

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை _____

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் _____

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் _____

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

10/10/85 துறை

அரசாணை எண்.	2506	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.		பலவகை
நாள் :	29. 10. 1885	199

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது.

ஆவண. கா. 1—18,006—6-9-90.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following

Order of 29 Dec 1885 No 2506

The attention of the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, of the British Consular Agents, Pondicherry and Karikal, and of the Inspector General of Police will be drawn to the accompanying extract from the Calcutta Statesman & Friend of India of the 8 Oct 1885, regarding the alleged traffic in human flesh said to be carried on between India & the Tenasserim Coast.

Protector of Emigrants & B.C. Agent Pondy & Karikal & Insp. Gen. of Police

for 27/12/15

செப்பனிலுள் பெயர் K.P. கோலன்
செப்பனிலுள் தற்கால எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 10/02
செப்பனில் முன் நாள் 02/03
சுரபார்க்கும் சுரபார்க்கும் உதவி
முதல் மு.பா.எ. இரட்டாம் மு.பா.எ. கையொப்பம்
கையொப்பம் கையொப்பம் கையொப்பம்

from Asia

Extract from the Statesman and
Friends of India, Thursday, October 8, 1885.

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Traffic in human flesh.

With regard to the sale of
women on board, native
ships which arrive from the
Madras Coast a great
number bring wives to the
Tennasserim hills: —

As a missionary to the
Telugus in their own
country, some few years
ago I became acquainted
with this traffic, and since
coming here my missionary
work among the same people
has made me more in-
timately acquainted
with its terrible baneful
nature and effects. Bad
enough in the case of men,
in that of women it is
slavery of the worst kind.

leaving yesterday that
a native ship had just come
in from Kailkal, Lunda,
bringing more than two
hundred Ashie passengers.
I went on board, accom-
panied by a native assistant,
for the purpose of learning
more particulars concerning
certain features of the business.
Though I boarded her only
a few hours after her arrival,
almost all the passengers
had been disposed of.
Fourteen of the twenty-eight
women only remained,
and one of these was as
good as sold to a gharry-
wallah in Dine-noon gun,
for Rupees sixty five, though
some little formality
in the bargain remained
as yet incomplete. The
Maistry, suspecting that
we were not genuine pur-
chasers was at first a

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little shy of us; but upon
our assuming an air of
business he threw off reserve
and began to negotiate
with us in a confidential
way concerning the price of
any one of the thirteen we
might choose. He called
these
together from different
parts of the deck and hold.
It was sickening to see
human beings paraded
before your eyes like
so many cattle. There
they stood speechless - one
of them quite young with
a pining babe in her arms,
had poor little face now
a most haggard, aged look.
On our not selecting the
disposed to choose any
one of the numbers, he
said that his brother would
be in, in a day or two
with another load of
passengers among

whom were several women
And besides he said he
had a few more at his
keeping house on shore,
whether he was just now
going with the women I
had seen on the ship.
Being desirous of learning
its whereabouts I ac-
-companied him and
found it to be part of a
stable near the centre
of the town. During a
visit in the afternoon
of the same day to another
of his depots - a room
in another stable - I
continued negotiations
with him respecting
the price of one of the women
whom I pointed out to
him. Rupees sixty -
fifty-five, - and at last
fifty was the price named.
"Will you make out a bill

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for Rs 50?" I cannot make
out a bill. I must have ^{IF} the
money down. "If I give you
the Rs 50 now, can I take
the woman at once?" "Yes."
"But if she is not willing to
come, what then?" She must
go where I put the money?
The woman was standing
by during the conversation.
She was asked by my assistant
if she was willing to go?
"Yes, sir." Do you know, I
asked her, that you are
being sold? "Yes sir."
"Did you know before you
came that you would be
sold when you arrived?"
I was told so on the ship.
"Were you told before you
started?" "No, sir."
More than a score of ship
loads of human freight
will be brought into
the

S/f

this put for sale within
the next few weeks. The
unnecessary effects
this unquitting traps
the natives of Surinam in
this province are paid
to every one acquainted
with the people. Every
consideration not one
from the missionary
point of view, but also
that of the statesman
urges that not a day
lost in putting on
this refarious business

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29TH OCTOBER 1885, No. 2506, PUBLIC.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

ORDER—dated 29th October 1885, No. 2506, Public.

The attention of the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, of the British Consular Agents, Pondicherry and Karikal, and of the Inspector-General of Police, will be drawn to the accompanying extract from the "Calcutta Statesman and Friend of India" of the 8th October 1885, regarding the traffic in human flesh said to be carried on between India and the Tenasserim coast.

(True Extract.)

Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Protector of Emigrants.
„ British Consular Agent, Pondicherry.
„ Do. do. Karikal.
„ Inspector-General of Police.

[Appendix.]

APPENDIX

India," Thursday, October 8, 1885.

EXTRACT from the "Statesman and Friend of India"

Traffic in human flesh.

With regard to the sale of women on board native ships which arrive from the Madras coast, a Mr. Armstrong writes to the "Tenasserim News" —

As a missionary to the Telugus in their own country, some few years ago I became acquainted with this traffic, and since coming here, my missionary work among the same people has made me more intimately acquainted with its terrible baneful nature and effects. Bad enough in the case of men, in that of women it is slavery of the worst kind. Hearing yesterday that a native ship had just come in from Karikal, India, bringing more than two hundred coolie passengers, I went on board, accompanied by a native assistant, for the purpose of learning more particulars concerning certain features of the business. Though I boarded her only a few hours after her arrival, almost all the passengers had been disposed of. Fourteen of the twenty-eight women only remained, and one of them was as good as sold to a gharrywallah in Dine-noon-quin for Rs. 65, though some little formality in the bargain remained as yet incomplete. The maistry, suspecting that we were not genuine purchasers, was at first a little shy of us; but upon our assuming an air of business, he threw off reserve and began to negotiate with us in a confidential way concerning the price of any one of the thirteen we might choose. He called them together from different parts of the deck and hold. It was sickening to see human beings paraded before you for sale like so many cattle. There they stood speechless, one of them quite young with a puny babe in her arms, whose poor little face was a most haggard, aged look. On our not seeming to be disposed to choose any one of the number, he said that his brother would be in, in a day or two, with another load of passengers, among whom were several women. And besides he said he had a few more at his keeping house on shore, whither he was just now going. In the women I had seen on the ship. Being desirous of learning its whereabouts, I accompanied him, and found it to be part of a stable near the centre of the town. During a visit in the afternoon of the same day to another of his depôts—a room i women whom I pointed out to him. ations with him respecting the price of one of them. "Will you make out a bill for Rs. 60, 55, and at last 50 was the price I have the money down." "If I give Rs. 50?" "I cannot make out a bill. I n once?" "Yes." "But if she is not you the Rs. 50 now, can I take the woman when I get the money." The woman willing to come, what then?" "She must go e was asked by my assistant if she was standing by during the conversation. Shw," I asked her, "that you are being sold?" "Yes, sir." "Do you know before you came that you would be sold when you arrived?" "Did you know before?" "Were you told before you started?" "I was told so on the ship." "No, sir."

More than a score of shiploads of human beings will be brought into this port for sale within the next few weeks. The unnameable effects of this iniquitous traffic on the natives of India in this province are pattee missionary's point of view, but also people. Every consideration, not only from the be lost in putting an end to this from that of the statesman, urges that not a day nefarious business.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Gobt. of 1885
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 29th October 1885, No. 2506.

OCTOBER.

Traffic in human flesh.

Drawing the attention of certain officers to an extract from the "Calcutta Statesman and Friend of India" regarding the — said to be carried on between India and the Tenasserim coast.

dated
Miscellaneous.

ENCLOSURES.

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STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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Public DEPARTMENT.
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[Despatch Abstract.]

Traffic in human flesh. Draw
the attention of certain officers to an
extract from the "Calcutta Statesman
and Friend of India" regarding the
said traffic in human flesh
in the Tenasserim Coast.

29/10
26/10/10 ✓

17-5-93 ✓

15/12/10 R.H.