has been discovered that a native of Kutch, Jairam Waljee by name, was at the head of a gang of thieves, whom he furnished with information and with the necessary implements to penetrate into the premises containing valuable property.

Certain depositions having been made at the Consular Court by British subjects, with reference to a quantity of stolen goods found in the possession of Jairam Waljee, it becomes my imperative duty to cause this individual to be apprehended and tried for his misdeeds, and, although he has forfeited the protection of Her Majesty's Government by not inscribing his name in the register of British protected subjects, and has placed himself under Your Highness's protection, I do not consider that he has, in so doing, deprived me of the power I have of exercising jurisdiction over all British subjects, and British protected subjects, in Your Highness's dominions.

As the said person is under Your Highness's protection, however, I shall feel diffident in causing him to be arrested by my own men, and I have, therefore, the honour to request that Your Highness will issue such orders as will ensure his appearance before Her Majesty's Criminal Court as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL.

HENRY CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, to His Highness SEYD MAJID, Sultan of Zanzibar, dated 16th December 1867.

After compliments.

I have, on several occasions, had the honour to draw Your Highness's attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the Proclamation of the late Seyd Saeed and Your Highness's own, issued soon after your father's death, that no slaves be sold to natives of India; and, notwithstanding the stringent measures taken by Colonel Rigby to emancipate the slaves held at Zanzibar by natives of India, there are still in the possession of the latter many slaves which it was incumbent on me to liberate.

In my first conversation with Your Highness on this important subject, I am afraid that I failed to make clear to Your Highness the difference existing between protection and jurisdiction. It will be my task in this communication to explain that difference.

In Colonel Hamerton and Colonel Rigby's time, as your Highness is well aware, all natives of India at Zanzibar were under British protection, and thence it is that no particular mention is made of the subjects of the Rao of Kutch. It is only of late years that natives of India have been allowed to place themselves under your Highness's protection, and this because they had been deprived of British protection in consequence of their not having inscribed their names in the registers of Her Majesty's Consulate.

But these individuals enjoy Your Highness's protection in the same way that all foreigners in Your Highness's service enjoy it, and in an equal degree with your Highness's subjects who may be in the service of Europeans at Zanzibar, who enjoy the protection of the Sovereign of whom their masters are the subjects.

If, for instance, one of your Highness's subjects, in the service of a European at Zanzibar, were to commit a crime punishable by your laws, would not your Highness claim the culprit of the protective Consul of that European, and would not that Consul, on being convinced of the culpability of the accused person, cause him to be given up to your Highness? The mode of proceeding would be in strict accordance with the treaties, and it is but just that your Highness should

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denomination, whether they have registered their names or not, and that, although they are not under your protection, they continue nevertheless to be under your jurisdiction.

This view of the case is at variance with that entertained by your predecessors in Zanzibar. Those who have not entered their names in the Consular register have committed no crime in possessing slaves, for we gave them permission to do so. Their status, having been assimilated by Colonel Playfair, in his letter to us, to that of the Arabs, having been abandoned to our jurisdiction.

We urgently request Your Honour to represent this to the Government and to await their reply. There are, moreover, many natives of India in our service whom we consider as being under our protection, and as Arabs so long as they remain in our service. Many of these, although of Indian parentage, are born in this country, some of them as far back as 50 years ago, and we look upon these and their children as our subjects the Arabs.

We expect a reply from Government on these matters, and may peace be with you.

(Signed) SEYD MAJID BIN SAEED BIN SULTAN.

No. 2147.

No. 73 of 1868.

Political Department.

C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Foreign Secretary, India, Calcutta.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1868.

Sir,

In continuation of the papers forwarded with the Letter from this Department, No. 124, dated the 7th May last, I am directed to transmit, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter, with accompaniments, from the Political Agent, Zanzibar, No. 399/84, dated the 22d December 1867.

2. His Excellency in Council cannot concur in the views of the Political Agent as regards the right of the British Government to interfere with those subjects of the Rao of Kutch who have not availed themselves of the option offered to them of registering their names as entitled to British protection.

3. The British Government have practically said to certain Kutchees, you are not our subjects, and not entitled to our protection, because you have not been registered by our Consul. It is proposed now to say to them, though you have not our protection, either by right of birth or by force of registration, you are yet subject to our jurisdiction, and are amenable to us for doing that which is no crime either in the country in which you reside, or that from which you come.

4. It appears to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council that the British Government have no right to interfere.

5. If it is expedient to interfere, the Governor in Council thinks that he can only do it by an understanding with the Rao, in virtue of which his subjects will be legally, as well as morally, entitled to our protection, and, in return, liable to our jurisdiction, and in that case, if the slaves now held by Kutchees are to be liberated, His Excellency in Council concludes, under the circumstances, they will be entitled to compensation, which the British taxpayer, and not the Indian, will have to pay, as it may be almost certainly taken for granted that the Rao will not.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشيين في زنجبار" [١٩١٩ ظ] (٦٣/٢٧)

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Foreign (Political) Letter from India, dated Simla, 12th June (No. 98) 1868.

To the Right Hon. Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

With reference to the Despatch to your address from the Government of Bombay, No. 21, dated 9th May, we have the honour to state, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, that the question mooted in para. 2 thereof regarding the right of the British Government to interfere with the subjects of the Rao of Kutch, who have not registered their names as entitled to British protection, is still under consideration, and will be decided when the Bombay Government reply to the communication which was addressed to it on the subject on the 22d April last.

We have, &c.,
(Signed)

JOHN LAWRENCE.
W. R. MANSFIELD.
G. N. TAYLOR.
H. M. DURAND.
H. S. MAINE.
JOHN STRACHEY.
R. TEMPLE.

Extract Foreign (Political) Letter from India, dated 5th December (No. 207) 1868, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

With reference to our Despatch, No. 98, dated 12th June last, we have the honour to forward a copy of a correspondence with the Government of Bombay regarding the right of the British Government to put down the traffic in slaves which is being carried on by certain subjects of the Rao of Kutch residing in the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar. We trust that our instructions may meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 47.

No. 239, dated 9th October 1868.

C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with Governor General.

Referring to your letter dated the 22d April, No. 418 of 1868, regarding the question of whether Kutchees at Zanzibar were subject to British laws in respect of slavery, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, copy of a letter dated 14th August last, No. 42/159, from the Political Agent at Zanzibar, and to intimate that this Government will now await the decision of the Government of India on the legal part of the question.

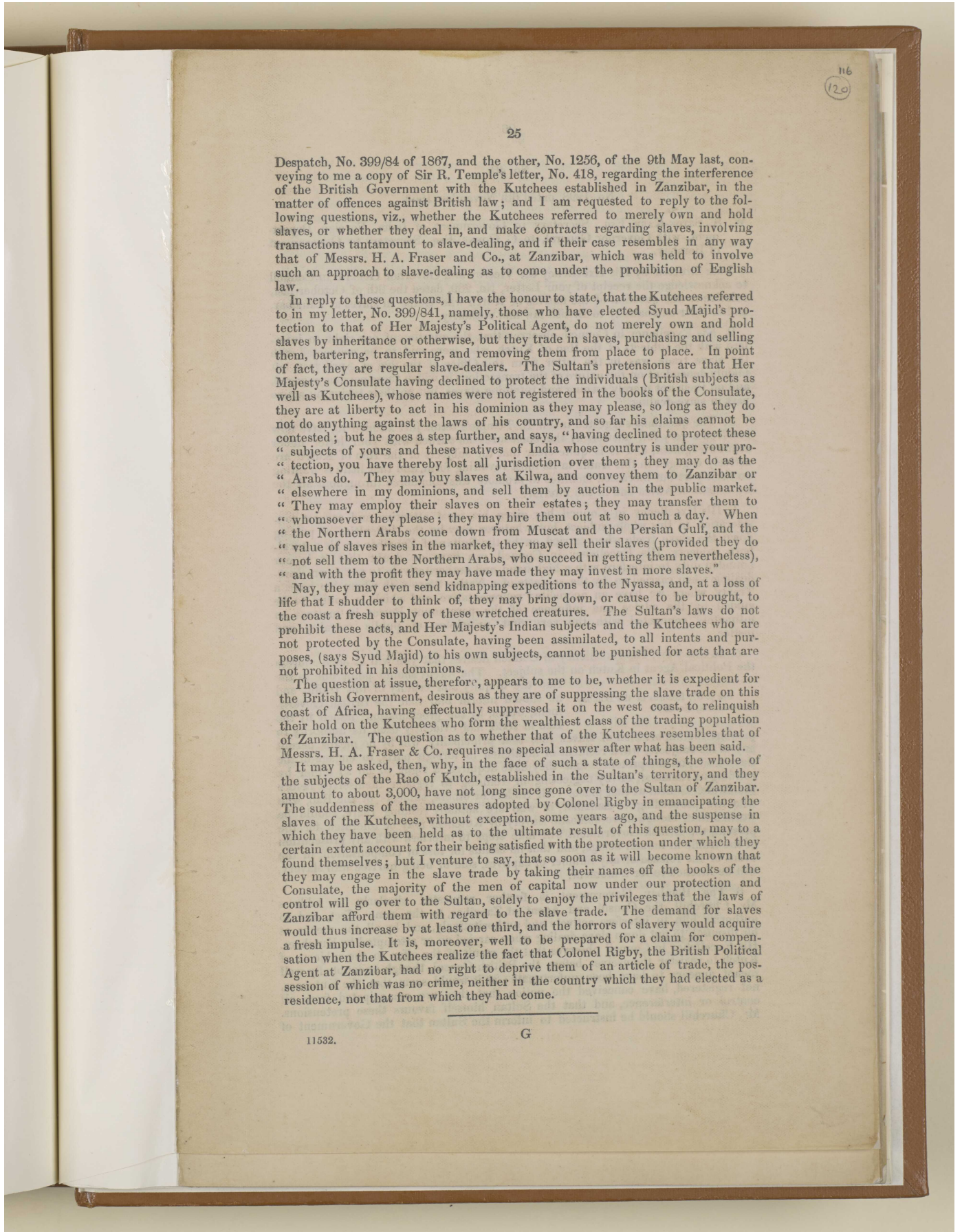
No. 48.

No. 42/159, dated 14th August 1868.

HENRY A. CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar, to C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications, the one, No. 879, of the 31st of March, transmitting me the copy of your letter, No. 73, to the Foreign Secretary at Calcutta, with reference to the subject matter of my

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Despatch, No. 399/84 of 1867, and the other, No. 1256, of the 9th May last, conveying to me a copy of Sir R. Temple's letter, No. 418, regarding the interference of the British Government with the Kutchees established in Zanzibar, in the matter of offences against British law; and I am requested to reply to the following questions, viz., whether the Kutchees referred to merely own and hold slaves, or whether they deal in, and make contracts regarding slaves, involving transactions tantamount to slave-dealing, and if their case resembles in any way that of Messrs. H. A. Fraser and Co., at Zanzibar, which was held to involve such an approach to slave-dealing as to come under the prohibition of English law.

In reply to these questions, I have the honour to state, that the Kutchees referred to in my letter, No. 399/84, namely, those who have elected Syud Majid's protection to that of Her Majesty's Political Agent, do not merely own and hold slaves by inheritance or otherwise, but they trade in slaves, purchasing and selling them, bartering, transferring, and removing them from place to place. In point of fact, they are regular slave-dealers. The Sultan's pretensions are that Her Majesty's Consulate having declined to protect the individuals (British subjects as well as Kutchees), whose names were not registered in the books of the Consulate, they are at liberty to act in his dominion as they may please, so long as they do not do anything against the laws of his country, and so far his claims cannot be contested; but he goes a step further, and says, "having declined to protect these subjects of yours and these natives of India whose country is under your protection, you have thereby lost all jurisdiction over them; they may do as the Arabs do. They may buy slaves at Kilwa, and convey them to Zanzibar or elsewhere in my dominions, and sell them by auction in the public market. They may employ their slaves on their estates; they may transfer them to whomsoever they please; they may hire them out at so much a day. When the Northern Arabs come down from Muscat and the Persian Gulf, and the value of slaves rises in the market, they may sell their slaves (provided they do not sell them to the Northern Arabs, who succeed in getting them nevertheless), and with the profit they may have made they may invest in more slaves."

Nay, they may even send kidnapping expeditions to the Nyassa, and, at a loss of life that I shudder to think of, they may bring down, or cause to be brought, to the coast a fresh supply of these wretched creatures. The Sultan's laws do not prohibit these acts, and Her Majesty's Indian subjects and the Kutchees who are not protected by the Consulate, having been assimilated, to all intents and purposes, (says Syud Majid) to his own subjects, cannot be punished for acts that are not prohibited in his dominions.

The question at issue, therefore, appears to me to be, whether it is expedient for the British Government, desirous as they are of suppressing the slave trade on this coast of Africa, having effectually suppressed it on the west coast, to relinquish their hold on the Kutchees who form the wealthiest class of the trading population of Zanzibar. The question as to whether that of the Kutchees resembles that of Messrs. H. A. Fraser & Co. requires no special answer after what has been said.

It may be asked, then, why, in the face of such a state of things, the whole of the subjects of the Rao of Kutch, established in the Sultan's territory, and they amount to about 3,000, have not long since gone over to the Sultan of Zanzibar. The suddenness of the measures adopted by Colonel Rigby in emancipating the slaves of the Kutchees, without exception, some years ago, and the suspense in which they have been held as to the ultimate result of this question, may to a certain extent account for their being satisfied with the protection under which they found themselves; but I venture to say, that so soon as it will become known that they may engage in the slave trade by taking their names off the books of the Consulate, the majority of the men of capital now under our protection and control will go over to the Sultan, solely to enjoy the privileges that the laws of Zanzibar afford them with regard to the slave trade. The demand for slaves would thus increase by at least one third, and the horrors of slavery would acquire a fresh impulse. It is, moreover, well to be prepared for a claim for compensation when the Kutchees realize the fact that Colonel Rigby, the British Political Agent at Zanzibar, had no right to deprive them of an article of trade, the possession of which was no crime, neither in the country which they had elected as a residence, nor that from which they had come.

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No. 49.

No. 1298, dated 6th November 1868.

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with Governor General, to C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government of Bombay.

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, No. 239, dated the 9th of October last, relative to the question of the natives of Kutch who traffic in slaves at Zanzibar, and to their amenability to British law and authority.

2. His Excellency in Council observes that the question of our right to interfere with the subjects of the Rao of Kutch, who were said to be connected with the slave trade, was, by the letter from this Office of the 22d of April last, left mainly dependent on the nature of the transactions in which these persons engaged, and on their not merely owning and retaining slaves, but on their taking an active part in slave-dealing.

3. The questions suggested in Sir R. Temple's letter just alluded to, have now received a very full answer by the enclosures forwarded with your letter under acknowledgment, and it is quite clear that the subjects of the Rao of Kutch are actively engaged in this traffic in its most revolting form, and that little is wanting on their part but increased facilities to promote this commerce throughout all the west coast of Africa and in the interior.

4. His Excellency in Council has given his most attentive and earnest consideration to this whole subject, but whatever may be the difficulties of putting down the slave trade when carried on by the Sultan of Zanzibar or his natural-born subjects, His Excellency in Council can have no doubt that it is our bounden duty to interfere with a high hand, and authoritatively to put down slave-dealing when carried on by the subjects of a Native State with whom we have a Treaty, where we have an accredited representative, and which is bound to be guided by the advice and influence of the paramount Power in matters so intimately connected with the very first principles of public morality and justice.

5. In this view, His Excellency in Council desires that you will at once address the Political Agent in Kutch on the subject. The Agent should point out to the

* See p. 67, Records of the Bombay Government, No. XV.

Rao the iniquity and cruelty of this traffic, and he should inform him that the British Government, which, by the proclamation* issued by the Rao in 1836, had evidently used its authority to prevent the importation of slaves into that principality, will by no means permit any of his subjects, when resident or domiciled in foreign parts, to engage in the slave trade, on the pretence that they have acquired a right to do so either by residing at Zanzibar, or by neglecting or refusing to register themselves before the British Consul at that place. All traders or others, subjects of the Rao, who who are proceeding to Zanzibar, or who are actually residing there, should be warned that, though mere domestic slavery by Kutchees may be tolerated for the present, the British Government will take steps to interfere with any prosecution of the traffic in human beings, and that no claims for loss or compensation, in the event of the release of any number of captives, sold or being hurried into slavery, will be listened to for a moment.

6. The Bombay Government is further requested similarly to address Mr. Churchill, the Consul and Agent at Zanzibar, to the same effect, and to authorize him to interfere actively and authoritatively, and by all the means at his disposal, to put down slave-dealing when carried on or attempted by Kutchees. His Excellency in Council observes that the result of the offer to the subjects of Kutch to register themselves before the British Consul, though undoubtedly well meant, appears to have been unfortunate; as it would seem that the Kutchees, not registered, have conceived the notion that they are emancipated from all control or interference, and that the Sultan himself favours these pretensions. Mr. Churchill should be instructed to inform the Sultan that the Government of

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India by no means recognizes any such claims, and the traders from Kutch should be plainly told that, though the retention by them of domestic slaves in their households may, for a time, be tolerated, all attempts at purchasing, selling, or trafficking in slaves, will be summarily put down, and that this Government will not entertain any claims for redress or compensation.

7. His Excellency in Council is also constrained to say that he can by no means endorse the opinion given by the Bombay Government in the 3d paragraph of your letter dated 31st of March last, viz., that slavery is no crime either in the country in which these Kutchees reside or in that from which they come. It may unhappily be no crime against the laws of Zanzibar, but it would certainly be a crime if committed in the territories of the Rao of Kutch, and it would be one which, if it occurred on the coast of India, or in any part of the dominions of any of its Chiefs or Princes, would assuredly be dealt with effectively and summarily by the paramount Power.

8. His Excellency in Council further observes that this correspondence raises the question, which has already been discussed, and has been pressed on the consideration of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, whether it would not be convenient that the Agent at Zanzibar should be altogether under the Indian Government. The present correspondence will be at once forwarded to Her Majesty's Home Government, and the question will again be pressed on its notice.

9. It is, however, unnecessary to wait for any decision on this latter question before taking active steps with regard to the class of persons now referred to. In the interests of humanity, by the spirit, if not by the actual letter of our treaties, and by the policy which has always guided the Government of India in dealing with these important questions, prompt action and interference are necessary and justifiable, and the Government of Bombay may rely on receiving the most hearty support from His Excellency in Council in all its endeavours to put down a practice which inflicts incalculable misery on a weak and helpless population, and the existence of which is, at the same time, not creditable to the British power and name.

Foreign (Political) Letter from India, dated 21st January (No. 29) 1869.

To His Grace the Duke of ARGYLL, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

In continuation of our Despatch, No. 207, dated 5th ultimo, regarding the right of the British Government to put down the traffic in slaves now carried on by certain subjects of the Rao of Kutch residing in the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a further correspondence with the Government of Bombay. Your Grace will perceive that, in our opinion, no interference should be permitted with any existing arrangements, whereby domestic slaves are now actually possessed by Kutchees for household duties, but that the purchase of any slaves in future, whether intended for domestic use or for purposes of traffic, should be strictly prohibited.

We have, &c.,
(Signeh) MAYO.
W. R. MANSFIELD.
G. N. TAYLOR.
H. M. DURAND.
H. S. MAINE.
J. STRACHEY.
R. TEMPLE.

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No. 290, dated 7th December 1868.

C. GONNE, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, No. 1298, dated the 6th ultimo, in which you communicate the views and instructions of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council relative to the question of the natives of Kutch who traffic in slaves at Zanzibar, and to their amenability to British law and authority, and to state that a copy of it has been sent to the Political Agents in Kutch and Zanzibar, with a request that they will immediately take steps to carry out the orders of the Government of India and report their proceedings.

2. At the same time, the Governor in Council would be glad to be informed, for the guidance of Mr. Churchill, whether, under the terms "purchasing or selling or trafficking in slaves," it is intended that no Kutchee should be allowed to purchase a slave for his own household service. A British subject would be amenable to the criminal law by so doing.

No. 1544, dated 31st December 1868.

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, No. 290, dated 7th instant, on the subject of the traffic in slaves by Kutchees in Zanzibar.

2. With reference to the inquiry contained in para. 2 of my Letter, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it is not necessary to interfere with any existing arrangements by which domestic slaves are now actually possessed by Kutchees for household purposes, but that the purchase of any slaves in future, whether intended for domestic purposes or for purposes of traffic, should be strictly prohibited.

Extract Political Letter from Bombay, dated 24th December (No. 81) 1868, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of the correspondence forwarded with our Despatch, No. 21, dated the 9th May last, we have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of further papers regarding the right of the British Government to interfere with the subjects of the Rao of Kutch, established in Zanzibar, in the matter of offences against the British laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

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No. 1.

No. 418.

Political Department.

Sir R. TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, to Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Fort William, the 22d April, 1868.
Sir,
I have received and laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council your Letter, dated 31st ultimo, No. 73, regarding the right of the British Government to interfere with the subjects of the Rao of Kutch, established in Zanzibar, in the matter of offences against British laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

2. It appears to the Governor General in Council that the decision of the question raised, turns on the following issues:—

- I. Do the Kutch subjects in question merely own and hold slaves?
- II. Or do they deal in and make contracts regarding slaves, involving transactions tantamount to slave-dealing?
- III. Does their case resemble that of Messrs. H. A. Fraser & Co., at Zanzibar, which case was held to involve such an approach to slave-dealing as to come under the prohibitions of English statute law?

3. It may be assumed that the Kutchees are not British subjects in the ordinary acceptance of the term, and that they are in much the same position towards the British Government as the people of Kattiawar.

4. But if the transactions of the Kutchees are found to amount to slave-dealing, then a question will arise as to whether these transactions can be stopped in the same manner as the transactions of Messrs. Fraser & Co., in Zanzibar, were stopped, the Messrs. Fraser being British subjects. And this question turns on another, viz., can the people of Kutch be in this particular respect put on the footing of *quasi* British subjects; that is to say, in matters in which the British Government is concerned, as it is in the question of slave-dealing, can that Government, as the Lord Paramount of the State to which their immediate allegiance is due, exercise a check over them in transactions beyond the boundaries of India.

5. The last point will obviously demand legal consideration. But this might well be deferred till the questions of fact have been taken up, and it has been decided whether the Kutchees are engaged in *slave-dealing* or not. If they are merely *slave holders*, then there would seem to be no sufficient legal warrant for interfering with them.

6. I am therefore to request that information on the issues of fact above mentioned may be furnished to the Government of India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. TEMPLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2.

No. 1256.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1868.

The Secretary to the Government of India, No. 418, dated the 22d April 1868.

In reply to Government Letter, No. 73 of 1868, regarding the right of the British Government to interfere with the subjects of the Rao of Kutch, esta-

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blished in Zanzibar, in matter of offences against British laws for the suppression of the slave trade, requests the submission of information on the issues of fact mentioned.

Resolution.—Copy should be sent to the Political Agent, who should be requested to report on the questions of fact stated by the Government of India.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

The Political Agent, Zanzibar.
(With copy of the Government of India's letter.)

No 6.

No. 3406.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1868.

The Secretary to the Government of India, No. 1298, dated the 6th November 1868.

With reference to Government Letter No. 239 of 1868, relative to the question of the natives of Kutch who traffic in slaves at Zanzibar, and to their amenability to British law and authority, remarks that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has given his most attentive and earnest consideration to this subject, but that, whatever may be the difficulties of putting down the slave trade when carried on by the Sultan of Zanzibar or his natural-born subjects, His Excellency in Council can have no doubt that it is the bounden duty of the British Government to interfere authoritatively to put down slave-dealing when carried on by the subjects of a Native State with which Government have a treaty, where they have an accredited representative, and which is bound to be guided by the advice and influence of the Paramount Power in matters so intimately connected with the very first principles of public morality and justice.

Requests that in this view the Political Agents in Kutch and Zanzibar be addressed on the subject, and communicates other instructions for their guidance, &c.

Resolution.—Copy should be forwarded to the Political Agents, Zanzibar and Kutch, with a request that they will immediately take steps to carry out the orders of the Government of India, reporting their proceedings.

At the same time the Government of India should be informed that instructions have been sent to Mr. Churchill in the terms of their letter, but that, for his guidance, Government desire to be informed whether, under the terms "purchasing, or selling, or trafficking in slaves," it is intended that no Kutchee should be allowed to purchase a slave for his own household service; a British subject would be amenable to the Criminal law by so doing. The Governor in Council thinks that the context of the letter of the Government of India leads to the inference that it is the trafficking in slaves which is prohibited.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

The Political Agent, Zanzibar,
The Political Agent, Kutch.
(With a copy to each of the above letter.)
The Government of India. (By letter.)

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No. 7.

No. 290 of 1868.

Political Department.

C. GONNE, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta.

Sir, 7th December 1868.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, No. 1,298, dated the 6th ultimo, in which you communicate the views and instructions of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council relative to the question of the natives of Kutch who traffic in slaves at Zanzibar, and to their amenability to British law and authority, and to state that a copy of it has been sent to the Political Agents at Zanzibar and Kutch, with a request that they will immediately take steps to carry out the orders of the Government of India, and report their proceedings.

2. At the same time, the Governor in Council would be glad to be informed, for the guidance of Mr. Churchill, whether under the terms "purchasing, or selling, or trafficking in slaves," it is intended that no Kutchee should be allowed to purchase a slave for his household service. A British subject would be amenable to the Criminal Law by so doing.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. GONNE,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Extract Political Letter from Bombay, dated 6th February (No. 4) 1869, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our Despatch, No. 21, dated the 9th May last, we have the honour to enclose copies of further papers relative to the question of the natives of Kutch who traffic in slaves at Zanzibar, and to their amenability to British law and authority.

Foreign (Political) Letter from India, dated 22d July (No. 238) 1869.

To His Grace the Duke of ARGYLL, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

In continuation of our Despatch dated the 12th March 1869, No. 76, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of various letters from the Government of Bombay, and of their enclosures, showing the measures that have been adopted for the suppression of the traffic in slaves in Zanzibar.

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2. We also forward a copy of our letter in reply, dated the 13th instant, which contains a further expression of our views on this subject.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) MAYO.
W. R. MANSFIELD.
H. M. DURAND.
H. S. MAINE.
JOHN STRACHEY.
B. H. ELLIS.

No. 113, dated Bombay Castle, the 31st March 1869.
C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to the Government, Bombay, Political Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Adverting to your Letter, No. 1544, dated the 31st December last, and previous correspondence, I am directed to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter, with its enclosures, from the Political Agent at Zanzibar, dated 22d January 1869, No. 5/26, relative to the traffic in slaves by Kutchees in Zanzibar.

2. The Political Agent's proceedings in calling for a list of the slaves possessed by each Kutchee, with a view to determining whether they are held as domestic slaves or for the purpose of slave traffic, seem to the Governor in Council to be in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India communicated in your letter above quoted, but the order limiting the number of domestic slaves which each Kutchee is permitted to retain goes beyond those orders.

3. This has been pointed out to Mr. Churchill, but, looking to the reason given by him for issuing the order, the Governor in Council will await his further report.

No. 5/26, dated Zanzibar, the 22d January 1869.

H. A. CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Political Agent, Zanzibar, to C. GONNE, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I received your Despatch, No. 3406, of the 7th ultimo, relative to the possession of slaves by the Kutchees residing at Zanzibar, on the 4th instant, and, although I took an early opportunity of communicating the decision of the Indian Government to His Highness the Sultan, who was on the coast of Africa, at Dar Selam, spending the Rammadan, I thought it better to wait until the Sultan's return to Zanzibar, as the delay incurred by this means would have the effect of reconciling His Highness with the stringent measures I purposed taking with regard to the natives of India under his protection. I trust that my having allowed the Indians this short respite, as a mark of deference to His Highness the Sultan, will not be disapproved by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, although it was, as I am aware, my duty to have acted upon the orders I had received without the least delay.

On the day after the Sultan's return to Zanzibar, and immediately after the ides of Rammadan, I drew up a notice informing the natives of India, who had placed themselves under His Highness's protection, that they would no longer be allowed to purchase or sell slaves, and that they had to present themselves at the

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Consulate, in order to enable me to determine whether the slaves in their possession were in domestic slavery or otherwise,

It will, I fear, be a difficult matter to distinguish between domestic slavery and the real slave trade, as the former may assume the character of the latter at any time, if domestic slavery be kept within certain bounds. Taking my stand, therefore, on the spirit, if not the letter, of His Excellency the Governor General's opinion in this matter, I have decided that no Kutchee slave owner should be allowed to hold more than a very limited number of domestic slaves, say two or three, according to his circumstances.

I beg leave to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of my letter to Seyd Majid on this subject, together with two notices affixed at the Custom House and at the Consulate, that I have addressed to the Kutchees under the Sultan's protection, with reference to the carrying on of the slave trade by them.

I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to proceed along the coast, in order to carry out more effectually the wishes of the Indian Government. The total absence at present of any British man-of-war renders my doing so just now impossible, and I doubt whether any of Her Majesty's ships would be available for this purpose, as they come with special instructions from the Commodore. I, therefore, strongly beg to suggest the expediency of sending to Zanzibar a small vessel of the Indian Navy, to be placed at the disposal of the Political Agent. There are many occasions on which a vessel of this kind would be invaluable at Zanzibar, and it would render the Right Honourable the Governor's Agent much less dependent on the Sultan's good will in carrying out the orders of Government. A steam ship would be preferable to a sailing ship, but the latter would be better than none at all, and I urgently venture to press the matter on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

No. 20, dated Zanzibar, the 20th January 1869.

H. A. CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Political Agent, Zanzibar, to His Highness SEYD MAJID, Sultan of Zanzibar.

With reference to Your Highness's letter of the 23d Shaban 1284,* relative to the natives of India under Your Highness's protection being amenable to British law, I have the honour to inform Your Highness in writing, as I have already done verbally, that the Government of India by no means recognize the claim set up by certain Kutchees and other subjects of the protected States in India, to be emancipated from all control over them by this Political Agency, on the ground that they have neglected to inscribe their names in the Consular Registers, and I am enjoined to interfere authoritatively, and by all the means at my disposal, to put down slave-dealing when carried on by such persons.

The majority of the Kutchees engaged in this illicit trade having placed themselves under Your Highness's protection, it is necessary to inform you that I have, by a public notice posted up at the Custom House and at the Consulate, ordered all Kutchees, and other natives of India residing in Your Highness's dominions who may possess slaves, to present themselves at this Consulate without loss of time, under pain of severe punishment, in order that I may be enabled to carry out the orders of the Government of India.

I have the honour to forward to you a copy of this notice, and trust that Your Highness will, on this occasion, as you have always done in other matters of a similar importance, afford me your valuable coöperation in preventing the natives of India, domiciled in your dominions, from continuing a practice which inflicts incalculable misery on a weak and helpless population, and the existence of which is the source of so much pain to Her Majesty's Government.

* Note.—21st December 1867, Letter given at pp. 21, 22.

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NOTICE to all Natives of India in the Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The Government of India having taken into their serious consideration the subject of the possession of slaves, and the carrying on of the slave trade by Kutchees, and other natives of India, in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, have deemed it urgent to issue orders to the effect that, although domestic slavery may for a time be tolerated to a certain extent amongst those already possessing slaves, all attempts at purchasing, selling, or trafficking in slaves shall be summarily put down, and the Indian Government will not entertain any claims for redress or compensation on this head.

In consequence of the issue of these orders, I, the undersigned, Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, do hereby command all natives of India, who possess slaves in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, to present themselves to the Political Agency, either in person or by deputy, within a limited period of time from this date, namely, within 14 days for the inhabitants of the town of Zanzibar, one month for those inhabiting the island of Zanzibar, and two months for those residing out of the said island, with a list of the slaves in their possession, describing therein the age, sex, and name of each of their slaves, in order that they may be dealt with in accordance with the commands of the Government of India.

After the lapse of time allowed to each individual according to his location, unless a good and sufficient excuse be afforded for non-appearance, all slaves found in the possession of natives of India shall be forthwith set free, and the owners thereof shall further be subjected to imprisonment, or to a fine of not less \$10 for each slave so found, or both.

Given under our hand and seal this 20th day of January 1869.

(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Political
Agent at Zanzibar.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, deems it necessary to warn all natives of India residing within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, that, in consequence of the orders of the Government of India, published at Zanzibar on the 20th instant, the provisions of the Indian Penal Code are applicable for the buying, selling, and trafficking in slaves by the said natives of India, under whatever denomination they may be.

(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Political
Agent at Zanzibar.

The 21st January 1869.

No. 960, dated Simla, the 13th July 1869.

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted on the margin,*

* No 113, dated 31st March. with enclosures from the Political Agent at Zanzibar,
" 132, " 12th April. on the subject of slave-dealing and slavery in that
" 143, " 17th " locality.
" 144, " " "

2. In reply, I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to state that he approves, generally, of the views of the Bombay Government in this matter, and that he does not think it necessary, with reference to the suggestion made in your letter of the 17th of April last, to issue any further instructions for Mr. Churchill's guidance on the subject.

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3. But the Bombay Government might take an opportunity of intimating to the Political Agent that, while using all legitimate influence in the discouragement of the slave trade, he should avoid, as much as possible, the expression of opinion as to purely domestic or household slavery when practised in Zanzibar by Kutchees or others.

Extract Letter from H. A. CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, dated Zanzibar, No. 21/95, the 1st March 1869.

It comes, I am afraid, to this, that so long as domestic slavery is allowed to flourish, the slave trade will exist. In no Mahomedan State, with which Her Majesty's Government is in friendly relations, should domestic slavery be tolerated. The alliance of England is worth the sacrifice. Until then our endeavours, however active and energetic, will no more keep this trade down than grass will be stopped from growing by being trampled upon. Like vice of every kind, it will crop up wherever it has not been thoroughly eradicated.

No. 143, dated Bombay Castle, the 17th April 1869.

C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of the papers forwarded with my Letter, No. 113, dated the 31st ultimo, I am directed to transmit, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a further letter, with enclosures, from the Political Agent, Zanzibar, No. 19/89, dated the 26th February last, relative to the traffic in slaves by Kutchees in Zanzibar, and to state that the arrival of the envoy from Zanzibar will be awaited. In the meantime this correspondence is submitted for any instructions the Government of India may desire to give.

No. 19/89, dated Zanzibar, the 26th February 1869.

From H. A. CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Referring to the natives of India holding slaves in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, I had the honour, in my Despatch, No. 5/26, of the 21st January last, to report the steps that I had taken with a view to put a stop to the trafficking in slaves by the said individuals within the jurisdiction of this Political Agency. I was aware that I could not count upon the coöperation of Syud Majid in carrying out my instructions; but, however much I required that coöperation, I was determined to do without it if His Highness withheld it.

Soon after the publication of my notices (annexed to my Despatch of the 21st January), a native of Kutch was reported to me as having put up one of his slaves for sale in the market place. The man was one of those protected by the Sultan. I caused him to be arrested and brought to trial. He did not deny the fact, but laughingly declared that he ignored my power to punish him. I sentenced him to a fine of \$500 and to imprisonment in the fort until I could send him out of the country.

This decisive step, which I was prepared to follow up by others of the same nature, brought the Kutchees to their senses, and after a serious consultation among themselves, many of them, the powerful men, came to the Consulate to declare the slaves they held, while the Sultan, careless of showing his vexation, addressed me a letter couched in very plain words, such as he is not in the habit

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of writing to this Political Agency, in which he protests with energy against my proceedings and threatened to report me. I replied to His Highness on the same day, expressing my regret at the line of policy he had been pleased to adopt in this matter, but showing him that I could not abandon the position I had assumed.

I took an early opportunity of waiting upon His Highness in person to impress upon his mind the futility of opposing the fulfilment of my instructions.

As, in the course of this interview, His Highness urged the dissatisfaction of his subjects with himself and this Agency, and his distrust of the maintenance of the public peace if I persisted, I requested the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Nympe" to remain at Zanzibar until further orders.

Matters were in this position, and I had made every preparation to arrest the possibility of the Kutchees in Zanzibar engaging in the slave trade, by depriving them of the slaves in their possession over and above a certain number, when, on the 13th February, I received your letter, No. 146, of the 16th January, by which I am informed that it is unnecessary to interfere with any existing arrangements by which domestic slaves are now actually possessed by Kutchees at Zanzibar for household purposes. From the tenor of this resolution, I concluded that I had misinterpreted the sense of the Governor General's letter to the Bombay Government, No. 1298, of the 6th November, and was going too far in compassing the freedom of any of the slaves holden by the Kutchees, although the possession of more than a certain number of slaves would offer facilities to the trafficking in slaves, which I could not control otherwise than by reducing the number of domestic slaves in the possession of each individual to a maximum, and getting a correct list and description of the slaves thus held. I therefore called the Sultan's Secretary, and, without letting him know that I had overstepped the limits of my powers, I requested him to convey to the Sultan my wish to conciliate matters, and my readiness, considering the assistance we had always received at his hands in putting down the slave trade, to abstain from interference with the slaves already in the possession of Kutchees under his protection, provided His Highness would afford me his coöperation in punishing them if they sold or bought slaves in his dominions. His Highness appeared to be gratified at this concession, and on the 20th February I embodied my conditions in a letter to the above effect, to which His Highness has replied by accepting my conditions provisionally, pending reference to the Government of Bombay.

I have the honour to forward, herewith enclosed, copies of the correspondence above mentioned.

As matters stand, I do not interfere with the slaves actually held by Kutchees protected by Syud Majid, though I have established my right to jurisdiction over them in the event of their engaging in the slave trade. I have offered to press upon the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council our non-interference with them, if His Highness will punish them himself whenever they purchase or sell slaves. I have reserved to this Agency the right of interference in the event of His Highness being remiss in carrying out his engagement.

I have further, in accordance with the views expressed by His Excellency the Governor General, closed the door upon future arrivals from India being protected by the Sultan.

The latter clause is the one most objected to by the Sultan's Government, for it will have the effect of restoring to the British Political Agency the influence and power it formerly possessed, and which was beginning to diminish in consequence of our gradually losing the hold we formerly had over the Indian element of the population, which is considerable in Zanzibar.

On the reply that His Excellency will give to the Sultan's deputy, will depend the question whether this influence is to be increased or totally annulled in the course of time.

Translation.

Dated Zanzibar, 17th Shawal 1285 (the 1st February 1869).

From SYUD MAJID, Sultan of Zanzibar, to Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar.

You addressed us some time since with reference to the Indians under our protection, and it was our intention to have answered you, when we learned that you

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had put up a notice at the Custom House without waiting our reply, and now we are informed that you have imprisoned one of the Indians in question.

Now, let it be known to you that we protest against this measure, and shall not assist you in compelling our subjects and those under our protection to free their slaves, and, in the event of your forcing them to do so, it will be against our will, and we shall be constrained to address a complaint of such proceedings to Her Majesty's Government.

Be this known to you.

No. 49, dated Zanzibar, the 1st February 1869.

H. A. CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar, to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's letter of the 17th *Shewal*, relative to the measures that I have been instructed by the Government of India to take, with a view to putting down the trade in slaves, which, I lament to say, is carried on in your Highness's dominions by certain natives of India under your protection. Your Highness has been pleased therein to protest against the adoption of such measures, and I am informed that I am not to expect any coöperation from you in carrying out my instructions, but that, on the contrary, you will be compelled to complain against me, if I persist in freeing the slaves of the natives of India under your protection.

Your Highness will allow me, in the first place, to express my deep regret that ten days should have been allowed to pass without my being informed whether or no I could count upon your Highness's assistance in fulfilling the instructions of Government; and I now see, with much pain, that that assistance which you promised me when the question of the possession of slaves by the natives of India in Zanzibar was first mooted, is now withheld. I would now fain bring to your Highness's recollection the agreement that was then made, namely, that the question should be referred to the Government of India for their decision, promising me your aid in carrying out the wishes of Government, in the event of their being in conformity with my view of the question, and with this result in contemplation, Your Highness was pleased to put up a notice forbidding all natives of India under your protection from selling their slaves, or otherwise getting rid of them before a reply came, and a list of the slaves of the said Indians was drawn up by your orders to serve as a check against their selling them. If now, after these promises, I do not receive at your hands that amount of assistance that is due to the Agent of the British Government, to enable him to carry out his instructions in a proper manner, I shall be under the painful necessity of bringing the circumstance to the serious notice of Her Majesty's Government, who, it is needless for me to tell you, will be greatly pained to witness the attitude of your Highness in this matter.

This Agency does not in the least wish to interfere with your Highness's subjects, but the natives of India who, in order to carry on the slave trade, have placed themselves under your protection, are not your subjects, and they cannot be admitted as such.

With regard to the individual whom I caused to be arrested for an attempt to sell one of his slaves, he is a native of India, and amenable to British law; and, it having been proved before the British Consular Court in his own presence, and furthermore admitted by himself, that he purposed selling his slave in the public slave market, by virtue of the powers vested in me by Her Majesty's Government, I have sentenced him to a fine of \$500, and to imprisonment until a suitable opportunity offers to send him to India. Should your Highness object to keep the man in the fort, you will be pleased to tell me so.

11532.

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No. 70, dated Zanzibar, the 20th February 1869.

H. A. CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar,
to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

I have already conveyed to your Highness verbally, through your Secretary, Sulliman-bin-Ali, the course I propose to follow with reference to the Kutchees and other natives of India holding slaves in your dominions; and I now have the honour to inform you in writing that, taking into your consideration your Highness's good will, with regard to the ultimate abolition of the slave trade on this coast, I am anxious to carry out the instructions of the Bombay Government in a manner agreeable to your Highness.

With this object in view, I will not object to allow the Kutchees under your protection the possession of the slaves they now hold, as shown in the register kept by Sulliman-bin-Ali, provided they do not buy any more or sell those they have. This concession will have the effect of covering your Highness's *amour propre*, for so long as the Kutchees under your protection do not traffic in slaves, I shall not interfere with them; but in order to keep a check over them, I should wish your Highness to order them to give you the names and description of their slaves. Any Kutchee under your protection purchasing a slave, or selling one, shall be deemed to have committed a heinous crime, and shall be amenable to British jurisdiction; but if your Highness will pledge yourself to punish such individuals condignly, I will gladly suggest to the Bombay Government our non-interference.

All future arrivals from India shall be deemed amenable to British law in every way, and there shall be no excuse for their purchasing or holding slaves in your Highness's dominions.

I shall also suggest, in compliance with your wishes, that natives of Zanzibar born of Indian parents may be allowed to elect their nationality after coming of age, and that the Kutchees settled in Zanzibar before 1836, the date of the Rao's proclamation regarding the slave trade, may be permitted to enjoy all the privileges of your Highness's subjects.

Translation.

SYUD MAJID, Sultan of Zanzibar, to the Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar, dated Zanzibar, 26th February 1869.

Your letter has reached us, and its contents have been understood. Our friend Sulliman conveyed to us your verbal message, and it was in exact accordance with the purport of your letter, namely, that you will allow the natives of Kutch to keep what slaves they had, as a mark of deference towards us. We have to express to you our sincere thanks for this. We believe that you are well disposed towards us, and we earnestly trust that the friendship happily existing between us will increase daily; but the correspondence that passed between our Government and Colonels Pelly and Playfair some time back acknowledges our right to protect all natives of Kutch whose names are not inscribed in the Consular register books kept in Zanzibar, and to consider them as our own subjects in every way. You, however, latterly wished to pursue a different course, and it was then agreed to refer the matter to the Indian Government. When, a few days ago, you insisted on taking active measures in the matter, we purposed sending some one to the Government of India to represent our case.

You further state that, in future, all new arrivals from India shall be amenable to British law. We can easily understand that the natives of Bombay and Surat, and other parts of India subjugated by Great Britain, should be subject to your jurisdiction, but that those who came from States that have not been conquered should be amenable to British law is at variance with the explanations previously given by Colonels Pelly and Playfair, namely, that if they have not elected the protection of the British Consulate, by writing their names in the Consular register, their *status* shall be that of the Arabs, our subjects. Now, however, with a view to the maintenance of the friendly relation between us, we are

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willing to accept the position assumed by you, as explained in your letter under present acknowledgment, until such time as our envoy may return from India, when we trust that the most perfect understanding will be arrived at on this subject between us.

No. 960, dated Simla, the 13th July 1869.

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted on the margin,* with enclosures, from the Political Agent at Zanzibar, on the subject of slave-dealing and slavery in that locality.

2. In reply, I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to state, that he approves, generally, of the views of the Bombay Government in this matter, and that he does not think it necessary, with reference to the suggestion made in your letter of the 17th of April last, to issue any further instructions for Mr. Churchill's guidance on the subject.

3. But the Bombay Government might take an opportunity of intimating to the Political Agent that, while using all legitimate influence in the discouragement of the slave trade, he should avoid, as much as possible, the expression of opinion as to purely domestic, or household, slavery when practised in Zanzibar by Kutchees or others.

Slave Trade Draft, India Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 5th, 1869.

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, to be laid before His Grace the Duke of Argyll, the accompanying copies of a Despatch and its enclosures from Mr. Churchill, Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, reporting the steps taken by him for giving effect to the orders of the Governor General of India in regard to the suppression of slave-dealing, as carried on by the Kutchees, or by the subjects of other protected Indian States residing at Zanzibar.

I am to state that Lord Clarendon is not aware of the precise nature of the instructions on this subject which Mr. Churchill has received from the Government of India, but it would appear from the tenor of Mr. Churchill's Despatch and its inclosures that it is proposed to tolerate, if not to recognize and allow, the holding of domestic slaves by Kutchees and other protected Indian subjects.

His Lordship desires me to observe that, after having once manumitted all the slaves held by protected Indian subjects at Zanzibar, as was done a few years since by Colonel Rigby, to tolerate now the holding of slaves by any Indian subjects, protected or otherwise, would be a material concession on our part towards slavery, likely to encourage the slave trade, and calculated to place us in a false position towards the Sultan of Zanzibar, whom we have been urging for some time past to adopt stringent measures for putting a stop to the slave traffic in his dominions.

Lord Clarendon would suggest, therefore, unless there are any Indian interests involved which would prevent the adoption of such a course, whether a notice might not be issued prohibiting entirely the holding of domestic slaves by Indian subjects, or by the subjects of any Indian State under British protection, allowing them, however, should it be thought advisable to do so, a reasonable period for getting rid of the slaves that may be in their possession.

I am further directed to state that, if the Duke of Argyll has the means of furnishing it, Lord Clarendon would request to be supplied with a copy of such part of the Indian Penal Code as prohibits the holding or trafficking in slaves by Indian subjects.

The Under Secretary of State
for India.

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Copy of Judicial Letter to the Foreign Office.

India Office,
30th July 1869.

Sir,

I am instructed by the Duke of Argyll to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 5th April, relative to the practice by Kutchees of slave-holding at Zanzibar.

2. I am directed to state, that His Grace will willingly coöperate with Lord Clarendon for the discouragement and prevention of slave-holding at Zanzibar, by those who are, directly or constructively, British subjects. There is, however, some difficulty as to the means of dealing with the evil, as the Indian Penal Code, to which allusion is made in your letter, has no operation at Zanzibar; and its provisions, therefore, cannot be made applicable to the acts of the Kutchees resident at that place.

3. The Duke of Argyll inclines to the opinion that the evil can only be controlled by the influence exercised by Her Majesty's Consul over the Sultan. That Officer should endeavour to prevail on the Sultan to issue a proclamation prohibitory of slave-holding in his dominions by natives of India, whether they be or be not registered as British subjects. When once such a proclamation has been issued, it will be comparatively easy to enforce its provisions.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. C. MELVILL.

The Under Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.

Foreign (Political) Letter from India, dated Simla, 29th July (No. 241) 1869.

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

With reference to our Despatch dated the 22d July 1869, No. 238, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a correspondence with the Government of Bombay, from which it will be seen that His Highness the Rao of Kutch has issued a proclamation to his subjects warning them against trafficking in slaves either at Zanzibar or at any other port which they may frequent for the purposes of trade.

2. Your Grace will observe that the Government of Bombay has tendered its acknowledgments to His Highness for the prompt coöperation afforded by him, and that the Rao's conduct in this matter has met with our entire approval.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) MAYO.
W. R. MANSFIELD.
H. M. DURAND.
H. S. MAINE.
JOHN STRACHEY.
B. H. ELLIS.

No. 213, dated Bombay Castle, 1st June 1869.

C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department,
to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In continuation of previous correspondence, ending with my Letter, No. 143, dated the 17th April last, I am directed to enclose, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a Letter, with accompaniments, from the Political Agent, Kutch, dated the 6th ultimo, No. 45, connected with the traffic in slaves by the Kutchees of Zanzibar.

2. A copy of the Proclamation issued by His Highness the Rao of Kutch has been forwarded to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, with a request that he will

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publish it in all parts of the Zanzibar dominions, communicating a copy also to the Sultan.

3. I am to add that the acknowledgments of this Government have been expressed to His Highness the Rao for the prompt coöperation afforded by him in this matter.

No. 45, dated Mandavee, 6th May 1869.

Major A. Y. SHORTT, Political Agent, Kutch, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Referring to the last paragraph of the Resolution of Government, No. 1058, dated 31st March last, I do myself the honour to enclose an original copy of a Proclamation dated 24th ultimo, issued by His Highness the Rao to the inhabitants of Kutch generally, but more particularly to those trading with Zanzibar and the Arabian and African Coasts, warning them against the penalties incurred by such of them as may be engaged in the slave trade.

2. A literal translation is also appended for the information of Government, which, if approved, may be forwarded, with the original, to Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, with such instructions as Government may be pleased to give with regard to it.

Translation of a Proclamation by His Highness the Rao of Kutch to his subjects, No. 176, dated 24th April 1869.

Seal.

MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZA MAHA RAO SHREE PRAGURULJEE, BAHADOOR, to the Population of Kutch generally.

To wit,—That for the security of those among you who, for the purposes of trade, &c., permanently reside in, or come and go to and from, the country of Zanzibar, I have, at the suggestion of Government, given notice in a yad under date the Kartuk Sood 1st Sumvut 1922, through the Political Agent, to the exalted Government, that the claims and disputes with any other persons of those of you who permanently reside in, or frequent for the purposes of trade, the ports of Muscat and other places in Africa and Arabia and the Persian Gulf, and in other countries where my subjects may reside, should be settled by the British Government in the same way as if it were its own subjects, consequent on the treaties concluded with Government.

You formerly carried on trade in slaves. But this traffic having been forbidden by the will of Government, a Proclamation to the effect that if any slaves—negroes or Abyssinians—shall be brought (to Kutch) by any one for sale, the vessel conveying them with its cargo will be confiscated, was issued by my late father, under date the Maha Vide 5th Sumvut 1892. Notwithstanding this, I am now informed through Major Shortt, the Political Agent at this place, by the Political Agent at Zanzibar, at the direction of Government, that the subjects of Kutch residing at Zanzibar are now engaged in the slave trade. From this it appears that you have not yet abandoned this trade. It is, therefore, hereby ordered that if you persist in the traffic in slaves, the Government will, by virtue of my aforesaid permission, treating you (who reside at Zanzibar) as its own subjects, liberate all slaves from your possession, and will not, however large the number of slaves so liberated, award any compensation whatever, nor entertain any claim in regard thereto; and besides, the perpetrators will be punished there, according to the law there prevailing, and you will also be considered as criminals, liable to punishment here (in my domain). Note this well, and take warning.

Given in His Highness's presence, this 13th day of the 1st Vaisak Sood Sumvut 1925 of the Vikram era.

11532.

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No. 959, dated Simla, 13th July 1869.

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, No. 213, dated 1st June 1869, relative to the proclamation put forward by His Highness the Rao of Kutch regarding the traffic in slaves at Zanzibar.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that His Excellency in Council cordially approves of the conduct of the Rao in this matter, and is glad to learn that the Bombay Government has tendered its acknowledgments to His Highness for the step taken by him.

3. His Excellency in Council observes that the Rao appears to have correctly understood that he can only inflict punishment on such of his subjects as offend in Zanzibar, after they shall have returned to their own country.

Slave Trade Draft.

To Acting Consul KIRK, Zanzibar.

No. 6.

Sir,

I communicated to the Secretary of State for India your Despatch, No. 28, of the 24th of August last, reporting the steps you took to give effect to a proclamation of the Rao of Kutch, placing his subjects in Zanzibar under British protection, and warning them against dealing in slaves; and I have to inform you that the Duke of Argyll concurs with me in approving your proceedings in this matter.

Foreign Office,
20th October 1869.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

Extract Political Letter from Bombay, dated 31st August (No. 47) 1869, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

* * * * *
In the first Collection we transmit, in continuation of our Despatch No. 4, dated the 6th February last (para. 1), copies of papers on the subject of the traffic in slaves by Kutchies at Zanzibar.
* * * * *

No. 1.

No. 13 of 1869.

Political Department.

Major SHORTT, Political Agent in Kutch, to C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I do myself the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Government Resolutions noted in the margin*, on the subject of the traffic in slaves, which it appears has lately been carried on by natives of Kutch and others at Zanzibar, and to state that I have laid the whole subject before the Durbar.

* No. 3406, dated 7th December 1868.
" 3643, " 31st " "
" 146, " 16th January 1869.

1st February 1869.

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2. His Highness the Rao informs me that he is prepared to adopt any measures in his power that may appear to Government likely to be effective in the suppression of this odious traffic.

3. He does not seem to have been aware of the circumstances which the correspondence forwarded to me brings to light. So far as his jurisdiction extends,

* *Vide* Government Resolutions, No. 3231, dated 29th October 1866, and No. 1511, dated 29th April 1867. he has hitherto maintained his engagements on this subject, as, for instance, on a late occasion, when an attempt to introduce some slaves was made by an Aden-Kutchee merchant, they were detained and placed at once at my disposal.*

4. He has, of course, no jurisdiction over the Kutchees while living in Zanzibar, and, properly speaking, no jurisdiction over them for acts done there, although I doubt not that, if required, unfettered by law as he is, he would proceed against any Kutch subject, accused of this traffic, on coming within his jurisdiction, or revisiting Kutch, but this process would be so cumbrous, from the difficulty of getting satisfactory proof, as to render it inoperative.

5. Should it meet with the approval of Government, I would suggest that His Highness should write to his subjects in Zanzibar, to be forwarded, through Government, to the Consul, informing them that this trade is forbidden by the laws of Kutch, and that any one engaged in it will, so far as his jurisdiction extends, be subject to penalties, and in no case will any claim for compensation be entertained on account of loss sustained from the liberation of slaves, or any other cause.

6. But it appears to me that the real difficulty lies at Zanzibar, and that it will not be removed till Government resumes its authority as Paramount Power over the subjects of its tributaries, who never scruple to claim its protection when in difficulty.

7. In my Letter, No. 63, dated 21st July 1865, I stated my opinion in regard to the British Consular jurisdiction over His Highness's subjects living at Muscat, and it is generally applicable to Zanzibar. The law Opinion, however, taken on that point was in favour of a specific arrangement being entered into with His Highness the Rao.

8. Should Government prefer to proceed by convention, I have no doubt His Highness the Rao will enter into any engagement for the purpose that may be wished.

9. Before again addressing the Durbar on the subject, I hope to be favoured with the instruction of Government on this point, and the suggestion I have made in para. 5, as well as any other measures that may appear to Government likely to be efficacious. I feel sure His Highness will do his utmost to coöperate with, and meet the wishes of, Government on this important subject.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. Y. SHORTT,
Political Agent, Kutch.

Political Agent's Office, Bhoj,
1st February 1869.

No. 2.

No. 605.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 22d February 1869.

The Political Agent in Kutch, No. 13, dated the 1st February 1869, States, in reply to the Government Resolutions, Nos. 3406 and 3643 of 1868, and 146 of 16th January 1869, that His Highness the Rao is prepared to adopt any measures in his power that may appear to Government likely to be effective in the suppression of the odious traffic in slaves carried on by natives of Kutch at Zanzibar.

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Suggests that His Highness should write to his subjects in Zanzibar, to be forwarded, through Government, to the Consul, informing them that this trade is forbidden by the laws of Kutch, and that any one engaged in it will, so far as his jurisdiction extends, be subject to penalties, and in no case will any claim for compensation be entertained on account of loss sustained from the liberation of slaves, or any other cause,

Suggests also that Government resume its authority as Paramount Power over the subjects of its tributaries, who never scruple to claim its protection when in difficulty, and states that the Opinion expressed in Letter No. 63 of 1865, in regard to the British Consular jurisdiction over His Highness's subjects living at Muscat is generally applicable to Zanzibar.

Solicits instructions on the above points, as well as to whether Government prefer acting on the suggestion of the Government Law Officers for a specific arrangement being entered into with His Highness the Rao.

Resolution.—The report of the Political Agent, Zanzibar, called for by Government Resolution, No. 3406, of 7th December last, should be awaited, and considered at the same time as this letter.

In the mean time a copy of this letter should be sent to the Political Agent, Zanzibar, for his information.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

The Political Agent, Zanzibar,
(With a copy of the above letter).
The Political Agent, Kutch.

No. 4.

No. 1058.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1869.

Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, No. 5/26, dated the 22d January 1869.

Reports, in reply to the Government Resolution, No. 3406, of the 7th December 1868, the measures adopted by him in carrying out the orders of the Government of India regarding the natives of Kutch who traffic in slaves at Zanzibar, and urges the necessity of a Government vessel being stationed at that place.

Resolution.—The orders of the Government of India permit the Kutchees of Zanzibar to retain the *domestic* slaves now in their possession, while forbidding them to purchase new slaves for the future.

The Political Agent's proceedings, in calling for a list of the slaves possessed by each Kutchee, with a view to determining whether they are held as domestic slaves or for the purposes of slave traffic, seem to be in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India, but the order limiting the number of domestic slaves which each Kutchee is permitted to retain goes beyond those orders.

This should be pointed out to the Political Agent, but, looking to the reason given by him for issuing the order, his further report will be awaited.

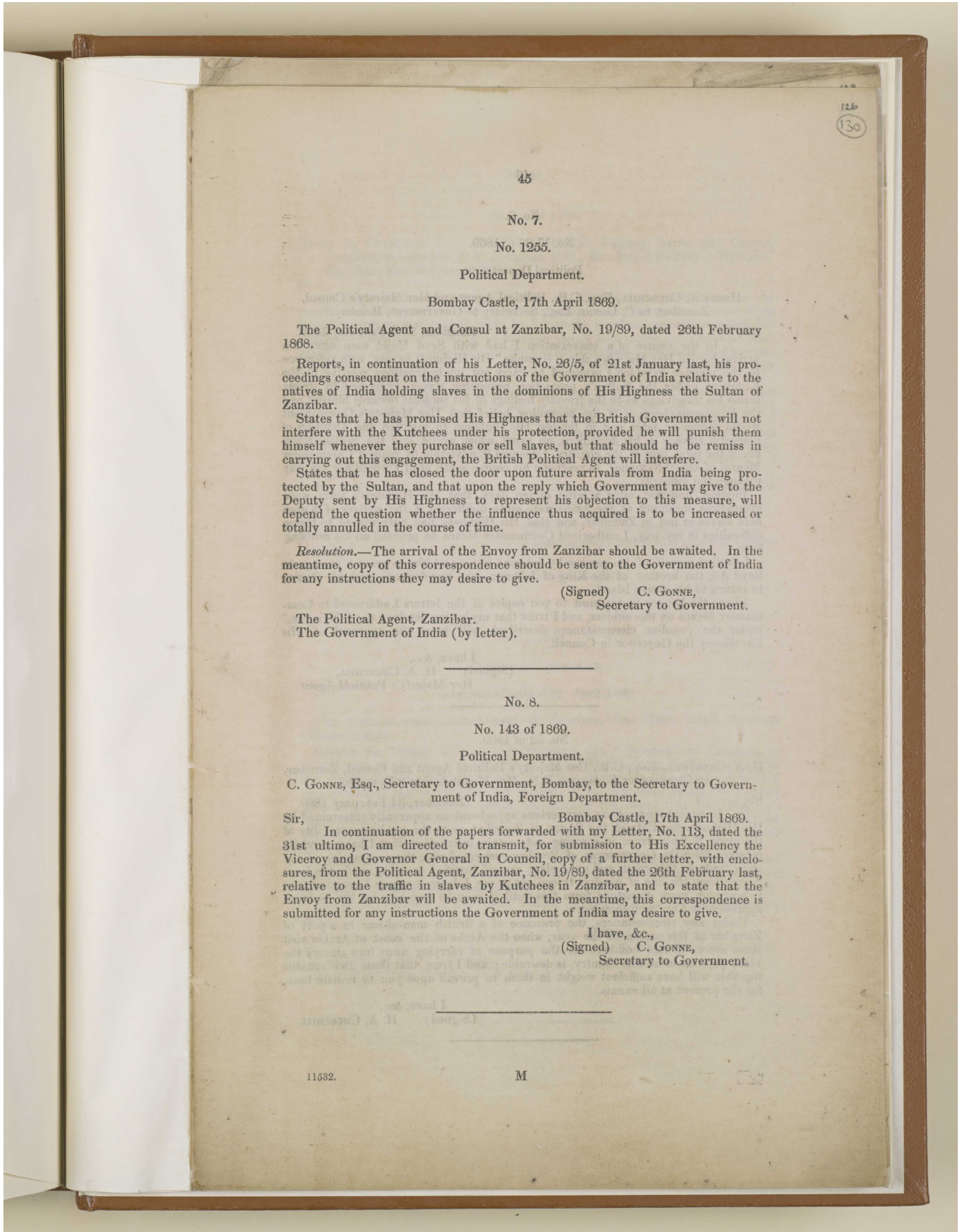
Copy of this report should be sent to the Government of India.

Copy should also be sent to the Political Agent in Kutch for his information, and with the intimation that it would be desirable that the suggestion made in para. 5 of his Letter, No. 13, of the 1st February last, should be addressed to His Highness the Rao.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

The Political Agent, Zanzibar,
The Political Agent, Kutch,
(With copy of the above report).
The Government of India.
(By letter.)

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No. 7.

No. 1255.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1869.

The Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, No. 19/89, dated 26th February 1868.

Reports, in continuation of his Letter, No. 26/5, of 21st January last, his proceedings consequent on the instructions of the Government of India relative to the natives of India holding slaves in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.

States that he has promised His Highness that the British Government will not interfere with the Kutchees under his protection, provided he will punish them himself whenever they purchase or sell slaves, but that should he be remiss in carrying out this engagement, the British Political Agent will interfere.

States that he has closed the door upon future arrivals from India being protected by the Sultan, and that upon the reply which Government may give to the Deputy sent by His Highness to represent his objection to this measure, will depend the question whether the influence thus acquired is to be increased or totally annulled in the course of time.

Resolution.—The arrival of the Envoy from Zanzibar should be awaited. In the meantime, copy of this correspondence should be sent to the Government of India for any instructions they may desire to give.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

The Political Agent, Zanzibar.

The Government of India (by letter).

No. 8.

No. 143 of 1869.

Political Department.

C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1869.

Sir,
In continuation of the papers forwarded with my Letter, No. 113, dated the 31st ultimo, I am directed to transmit, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a further letter, with enclosures, from the Political Agent, Zanzibar, No. 19/89, dated the 26th February last, relative to the traffic in slaves by Kutchees in Zanzibar, and to state that the Envoy from Zanzibar will be awaited. In the meantime, this correspondence is submitted for any instructions the Government of India may desire to give.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

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No. 9.

No. 17/85 of 1869.

Political Department.

HENRY A. CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul,
Zanzibar, to C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir, Zanzibar, 25th February 1869.

In the course of a conversation I had with Seyd Majid soon after the arrival here of Her Majesty's ship "Nymphe," His Highness having, with reference to the manner in which I proposed to carry out my instructions relative to the Kutchees under the Sultan's protection possessing slaves, expressed in strong terms his misgivings as to the friendly feelings of his subjects towards himself and the Europeans, because of the prevailing belief that Her Majesty's Government would sooner or later end in forcing His Highness to sanction the abolition of domestic slavery in his dominions, an event which would, said the Sultan, bring about the total ruin of the country, I deemed it advisable to request Commander Meara, of the "Nymphe," to postpone his course south until I would see my way through the difficulty.

Finding, however, after a lapse of ten days, that His Highness's fears were groundless, inasmuch as the Arabs were quite indifferent if the natives of Kutch held slaves or not in Zanzibar, and that His Highness had only wished to throw difficulties in my way, I authorized Commander Meara to proceed on his cruising tour.

I availed myself of his passing by Johanna to request him to grant a passage to Seyd Ali, the brother of the King of Johanna, who was desirous, with his cousin, to return to his native island.

I have the honour to transmit to you copies of the letters I addressed to Commander Meara on this subject, and I trust that my having detained the "Nymphe," under the peculiar circumstances described, will meet the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL,
Her Majesty's Political Agent.

No. 52 of 1869.

H. A. CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul, Zanzibar,
to Commander E. MEARA, R.N., Her Majesty's ship "Nymphe."

Sir, Zanzibar, 3d February 1869.

In consequence of the very serious apprehensions apparently entertained by His Highness Seyd Majid, the Sultan of Zanzibar, as to the public tranquillity of the place, if I persevere in carrying out certain instructions that I have recently received from the Government of Bombay connected with the suppression of the slave trade on this coast, and not feeling myself justified in deviating in the least degree from the line of conduct traced out to me, I deem it urgent to request you to postpone your departure from this until it may be seen how far the Sultan's apprehensions are well-founded.

Under any circumstances, the presence of a British man-of-war in a port of Zanzibar at this season of the year, when the Arabs of the coast of Arabia visit these shores in vast numbers for the purpose of carrying away into slavery the black population of this country, is desirable; and I trust that these two reasons together will have sufficient weight in them to prevail upon you to remain here, for the present at all events.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL.

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No. 54 of 1867.

HENRY A. CHURCHILL, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul, Zanzibar, to Commander E. S. MEARA, R.N., Her Majesty's Ship "Nymphe," Zanzibar, 12th February 1869.

Sir,

The apprehensions entertained by His Highness the Sultan, as to the possibility of disturbances occurring at Zanzibar, having been found to be of an indefinite nature, and having failed to detect the specious grounds on which His Highness bases his fears lest a commotion should take place, calculated to compromise the Sultan's position and the lives of the European inhabitants of Zanzibar, I beg you will consider yourself under no further moral obligation to remain here for the protection of the place.

In proceeding south you will necessarily pass by Johanna, an island whose Chief has invariably shown himself well disposed towards England. The position of Johanna, moreover, in the close neighbourhood of the French possessions of Mayotte and Nosse-bé, renders it not a little desirable that we should propitiate this friendly feeling. I have therefore the honour to request that you will kindly give King Abdalla's brother, Seyd Ali, and his cousin, a passage to Johanna, if you can do so conveniently.

The King will, I feel sure, be glad to see you at Johanna, should you call on him.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL,
Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul.

No. 10.

No. 1256.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1869.

The Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, No. 17/85, dated the 25th February 1870.

Reports his having detained Her Majesty's ship "Nymphe" at Zanzibar, in consequence of apprehensions expressed by His Highness the Sultan in regard to the friendly feelings of his subjects towards himself and the Europeans, occasioned by the instructions of Government relative to the Kutchees under the Sultan's protection possessing slaves, which has induced the belief that Her Majesty's Government would, sooner or later, end in forcing His Highness to sanction the abolition of domestic slavery in his dominions, an event which, in the Sultan's opinion, would bring about the ruin of his country.

Expresses hope that his proceedings in this matter, and in his having desired Commander Meara to grant to the brother of the King of Johanna and his cousin a passage to Johanna may be approved.

Resolution.—A copy of this letter should be forwarded to the Government of India.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

The Political Agent, Zanzibar.
The Government of India. (By letter.)

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No. 11.

No. 144 of 1869.

Political Department.

C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to the Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

Sir,

As connected with my letter of this date, No. 143, I am directed to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the enclosed copy of a Letter, with accompaniments, from the Political Agent, Zanzibar, No. 17/85, dated the 25th February last, reporting his having detained Her Majesty's ship "Nympe," in consequence of apprehensions expressed by His Highness the Sultan, occasioned by the instructions of the Government of India, relative to the Kutchees under His Highness's protection possessing slaves.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
17th April 1869.

Political Letter from Bombay, dated 31st August (No. 48) 1869.

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,

We have the honour to forward copy of a letter from his Highness Syud Majid, Sultan of Zanzibar, dated the 29th of last April, informing us of the deputation of two Noblemen of his Court to confer with us agreeably to instructions communicated to them by his Highness.

2. The Envoys had an interview with our President on the 22d June last.
3. A Letter was subsequently received from the Envoys, dated 23d June, copies of which and of the answer thereto, we append for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) W. R. S. V. FITZ GERALD,
S. MANSFIELD,
H. P. St. G. TUCKER.

Extract Bombay Political Consultation, 31st July 1869.

No. 405 of 1869.

Oriental Translator's Department,
25th May 1869.

Substance of a letter from His Highness Syud Majid bin Syud Saeed, Sultan of Zanzibar, to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, dated 17th Mohurram 1286 Kijree (29th April 1869), and received and ordered to be translated on the 22d May 1869.

A. C.

I beg to inform your Excellency that I have deputed to you for some business my two great Oanra,* viz., Hamed-bin-Sooleyman and Shaikh Mahomed-bin-Abdulla. They will make representations to your Excellency on the subject, agreeably to my instructions. I hope that your Excellency will, with your usual kindness, be pleased to comply with their request, and thereby the object in view will be gained.

(Signed) F. R. S. WYLLIE,
For Oriental Translator to Government.

* Noblemen.

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No. 3P of 1869.

Oriental Translator's Department,
24th June 1869.

Extract translation of a petition from Syud Hamud bin Sooleyman and Shaikh Mahomed bin Shaikh Abdulla, Envoys from His Highness Syud Majid, Sultan of Zanzibar, to his Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour V. Fitz Gerald, Governor of Bombay, dated and received 23d June 1869.

2. When Colonel Pelly, the Consul, came to Zanzibar, he wished to distinguish the Hindoo and Banyan subjects of the British Government from those of Syud Majid. He then issued a notification to the effect that every one who was a subject of the British Government should appear (before him) and have his name entered in the records of the British Government, and that all those who were subjects of Syud Majid should have their names entered in the records of Syud Majid. This was done accordingly, and each knew who was his subject. This state of things continued until Colonel Pelly left Zanzibar. When Colonel Playfair arrived, he again had similar entries made in the records, and this state of things continued until his departure. Dr. Seward, who succeeded Colonel Playfair, also did what his predecessors had done. Afterwards, Mr. Churchill came as Consul to Zanzibar. After a long time he claimed the Hindoos and Banyans as British subjects, and made demands contrary to the proceedings of his predecessors. He wished that they all should be the subjects of the British Government. The matter now rests in this state, pending a representation from Syud Majid to the British Government as to whether the proceedings of the former Consuls are to be upheld, or whether what Mr. Churchill proposes to do should be done. Syud Majid hopes that the British Government will favour him with replies on these two points.

(Signed) VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
Oriental Translator to Government.

No. 2281 of 1869.

Political Department.

Extract Letter from C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to SYUD HAMUD BIN SOOLEYMAN and SHAIKH MAHOMED BIN SHAIKH ABDOOLLA, Envoys from His Highness Syud Majid, Sultan of Zanzibar.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1869.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has had under consideration the Letter dated 23d June last, in which you have stated the objects of your deputation by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.

In the second place, you intimate that His Highness Syud Majid wishes that His Excellency should consider whether the proceedings of the Consul, Mr. Churchill, should be upheld, in that, departing from the practice of his predecessors, he has declined to recognize any distinction between the Hindoos and Banyans, who have registered themselves as claimants of the protection of the British Government, and those who have not done so, and has treated them all as liable to the laws affecting British subjects.

His Excellency in Council understands that the persons to whom you allude are subjects of His Highness the Rao of Kutch, an Indian State under the protection of the paramount power of the British Government, and the particular matter in respect of which the liability of those persons to the British law has been called in question is the slave trade.

I am now directed to inform you that the Rao of Kutch entirely sympathizes with the British Government in their desire that no Indian subject should take part in the slave trade, and His Highness has issued a proclamation, dated 24th April last, which has been published in Kutch and Bombay, and which has also been sent to Zanzibar for communication to the Kutchees of that place, announcing that participation in the slave trade is contrary to the laws of Kutch,

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and that all Kutchees so offending, whether at home or abroad, will, with the assent of His Highness the Rao, be liable to punishment in the same manner as British subjects.

It is understood that a copy of this proclamation had not been received in Zanzibar at the time when you left, and I am now directed to furnish one for your information.

I am finally to request that you will communicate the answers of His Excellency in Council to His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar.

His Highness SYUD MAJID BIN SYUD SAEED, Sultan of Zanzibar.

My esteemed and honoured Friend,

I have received your Highness's friendly letter, dated the 29th April last, informing me that you had deputed two noblemen of your Court, viz., Hamed bin Soleyman and Shaik Mahomed bin Abdulla to confer with me agreeably to instructions communicated to them by your Highness.

2. I had the pleasure of receiving these Envoys on the 22d June last.

3. After attentively listening to their representations, I requested them to be good enough to reduce them to writing, and I now beg to enclose a copy of the answer which I directed to be conveyed to them.

4. I shall at all times be glad to receive favourable accounts of your Highness's health, happiness, and the welfare of your dominions.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed) W. R. S. V. FITZGERALD.

Bombay Castle,
28th July 1869.

No. 327 of 1869.

Political Department.

The Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

I am directed to report, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, that the Envoys from the Sultan of Zanzibar, alluded to in the Political Agent's Letter, No. 173/44, dated the 29th April last, had an interview with His Excellency the Governor on the 22d June last.

2. A letter was subsequently received from the Envoys, dated 23d June, copies of which, and of the answer thereto of His Excellency the Governor in Council are appended. These documents will place the Government of India in possession of what took place at the interview between the Envoys and His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,
5th August 1869.

Foreign (Political) Letter from India, dated 11th January (No. 4) 1870.

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

My Lord Duke,

In continuation of our Despatch, No. 241, dated 29th July 1869, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a further letter from the Government of Bombay, regarding slavery in Zanzibar, and of our reply.

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2. The communication referred to in our reply will be found entered as No. 7 in the Abstract of Contents which accompanied our Despatch, No. 238, dated 22d July 1869.

3. We would suggest that, if Her Majesty's Government see no objections, a copy of the correspondence now forwarded, and of the previous papers, be submitted to the Slavery Commission recently appointed.

We have, &c.,
(Signed)

MAYO.
W. R. MANSFIELD.
G. N. TAYLOR.
H. M. DURAND.
J. STRACHEY.
R. TEMPLE.
J. F. STEPHEN.

No. 431, dated 15th October 1869.

C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government of Bombay, to C. U. AITCHISON, Esq.,
Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with
Governor General.

Referring to Mr. Seton-Karr's letter, No. 959, dated the 13th July last, regarding the proclamation issued by His Highness the Rao of Kutch in regard to the traffic in slaves at Zanzibar, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter, and of its enclosures, No. 86/315, dated the 16th August last, from the Acting Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, reporting his proceedings consequent on the receipt of the Rao's proclamation.

2. The letter of Mr. Churchill, No. 19/89, dated the 26th February 1869, quoted in Dr. Kirk's 6th paragraph, was communicated to the Government of India with my Letter, No. 143, dated 17th April last.

No. 86/315, dated 16th August 1869.

JOHN KIRK, Esq., Acting Political Agent, Zanzibar, to C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary
to Government of Bombay.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in the Political Department, No. 1763, of the 1st June, in which I am instructed to publish in Zanzibar the proclamation lately issued by His Highness the Rao of Kutch for the better government of his subjects and the suppression of the slave trade.

2. I have now the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that I took an early opportunity to lay a copy of this Notification before His Highness Syed Majid.

3. His Highness at once perceived its full bearing, and felt that his plans for gaining over the Indian community of Zanzibar to himself had failed.

While the natives of Kutch established in Zanzibar were under our sole protection and jurisdiction, we held the most wealthy and enterprising among the mercantile community, and our influence was in all matters paramount.

Afterwards, as a settlement of certain vexed questions connected with the slave trade, each Kutchee was allowed to elect his protecting State, and His Highness, by holding forward the Arab privilege of buying and selling slaves to all who did not register their names at the English Agency, secured every new arrival from Kutch to himself, and confidently looked forward to the time when British influence would be reduced to an equality with that of France and other foreign powers having no material stake in the country. During the past four years registrations at the British Agency have become almost unknown.

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4. His Excellency will thus understand that I was quite prepared to find the Rao's proclamation extremely distasteful to Syed Majid, nor was I altogether surprised to receive a very strong letter in reply. This document, however, His Highness laid before me privately, that he might ascertain what effect it was likely to have, before affixing his official seal. In this letter His Highness denied the right of the Rao of Kutch to issue any proclamation whatever to residents in Zanzibar, on the assumed ground that no treaty existed between the two States. He then set forth that the terms of the proclamation could not be conceded, and that, notwithstanding, he would recognize only such Kutchees as registered their names at the British Agency to be subject to our jurisdiction.

5. In a conversation that ensued, I pointed out to the Wuzeer the fallacies of His Highness's position. I showed him that the Rao was bound by treaty with Great Britain to have no diplomatic relations abroad, and could not possibly enter into independent treaties with foreign powers. In most respectful, yet decided, language, I showed His Highness how very foolish it would be to take up a position which he would be forced to abandon with loss of credit in the eyes of his subjects; that, if His Highness placed this document in my hands officially, I was prepared to bring matters to a crisis, by asserting at once the full powers given me under the Rao's proclamation; that, besides, he would stand in open antagonism to the will of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

6. This remonstrance, I am happy to say, had its due effect. The letter has been withdrawn, or, rather, never officially communicated, and in its stead I have now the honour to enclose a copy, in translation, of the reply received. Herein His Highness simply acknowledges the receipt of the proclamation, without questioning its force, and asks that the minor questions regarding our jurisdiction over the limited number of Kutchees who formerly enrolled their names as under Arab protection may be considered. These questions have been fully explained in Mr. Churchill's letter, No. 19/89, of 26th February, to which I have the honour to refer.

7. The proclamation of His Highness the Rao of Kutch has been accordingly published in town, and copies will be sent, in Arabic and Guzeratee, to the various coast stations where Kutchees are established.

8. I shall, pending further instructions, adopt, but not officially recognize, the spirit of Mr. Churchill's letter above referred to, and retain a neutrality in the case of Kutchees formerly registered under Syed Majid, in all cases not involving slave-dealing.

9. I beg, in conclusion, to state that your former instructions have been carefully noted, and that the state of existing domestic slaves now held by Kutchees will not be interfered with, but that I shall in all cases apply the law whenever any native of Kutch shall be convicted of either buying or selling slaves.

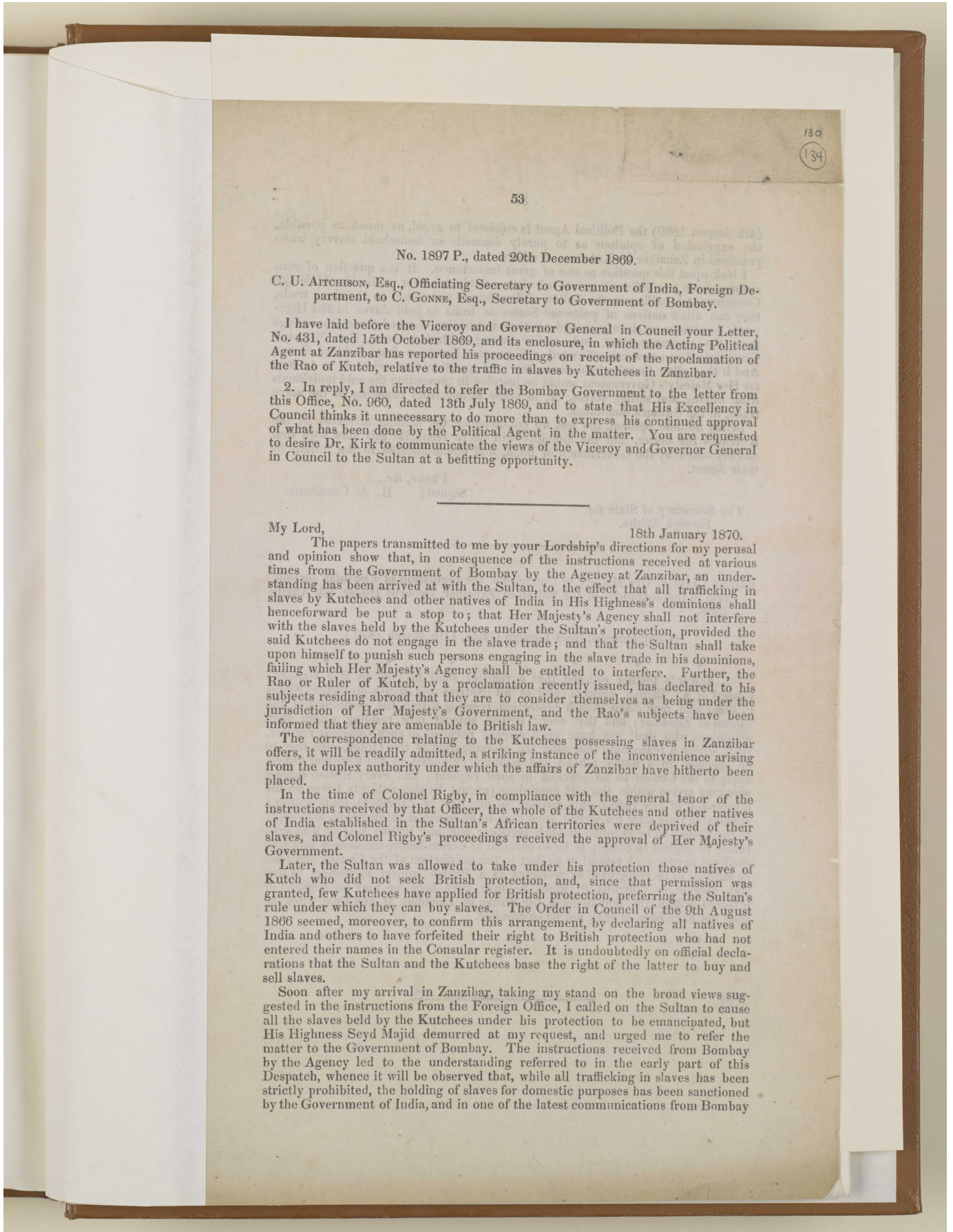
Dated 5th Jemadi-el-awul 1286 (14th August 1869).

His Highness SYED MAJID, Sultan of Zanzibar, to JOHN KIRK, Esq., Acting Political Agent, Zanzibar.

Your esteemed letter had reached, and your friend has understood it. Now we perceive that the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council has given you orders to lay before us the proclamation of the Rao of Kutch, and this we have also understood.

The question of the Banian and Hindeés we have already discussed through Mr. Churchill on several occasions, and have asked him to lay the case before the English Government; but until now we have received no reply, and have to beg that you will again lay our claims, as stated by Mr. Churchill in his letter, before the Government.

"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشين في زنجبار" [١٣٤] و [٦٣/٥٦]



"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشيين في زنجبار" [١٣٤ ظ] [٦٣/٥٧]

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(4th August 1869) the Political Agent is enjoined to avoid, as much as possible, the expression of opinions as to purely domestic or household slavery when practised in Zanzibar by Kutchees or others.

I look upon this question as one of great importance. It is a question of consistency from two different points of view, namely, whether, while Her Majesty's Government is calling on the Sultan of Zanzibar to put a stop to the slave trade, they can allow natives of protected States of India to hold slaves in His Highness's dominions or elsewhere, and whether, not having checked these proceedings from the commencement, but, rather having tolerated them, Her Majesty's Government can now come forward and prevent Kutchees from holding slaves. And if they allow them to hold slaves, the next question that arises is as to how far Her Majesty's Government would be justified in preventing the said individuals from buying and selling slaves, or, in other terms, from engaging in the slave trade, in the Sultan's dominions.

In my humble opinion, the less we countenance the holding of slaves by the Kutchees the better; but the difficulty will be to reconcile this view with that already taken by the Government of India, and communicated to the Sultan by their Agent.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL.

The Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs.

Extract Order of Her Majesty in Council for the regulation of Consular jurisdiction in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, Osborne House, 9th August 1866.

(Copy obtained from Foreign Office, 11th March 1870.)

* * * * *

30. And it is further ordered, that a register shall be kept by Her Majesty's Consul of all British subjects, and of all Natives of British-protected States in India who may claim British protection, residing within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar; and that every British subject now residing within such dominions who shall not have been already enrolled in such Consular register, shall, within a reasonable time after the promulgation of this Order, such time to be specified in a notice affixed and publicly exhibited in the Consular Office, apply to the Consul to be enrolled in such register; and every British subject who may arrive within the said dominions (except British subjects borne on the muster-roll of any British ship arriving in any port of Zanzibar), shall, within a reasonable time after his arrival, such time to be specified as aforesaid, also apply to the Consul to be enrolled in such register; and any British subject who shall refuse or neglect to comply to be so enrolled as herein-before mentioned, and who shall not excuse such refusal or neglect to the satisfaction of the Consul, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in respect to any suit, dispute, or difficulty in which he may have been, or may be, engaged or involved within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, at any time when he shall not have been or shall not be so enrolled.

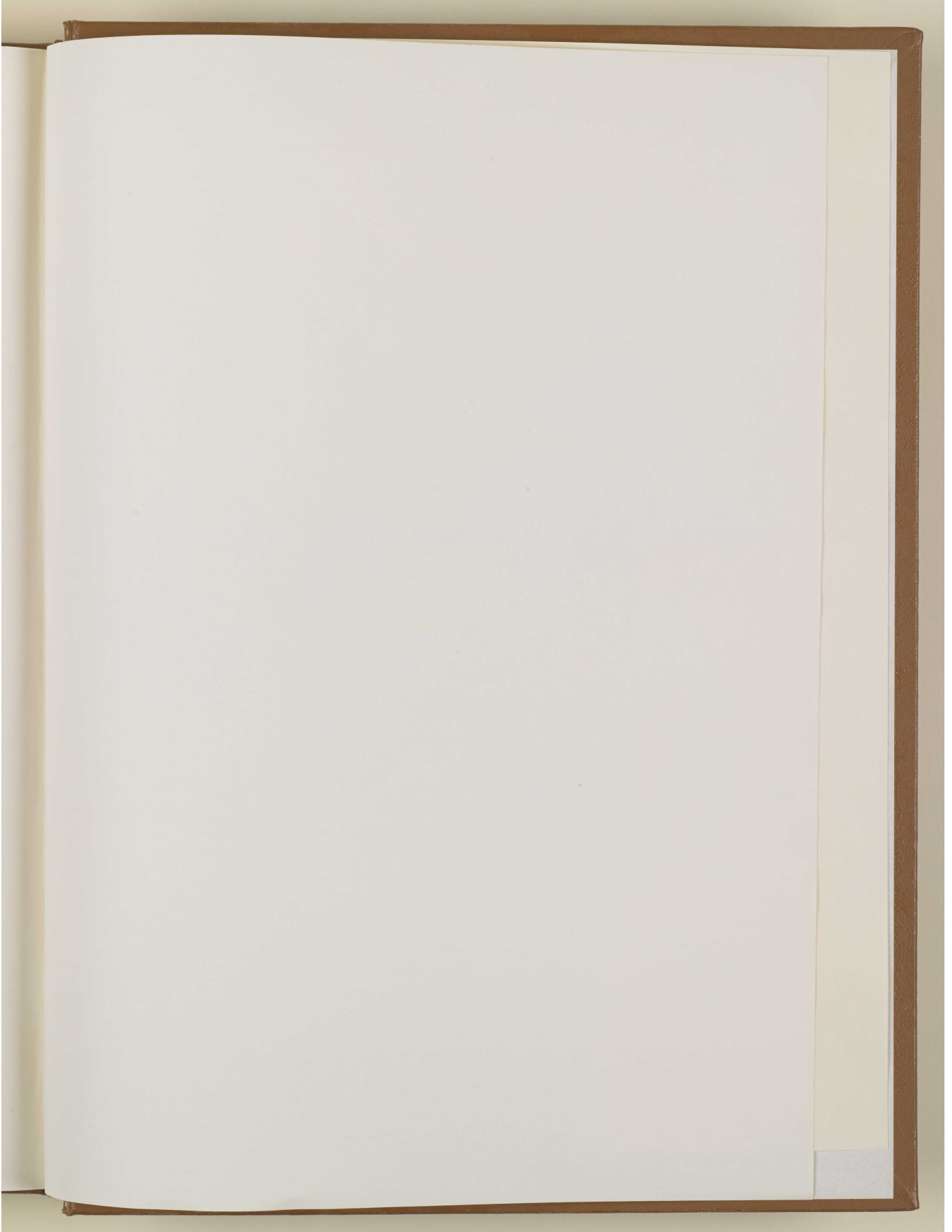
"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوثشيين في زنجبار" [١٣٥ و] (٦٣/٥٨)



"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوثشيين في زنبار" [١٣٥ظ] (٦٣/٥٩)



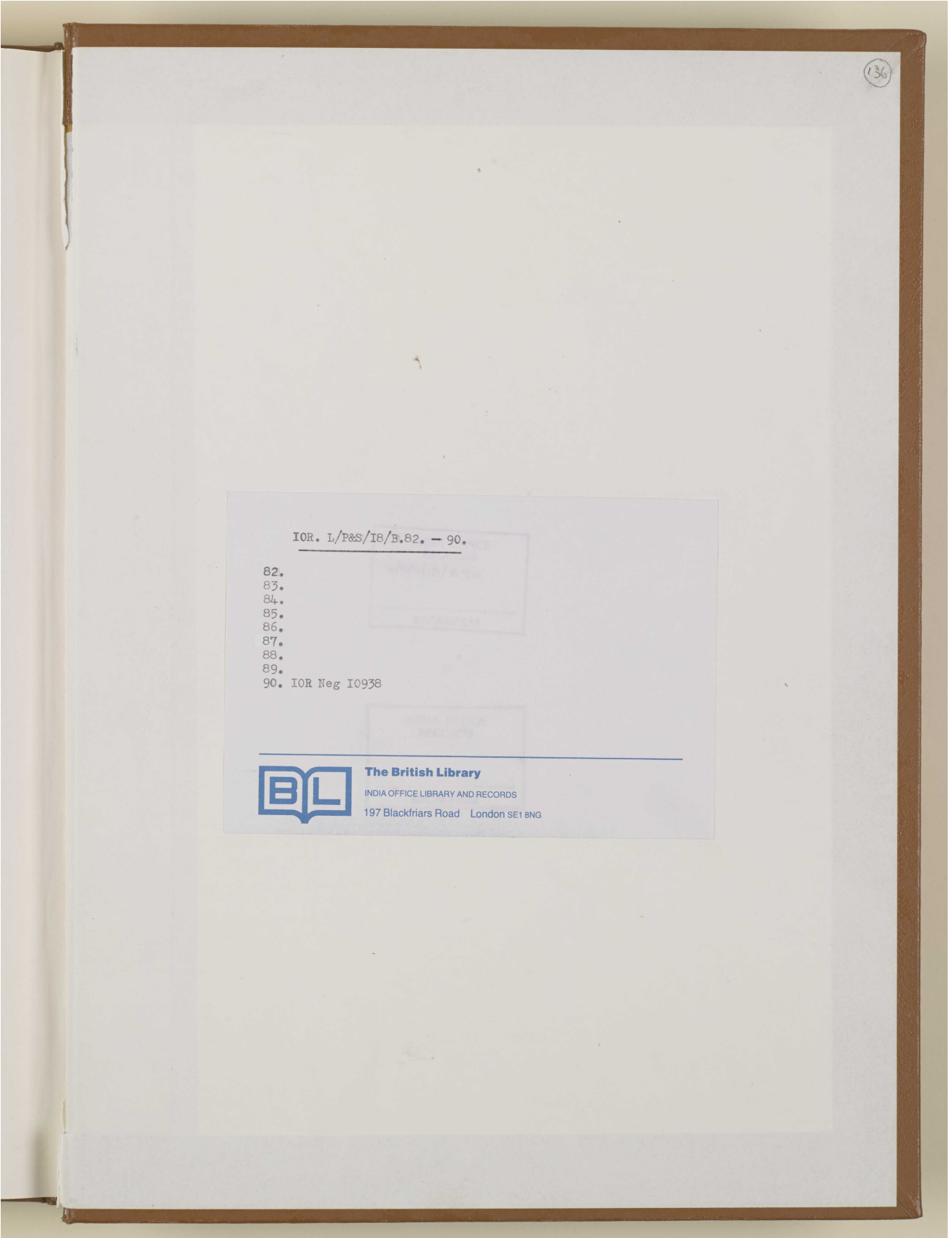
"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشيين في زنجبار" [i-و] (٦٣/٦٠)



"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوثشيين في زنجبار" [i-z] (٦٣/٦١)



"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشيين في زنجبار" [خلفي-داخلي]
(٦٣/٦٢)



"معاملة العبيد واحتجازهم من قبل الكوتشيين في زنجبار" [خلفي] (٦٣/٦٣)

